The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1884—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PRUDENT

Fathers and Mothers

Should bear in mind that the

BEE-HIVE,

More than any other establishment in the city, is in a position to sell

Boys' Clothing

Of real good value at considerably less than the price usually charged for inferior goods.

We shall make extraordinary efforts to reduce our large stock, and every article in this department will be found a

Genuine Bargain.

200 Child's Kilt Suits, all wool, fancy pattern, ages 2½ to 6 years, at $2.50 each; reduced from $4.00.

150 two-piece Suits, ages 4 to 10 years, made of elegant brown and white mixed Basket Cloth, at $1.50 each; sold heretofore at $2.00.

75 Splendid Tan Colored "Shark Tooth Cassimere" two-piece Suits, ages 4 to 10 years, at $2.50 each; being just one-half the price charged heretofore.

50 Knickerbocker Suits, durable and elegant for the price, ages 8 to 12 years, long pants, at $2.00 each; formerly $4.00.

140 Boys' School Suits, ages 8 to 12 years, at $1.75 each; formerly $3.00.

85 Boys' School Suits, made of Basket goods, with White Mixture, ages 8 to 12 years, $2.50 each; reduced from $4.50.

75 handsome Gray Diagonal Boys' Suits, ages 13 to 17 years, for $2.75 each.

50 do in Basket Plaids at $3.00 each.

50 do genuine Herringbone Diagonal Cassimeres at $4.00 each; reduced from $6.00.

Splendid Line of Sailor Suits.

One special lot in Blue and Olive, with Embroidered Collar, at $2.00 each; reduced from $4.00.

SPECIAL!

200 pairs Boys' Long Pants, in all colors, 8 to 17 years, at $1.39 per pair; fully worth $2.

Bargain Sale in Gents' White Vests.

25 dozen Imported Belfast Duck Mars Vests, sizes 33 to 42, at 75c each; worth $3.

50 dozen Imported Fancy Colored Marseilles Vests, sizes 33 to 42, at 75c each; wholesale price $18 per dozen.

100 Fancy and Plain White Duck Vests, sizes 33 to 42, at 50c each; regular price $2.

STRAW HATS

By the Thousand. Over 75 different styles at Half Hat Store Prices.

Straw Hats at.....15c each
Straw Hats at.....25c each
Straw Hats at.....39c each
Straw Hats at.....45c each
Straw Hats at.....69c each
Straw Hats at.....75c each

ETC., ETC., ETC.

FOR GENUINE BARGAINS

VISIT THE

BEE-HIVE

174 & 176 State-st.,

(Opposite Palmer House Entrance).

FOR RENT.

The third and fourth floors and basement Nos. 67 and 69 Dearborn-st., size 48x150, now occupied by "The Fair." will divide to suit tenants.

No. 343 Cottage Grove-av., a 10-room frame dwelling.

ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT FLATS

In the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels and sideboards, double basement floors, and elegantly decorated throughout.

TO PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY.

Apply to

JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO.,

Rooms 3 to 8, 49 Dearborn-st.

Can be seen today—Sunday.

FOR RENT.

Dock Lots, each 100x244, planked and with office, fronting on improved street and canal, with railroad facilities, for rent at reasonable rates for lumber, coal, or manufacturing purposes. Apply between 10 and 11 at Room 2, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH DOCK COMPANY.

SELECT MODES.

EDWARD ELY & CO.,

ACKNOWLEDGED

AUTHORITY

IN

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS,

Ladies' Riding Habits and Overgarments,

AND SERVANTS' STYLISH LIVERY.

Monroe-st., corner of Wabash-av.,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

THE SITUATION AT

Bankrupt Fine Clothing Company's Store

188.....STATE-ST.....188

Next north of "THE FAIR."

Our Counters Contain MORE BARGAINS to the SQUARE INCH than Chicago ever knew.

Our PRESENT BANKRUPT STOCK is without exception the Cleanest and Best Assorted we have ever bought, and this is the first time within our memory that ABSOLUTELY FRESH GOODS have been offered at Bankrupt Sale of this description.

A year ago we came to Chicago. People said: "Strictly TRUTHFUL DEALING will not pay on State-st." They did not know. Our business is a

PRONOUNCED SUCCESS!

Expensive store men thought us of no account. TODAY every advertisement they give to the public is as a "WAIL OF WOE." They feel us, and seem inclined to low methods, such as defaming our stock. (Does that pay you, gentlemen?) Hiring customers with "poor trash." (Does that pay you, gentlemen?)

We have no cheap Watches, but for $7.05 less than price of Watch Suits we have the SAME SUITS bought of the same parties. (We probably paid as much as the Watch men did). $4.95 AGAINST $12.00. Do you care for the difference?

COME AND LOOK. Don't "bring a Tribune." Bring $2.45 and buy a BOY'S SUIT such as others ask $5.00 for.

BRING 99 CENTS for a Blue or Gray Sailor Suit, just such as regular stores on State-st. advertise at $1.50.

BRING $1.85 for a SHORT PANT SUIT, just such as theirs at $2.95. (What do you think of it?)

BRING $9.68 for a BLUE FLANNEL MEN'S SUIT, fully equal to the best $12.00 Suits shown in Chicago, as hundreds who bought of us last year will tell you.

BRING $1.95 for ALL-WOOL MEN'S PANTS, cost $4.25 to make. Others ask $5.00. (See if they don't.)

BRING $2.45 for BLUE FLANNEL SHORT PANTS SUIT. Just such as others now ask $4.00 for. (Make note of that.)

BRING $4.95 for LIGHT, FANCY SHORT PANTS SUIT, which other merchants paid $6.50 for, and now ask $9.00. (We know it.)

BRING $14.65 for A FOUR-BUTTON CUTAWAY MEN'S SUIT, which others advertise today as cheap at $20.00. (Exactly the same goods.)

You cannot find such property in "Tape Shops" or "Jim-Jam" Department Stores.

188.....STATE-ST.....188

S. M. ROTHSCHILD.

BARGAINS

IN

White Goods!

COMPRISING

FRENCH NAINSOOKS,	VICTORIA LAWNS,
INDIA LINENS,	INDIA MULLS,
FRENCH ORGANDIES,	FRENCH BATISTE,
ENGLISH NAINSOOKS,	SCOTCH LAWNS,
TARLETANS,	CAMBRICS,
ETC.,	ETC., ETC.,

All of which, on account of the continued cold weather, I have decided to mark at barely the cost of importation.

For Fine Goods this will be found the *Greatest Bargain Ever Offered in White Goods,*

200 PCS. FIGURED SWISSES,

12½c per yd., 12½c per yd., 12½c per yd. And upwards.

Jersey Jackets.

Today and tomorrow I shall offer over 2,000 JERSEY JACKETS at prices remarkably low for the quality offered. The lot includes

650 Black Jerseys, formerly $2.00, now $1.00.

400 Black Embroidered Jerseys, formerly $3.50, NOW $2.00.

800 Fine Quality Black Embroidered Jerseys, WORTH $5.00, NOW $2.50.

These Are a Great Bargain.

S. M. ROTHSCHILD,

158 STATE-ST.

For Montreal

AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The elegant new passenger steamers

CUBA, CALIFORNIA, AND ARMENIA,

Of the Merchants' Line,

LEAVE CHICAGO EVERY FRIDAY AT 7 p. m.

Office and Docks,

EMPIRE WAREHOUSE CO.,

198 to 214 South Market-st.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT HIGH ARM

"JENNIE JUNE"

SEWING MACHINE,

The Finest, the Latest Improved, and the Very Best. Buy no other.

JUNE MFG. CO.,

Corner LaSalle-av. and Ontario-st.

Men's and Youth's Summer Hats. All leading American, English, and French styles. Finest Goods, Lowest Prices. BARNES & CO., Fashionable Hatters, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Bldg.)

WILDE'S.

The Finest Boys' Suits

IN CHICAGO,

TAILOR-MADE,

In Serges, Whipcords, Corkscrews, Tricots, Diagonals, English and French Cassimeres.

Elegant goods, just received this past week, cut in the very latest shape.

We never sold as many Fine Suits. We have enlarged our Boys' Department, and now claim the first position in Chicago for real fine goods.

Boys' Linen Dusters,
Boys' Shirts to order,
Boys' Fancy Shirts,
Boys' Underwear,
Boys' Collars and Cuffs,
Boys' Bicycle Shirts,
Boys' Yachting Shirts,
Boys' Suits for the Seaside, Mountains, Country, or stay at Home.

WILDE'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

Cor. State and Madison-sts.

FRANK REED, Manager.

NECKWEAR,

Gloves,
Handk'fs, Hosiery,
Shirts,
Collars, Cuffs,
AND

UNDERWEAR.

Gentlemen desiring choicest styles of reliable goods, at reasonable prices, should not fail to inspect the stock shown by

WILSON BROS.,

113 & 115 State-st.

COMPARATIVE

SALES

OF

MILLINERY HOUSES

WHO CLAIM TO SELL

HATS,

FLOWERS,

AND

FEATHERS

ON

STATE STREET.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE

As gained by several Ladies in search of Bargains, and mentioned in the presence of the writer, and also giving their opinion as to houses offering the best values when advertising.

COUTANT'S	———
E. J. LEHMANN	———
SEA & CO	———
CITY OF PARIS	———
BOSTON STORE	———
HOTCHKIN, PALMER	———
ARMSTRONG	———
GOSSAGE	———
BEE-HIVE	—

(Self-styled the Leading Millinery Establishment of the Northwest.)

Any person doubting the length of the above lines will please visit the various establishments and measure for themselves.

Our GREAT SALE OF MILAN HATS at 95c will be continued all this week.

COUTANT'S,

145 State Street.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

FINE MILLINERY

AT

LOW PRICES.

Pattern Hats, $10, $12, $15, and $18; reduced from $20, $30, and $40.

STRAW GOODS.

Latest Shapes in Milan, Rough Braids, Leghorn, and Fancy Straws.

Children's Hats

In Great Variety, at 25c, 35c, 50c, and up.

Elevator to 3d Floor.

What would you give for a friend who would take half your hard work off your shoulders and do it without a murmur? What would you give to find an assistant in your housework that would keep your floors and walls clean, and your kitchen bright, and yet never grow ugly over the matter of hard work? Sapolio is just such a friend and can be bought for 10 cents a cake.

THE WINNING TICKET.

Ringing Speeches and a Vast Audience at the Washington Ratification Meeting.

Indiana Republicans Nominate Congressman Calkins for Governor, and Enthuse for Blaine.

Departure of Gen. Logan from Augusta for His Home—The Notification Committee.

A BLAINE BOOM.

THE GREAT RATIFICATION MEETING AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—[Special.]—A Blaine and Logan ratification meeting was held here tonight in front of the city-hall under the auspices of a local committee. The large square in front of the building was filled by what one of the speakers termed acres of human faces. The main stand was upon the centre steps, while stands were provided for additional speakers on the approaches leading to the two wings. The statue of Abraham Lincoln, immediately in front of the building, was draped with flags, and about it were arranged shields with patriotic mottoes. From the stand to the roof of the building there were stretched strings of flags, and in the centre, at the apex of the main entrance, surmounting the columns, was a shield with a rising sun, on which, between the portraits of the candidates, was inscribed, "The People's Choice for 1885." A thunderstorm was threatening all the evening, yet it did not drive the immense crowds away.

A NOTABLE TRIO.

There were twenty-five men among the list of speakers, and three speakers spoke at once from the different stands. At one time three men were speaking who twenty years ago the most enthusiastic friend of American liberty and union would not have thought it possible could have been speaking at the National Capital together in behalf of a common cause. At the centre stand, beneath the statue of Lincoln, stood Senator Mahone, of Virginia, Major-General of the Confederacy, one of Lee's most gallant adjutants, addressing the vast throng in behalf of an honest ballot, the success of Republican principles, and the election of Blaine and Logan. At his left, sixty feet away, stood Congressman Pettibone, of Tennessee, addressing a similar crowd, who, as the leader of a band of Union soldiers, harassed Gen. Mahone's Confederate forces. At the right stand at the same time stood Frederick Douglass, a slave in Maryland when Mahone was a master in Virginia, all pleading for the one cause.

JUDGE SHELLABERGER.

Judge Shellaberger presided. The crowd insisted upon hearing Gen. Hawley. He came forward and with the voice of a commander shouted "Attention." Shellaberger extolled the nominees. Mr. Blaine he had known for years, and he considered that a purer or more exulted man does not live in the Republic, but Blaine, he admitted, is not a good man in the sense that Mr. Surface or Mr. Pecksniff were good men, nor a good man in the sense that those who participated in the Chicago Convention and have bolted are good men. Fortunately there are but one or two such men in a million.

Judge William Lawrence, of Ohio, read a series of resolutions indorsing and ratifying the Republican nominations for President and Vice-President and setting forth the reasons why Blaine and Logan should be supported and elected by those who had at heart the best interests of the country. The resolutions were adopted with cheers.

JOHN SHERMAN.

Judge Shellabarger introduced the Hon. John Sherman as the first speaker. Mr. Sherman said in part: I will support the nomination [cheers] of Blaine and Logan as heartily as I have done those of Fremont, and Lincoln, and Grant, and Hayes, and Garfield [applause], and this I would do, fellow-citizens, even if they were less worthy than I know them to be of the distinguished honor proposed for them. I would do it for my own honor. I have no patience with any man who for himself or any other person would take his chances for success in a political convention and when disappointed would seek to thwart the action of the convention. Blaine and Logan have been selected from among millions of their countrymen to represent—not themselves, but the Republican party of the United States. They represent the American Union, one and indivisible, snatched by war from the perils of secession and disunion. They represent a strong National Government able, I trust, in time not only to protect our citizens from foreign tyranny, but from local cruelty, intolerance, and oppression. They represent that party in this country which would scorn to obtain or hold power by depriving by crime and fraud more than a million men of their equal rights as citizens. They represent a party that would give to the laboring men of our country the protection of our revenue laws against undue competition with foreign labor. They represent the power, achievements, and aspirations of the Republican party that for now twenty-four years has been greatly trusted by the people, and in return has greatly advanced your country in strength and wealth, intelligence, courage, and hope, and in the respect and wonder of mankind. A generation of younger men are coming to the front in the South as well as North, and they are determined to overthrow the narrow Bourbon sectionalism of the Democratic party. They live in the mountains and plains of the West; they breathe the fresh air of the hills of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee; they are the hardy, liberty-loving laborers of every State. They come from the fatherland. They come from old Ireland. They are the active spirits, native and naturalized, of a generation of free men, who never felt the incumbus of slavery, and who wish only as Americans to make stronger and plant deeper the principles of the Republican party. Every advance, every reform, every improvement in the protection of your laborer, the building of your navy, the assertion of your rights as free men, the maintenance of good money—a good dollar, good in every land, worth a dollar in gold—all these objects of desire must await the movements of the Republican party. It may be slow; but if you turn to the Democratic party you will always find it watching and waiting—good, steady citizens of the olden time, grounded on the resolutions of '98 and the "times before the War." It is said Blaine is bold and aggressive, that he will obstruct the business interests of the country. I would like to try such a President. He might shake off some of the cobwebs of diplomacy and invite the attention of mankind to the existence of this country. There will always be conservatism enough in Congress and inertness enough in the Democratic party to hold in check even as brilliant a man as James G. Blaine. What we want now is an American policy broad enough to embrace the continent, conservative enough to protect the rights of every man, poor as well as rich, and brave enough to do what is right whatever stands in the way. We want protection to American citizens and protection to American laborers, a free vote and fair count; an assertion of all the powers of the Government in doing what is right. It is because I believe that the Administration of Blaine and Logan will give us such a policy and that I know the Democratic party is not capable of it that I now invoke your aid and promise you mine to secure the election of the Republican ticket. [Cheers.]

After the speech of Sherman the Marine Band struck up and the glee-club sang, "We'll follow where the white plume waves," a campaign song by Messrs. Taber and Sousa, authors of the new opera, "Desirée." The refrain is:

Then hurrah for the emblem white,
And hurrah for the Plumed Knight,
For victory and Blaine,
From Oregon to Maine,
We'll follow where the white plume waves.

SENATOR HAWLEY.

Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, was then introduced, and began by calling for three cheers for James Gillespie Blaine (heartily responded to), then for three more for John Alexander Logan (alike response), then some one in the crowd shouted "Three cheers for Hawley." [Loud cheers.] The Republican party, he said, was not made up of 1,000 or 1,500 "good men of Boston" any more than 1,500 drops of water made the Mississippi River. These "good men" might try to establish the new party of the future; but the Republican party had the "good will of the business," and had the name, and did not propose to discontinue. [Cheers.]

Gen. Hawley then spoke of the glorious achievements of the Republican party, and in concluding said: There never was a Presidential nomination that more fairly represented the actual choice of the people. [Cheers.] He bowed to it; he respected it; and he had no doubts of its success. [Loud cheers.]

SENATOR MAHONE.

After Hawley's speech there were loud shouts for Mahone. Mahone responded, and was heartily cheered. He said that he came to interchange greetings with those gathered around on the choice of the Chicago Convention. "I make no venture," he said, "when I assure you that in the old Mother Commonwealth (Virginia) every Republican heart beats with you. We have a tender feeling there for the great statesman whose administration of public affairs has been broad, and unsectional, and benign. It has been under his auspices that Virginia and the South realize that the National Government is the common heritage of Americans, and that all are entitled to equal rights, immunities, and burdens. It is the high ambition of the Republican party of Virginia to swell the Electoral majority by which your standard-bearers are assured of election. In the hearts of the people of this Nation the judgment to be entered in November next is already recorded." He then proceeded to point in glowing terms to the record of the public services of Blaine and Logan and the good deeds of the Republican party. "Is the party to stop now? Is its work done?" he inquired, and answered that its work would not be done until the humblest negro in the South could cast his ballot without fear and with the knowledge that it would be fairly counted. Mahone was repeatedly cheered, and sat down, after predicting the certain success of the ticket, amid a storm of applause.

REED, OF MAINE.

Reed, of Maine, among other things, said: "I do not believe that at any time in the history of this country there was ever a convention assembled which was so free and untrammelled a representation of the people as the Republican National Convention of 1884. No States were swung in under powerful dictatorship as units disregarding the rights of minorities. District representation placed the delegates beyond individual control and left them in the hands of local and popular feeling. No candidates wielded the skilful machinery of politics for their own benefit. Does the Democratic party meet the hopes of the best men of any party? I am one of those who believe that the Republican party has governed this country well and can do it again, and that the Democratic party cannot. On this last subject our experience has been recent. Was there ever such a failure as this session of Congress has been? Seventy majority and nothing to show for it but the appropriation bills. Was it deficiency in leadership? Not at all. No party has abler men than Carlisle, Morrison, Hewitt, and Randall."

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS.

William Walter Phelps told the story of the convention. He said: "It was a convention of the people, by the people, for the people, and it made its nominations from the people. The people were all there. The East and the West, boastful of past achievements; the South, hopeful of future achievements; the wealth of New York, the culture of Boston, the farmer and the mechanic, the native and the naturalized citizen, the boss, the officeholder, the colored voter—all the interests of the mighty Republican party there found representation and a free and equal share in its deliberations and conclusions. Those plain American citizens, from the farm and the shop, from the homes and schools where they had studied little more than the records of Lincoln and Grant, and Garfield, and Blaine, entered the convention. It listened and applauded the best eloquence that American schools could offer—and that eloquence did not turn it from Blaine; it entertained, and watched, and admired a culture which seemed sometimes self-assertive in view of its strength, but this admiration did not cost Blaine a single delegate; it considered the strategy which parliamentarians spread for it, and voted it down and Blaine up, and finally, when eloquence, and culture, and political strategy had supped full of honors—receiving the honors of chairmanships and committees, the fullest utterance and the most attentive hearing—the plain people got to the business for which they were sent and nominated a man, and all the people who wished American wages and American homes for American citizens shouted 'Amen.'"

HORR, OF MICHIGAN.

Horr, of Michigan, made a bright speech, which was well received. He dwelt upon the records of Blaine and Logan and the manner in which they had been nominated. "When we selected our men," he said, "we selected those who for twenty-five years have almost been the Republican party itself. Now when the Democrats choose their men, if they can find one who has been in the party twenty-five years, they first ask what he has said in the past. If he has ever said anything he won't do. Then they inquire what he has done, and if he has done anything he won't suit. Now, I like to belong to a party with a record. I can go to bed at night and sleep well thinking over the good deeds of the Republican party. If I was a Democrat I would not dare to blow out the light."

SENATOR FRYE.

Senator Frye ridiculed the idea that the Republicans would have to fight a defensive battle. He eulogized Blaine and Logan and predicted their triumphant election in November.

SENATOR HARRISON.

Senator Harrison commenced by saying that wherever a thriving population was to be found throughout the land there Blaine was the strongest. He was strong among the people who did not seek office but helped the cause with their votes. "What," asked Harrison, "is the matter with Blaine? Bring forward the best and ablest men of the nations, assemble the greatest men not only in our land but in others, let a summons go out to the nations of Europe, let Bismarck and Gladstone be in company, and we will not fear to have their measure applied to our candidate, ["Good, good;"] Blaine will stand among them all a representative of whom the American people need not feel ashamed. He has stood in the House of Representatives when its rolls bore the names of our most representative men, and no man counted Blaine to be inferior to the best. In the Senate no man counted him an unworthy opponent. In Garfield's Cabinet he stood [cheers] cherished, loved, leaned upon, not only in the labors of public life, but in the friendship of personal intercourse with him whose noble name we revere. [Applause.] In the same trust in which Garfield leaned on the arm of Blaine when the assasin's bullet struck him down do the Republicans of this country lean upon him today. But these people say: "He will introduce an aggressive foreign policy." [A voice: "Thank God for that." I am free to confess there is a stalwart Americanism about James G. Blaine that I like. The *Pall Mall Gazette* is reported to have said that England would look with grave apprehensions upon this contest in America because it believed Blaine was inclined to supersede British commerce with American commerce. If anybody should ask Blaine whether he preferred that England or the United States should have the trade of Brazil, I have no doubt he would say 'The United States.' By cultivating friendly intercourse with the States of South America he would endeavor to bring to us the commerce that rightfully belongs to us. [Applause.]

"I think that if it gets to be well understood in this country that any foreign country does not want James G. Blaine elected President of the United States the American people will be just obstinate enough to elect him." [Laughter and applause.]

FRED DOUGLASS.

Fred Douglass presided at one of the stands and made a short speech.

OTHER SPEECHES.

The other speakers were Representatives Bayne, Dingley, Perkins, Goff, O'Hara, Belford, Miller, of Pennsylvania; Smalls (colored), Milliken, and Boutelle. A letter was read from Secretary Lincoln, now in New York, expressing hearty concurrence in the object of the meeting and hoping that all who wish the success of Republican principles will unite in earnest and vigorous support of Blaine and Logan. A letter was also read from Senator Hale regretting his inability to be present to say a few earnest words in support of the nom-

LUMBER AND LOGS.

Proposed Solution of the Transportation Question — Remarkably Low Prices of Logs.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 19.—[Special.]—Reports of lumber manufacturers and dealers concerning the state of the market are contradictory. The new rate to Missouri River points has been in effect something over a week, and as yet nothing has been done by the local lumbermen. The Chippewa manufacturers state emphatically that they will carry out their project of rafting lumber to Dubuque. According to their figures this can be done at a cost of 80 cents per 1,000, while the rates by rail are $3 per 1,000. Should this be persisted in it will take the transportation of over 150,000,000 feet of lumber. Several of the dealers entertain an idea that the new rate to Des Moines, which is the centre of the Iowa trade, would have a beneficial effect of some importance on the trade in that State, but they have thus far been doomed to disappointment. Heavy rains have been the rule and not the exception during the last week, and rapid and clean drives are more certain than ever. Everything is coming almost without labor, except at the West Branch, and even that shows some improvement. The boom company have their hands full. During the week they have had about eighty million feet in charge at Sauk Rapids. The majority of the mills have from one to two months' supply in their ponds, and the logs are rapidly running in. There has been a sale of logs, the first but one of any importance during the season. J. E. Haywood, of St. Cloud, has sold his drive, consisting of four million feet, the price being $8. This is the lowest figure within the last ten years at which logs have been sold. There is absolutely no demand for logs at market prices. It costs 85 cents per thousand to haul the logs one mile, and these were hauled four and one-half miles. Added to this is the cost of banking and driving, to say nothing of the stumpage.

A BOYCOTTED PARSON.

He Transforms His Residence into an Arsenal in Expectation of an Attack.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 19.—[Special.]—"I have a breech-loading double-barrel shotgun and a pistol at the parsonage, and I intend to defend myself if I am attacked. You can count on that." Such was the language of boycotted Parson Washington, of Morris Brown Church, when told today that his rebellious flock would probably move upon the parsonage. The leaders of both factions in the African Methodist rebellion are getting bloodthirsty and slinging mud at a terrible rate. The church is represented by Presiding Elder Jefferson and the Rev. Samuel Washington, and the rebels by the Rev. Messrs. J. E. Hoyne and W. E. Hoyne and W. E. Johnson. Both of the recalcitrant preachers have been deposed by Bishop Dickerson for conduct unbecoming ministers. Jefferson says that Hoyne, while pastor at Beaufort, S. C., was charged with five distinct violations of the seventh commandment and with borrowing $600 without prospect or intention of repaying it. Hoyne declares that Jefferson is a liar, and has had him arrested for criminal libel, with the intention of sending him to the penitentiary. Jefferson has waived examination, and will set up as a defense the truth of his allegations, which he expresses his eagerness to prove. Johnson is accused of disobedience to lawful authority, and is charged with laying his pipes for a Bishopric on his own account. He will go to two of the sea islands next week to strengthen the backbone of the congregations there that have joined in the insurrection. Today the boycotted parson of Morris Brown Church applied in the Superior Court for a mandamus to compel his congregation to reinstate him.

inations. The ticket, he says, represents the spirit and beliefs of the party today.

The meeting adjourned about midnight.

INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

THE STATE CONVENTION—THE BLAINE FEELING.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 19.—[Special.]—It was a long, hot day for the Republican Convention, but its work was well done and reflects credit upon the delegates. As at Chicago, the choice of the party has been selected to lead the Republican hosts of Indiana to victory in November. The struggle for place on the ticket has been vigorous and well contested at all points. The Republicans have not held such an enthusiastic and harmonious convention in Indiana for years. The spirit of victory was in the air, inspiring all the members to their utmost. The feature of the convention was the manifestation of the Blaine feeling throughout the State. If there has been any doubt of the strength of the National ticket in Indiana in the mind of any one it must surely have been dissipated by the experiences of today. It breathed in the invocation of the Rev. O. Marine at the opening, "God grant that we may always have as the choice of the people good and great, pure and patriotic Presidents, and broad, tolerant, and satisfactory administrators," and was felt throughout the proceedings. Mr. Peelle's eloquent tribute evoked cheers that were reëchoed again and again under the influence of Maj. Calkins' earnest and emphatic words. Said Mr. Peelle, in his opening address: "James G. Blaine combines more of the elements of a great popular leader than any man who has figured in public life for the last quarter of a century. He is an able, far-seeing statesman, the peer of any man in the country; he is an eloquent man, largely the gift of laborious study and experience; he is a magnetic man, the gift of God, and possessed by few; he is a man of courage, with fixedness of purpose, and that fixedness of purpose has characterized his public career and made him the target only of those who could not change his purpose. Mr. Blaine is the people's candidate, and the politicians must obey their voice."

And Mr. Calkins echoed these views in his speech accepting the nomination.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

The treatment of the temperance question was the feature of the proceedings. As intimated last night, the Committee on Resolutions determined to ignore any specific allusion to that matter, and inserted a plank which it was understood would be satisfactory to the more conservative of the temperance people, favoring the calling of a Constitutional Convention in which the expediency of inserting a provision in favor of prohibition could be discussed. When the rules of the convention were reported, one of them required the reference of all resolutions to the committee without reading or debate. Gov. Cumback attempted to secure an amendment to this by removing the restriction from resolutions proposing to amend the report of the Committee on Resolutions, but that was voted down almost unanimously. After the platform had been submitted Gov. Cumback on the motion to adopt it said: "It may be, and possibly is so, that a large majority of this convention will not agree and sympathize with me; but, sir, if I have to stand alone I will utter my convictions in a Republican convention. If I represented nobody, sir, but myself in this convention, I know I represent behind me the best sentiment of the Republican party. Two years ago, with united voice, we proclaimed to the country that we favored the submission of an amendment to the Constitution to strike down the greatest evil and the greatest curse in the land. Today, strange to say, our platform is silent as to the existence of such a curse. To that, as a Republican, as a life-long Republican, I utter here in my place and in the name of humanity my solemn and earnest protest [applause]; and, sir, if I were permitted, under the rules of this convention, I would now offer a resolution reaffirming the action of the party two years ago and arraigning the last Democratic Legislature for not submitting to the people of the State of Indiana that necessary amendment to the Constitution; but, sir, as I am not permitted to do that, all that I can do, by your patience, is to rise here as a life-long Republican, one who has given thirty-five years, the best years of his life, to build up this grand party of which I am so proud—all that is permitted me is to rise in my place and protest against this backward step of the Republican party."

The convention heard him courteously and applauded him, Union County indorsing him. But the report of the committee was adopted by an overwhelming vote. It was the general sentiment of the convention that the question of temperance can be discussed elsewhere than in a political convention and decided elsewhere than at a general election.

SPEECHES.

When the nominations for Governor were called Postmaster-General Gresham was not mentioned, thereby creating some surprise, because at midnight it had been understood that his friends would present his name. When asked for an explanation of their course Morris McDonald stated that several telegrams were received from him late last night by his friends, telling them that he did not desire the nomination, but would prefer to see Calkins chosen. He told them further that, if they wished to consult his wishes, under no circumstances allow his name to go before the convention. This removed the only trace of bitterness that threatened to mar the general harmony of the convention and acquiescence in its results, and congratulations were exchanged over the happy issue of the incident. While the convention waited for the appearance of Maj. Calkins to respond to the compliment of his nomination, a delay which, it is said, was due to his desire to array himself becomingly, as a bride going to meet her bridegroom, Col. Dudley, in response to calls, stepped forward, and was enthusiastically received. He said he was not a Republican who needed the whip and spur, and he assured the convention that he would take an active part in the approaching campaign, believing that the Republicans would triumph in November.

Col. Cumback was called for and responded briefly by saying that he was surprised to be asked to speak. He congratulated the convention upon the harmony that had characterized the voting, and congratulated Col. Dudley and Gen. Shanks upon the good spirit with which they had accepted defeat. He hoped that harmony would continue until the election.

Gov. Porter responded to a demand for a speech. He said that when he saw such harmony he knew it would extend to the election. It was a convention, he thought, of pluck, energy, and spirit, whose influence was certain to be felt in the election. The defeat of Col. Dudley, whom he loved better than almost any one else, he thought was not that the convention loved him less, but because it wanted a man who would make a good speech. With Blaine and Logan and Maj. Calkins no one ought to doubt what the result would be. He returned thanks to the convention for having commended his Administration, and referred to the failure of the Legislature to pass the Appropriation bill, saying that the State had managed to get along. In conclusion, he proposed three cheers for Blaine and Logan, which were vigorously given, the delegates rising in their seats.

Col. R. W. Thompson was next called out. He said it was too hot to make a speech, and he would simply say that the Republican party had a glorious past and a glorious future. Anybody that could read could understand its history. He urged that work was what would be needed.

These speeches well convey the spirit of the convention.

The following telegram was read by the Governor:

AUGUSTA, Me., June 19.—GOV. ALBERT G. PORTER: Many thanks for your kind message. The Republicans of the country will expect much from the Republicans of Indiana in the coming contest. JAMES G. BLAINE.

THE CANDIDATES.

The candidates selected are all representative of the force, energy, and progressive spirit of the Republican party, and especially of the younger portion of it.

William H. Calkins, of La Porte, was born in Pike County, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1842; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and has since practiced; served in the Union army from May, 1861, to December, 1865, with the exception of about three months in 1863, belonging to the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry and the Twelfth Indiana Cavalry; was State's-Attorney for the Ninth Indiana Judicial Circuit 1866-'70; was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1871; was defeated for Congress in 1874, and elected to the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Congresses, and was reëlected to the Forty-eighth Congress as a Republican, receiving 17,478 votes against 17,087 votes for Winterbottom, Democrat, and 1,948 votes for Shiveley, Greenback candidate.

Lieut.-Gov. Bundy was born in Henry County in 1840, is a prominent lawyer of New Castle, and now represents that Senatorial District in the State Senate.

Robert Mitchell, candidate for Secretary of State, is a native of Scotland, but came to Gibson County when 1 year old, and has resided there for fifty-four years. He is prominently identified with the agricultural and live-stock interests of the State; for three years past President of the State Bank of Agriculture.

Edwin P. Hammond, nominated by acclamation for Judge of the Supreme Court, was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Judge Woods, who took Judge Gresham's place on the bench of the United States District Court. He was twice elected without opposition to the bench of local courts, and has a good War record.

Bruce Carr, Auditor, was the youngest soldier from Indiana in the War for the Union, volunteering when under 14 years of age. He was born in Orange County in 1849, and, as Grand Master of the Masons, is the youngest man who ever held that position in this State. He has the largest acquaintance of any man in Indiana.

Roger R. Shiel, candidate for Treasurer, has also a brilliant war record, and is best known as the original Irish-Catholic Republican. He is a live-stock commission man.

W. C. Wilson, of Lafayette for Attorney-General, is one of the two elderly men on the ticket, a native Hoosier, and one of the most eloquent men in the West. A soldier, he attended the famous Grant banquet in Chicago, and his speech was the feature of that entertainment.

William Haggatt, for Supreme Court Reporter, has held no position save that of Prosecuting-Attorney in his home district.

The last name on the ticket is that of Barnabas C. Hobbs, one of the best-known educators in the country. A prominent Friend, he adds great power to the ticket, and his nomination is the subject of much congratulation. He filled the position of Superintendent of Public Instruction from 1868 to 1871.

It was half-past 9 o'clock tonight when the convention adjourned after a continuous session of more than eleven hours. The delegates separated, with their enthusiasm undiminished, and went away shouting, as a Democrat observed, "As if they expected to elect their ticket in November," which they will do.

The Republican State Central Committee elected tonight the Hon. John C. New Chairman. An entire reorganization for the campaign will be made.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 19.—The Republican State Convention was called to order at half-past 10 by the Hon. John Overmeyer, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Marine, of the Central Avenue Methodist Church, the Hon. Stanton J. Peelle was elected Permanent President and W. A. B. Roberts, of Sullivan, Secretary.

Nominations for Governor were made the first thing in order, the Committee on Resolutions not being ready to report. The Hon. W. H. Calkins of La Porte, Col. W. W. Dudley of Wayne, and Gen. John P. C. Shanks of Jay were named. The name of Postmaster-General Gresham was not presented. Before the balloting commenced the Hon. R. W. Thompson, from the committee, reported the platform.

The Hon. W. Cumback, in a brief speech, protested against the backward step of the Republican party upon the temperance question, contenting himself with that protest, inasmuch as the convention had determined that no amendments or substitutes could either be read or debated, but must be referred at once to the committee.

The platform was adopted with a number of scattering negative votes.

Mr. Calkins was nominated for Governor on the first ballot, receiving 594 votes; Dudley 512, Shanks 48, and Thompson 1.

The nomination was made unanimous on motion of Wayne County, seconded by Gen. Shanks.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following is the platform:

The Republicans of Indiana, in State Convention assembled, ratify and adopt the platform of the recent National Republican Convention at Chicago as a comprehensive and sufficient declaration of their faith and purposes in respect to all questions of National scope and character, and they ratify and approve the nominations of James G. Blaine and John A. Logan for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, and pledge to them the united and earnest support of the Republican party of Indiana.

1. We indorse with pride and satisfaction the pure, able, dignified, and patriotic Administration of Gov. Albert G. Porter.

2. We favor an appropriation by the Legislature for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of the loyal and brave sons of Indiana who gave their lives to save the Republic.

3. In the lapse of thirty-three years, by the increase of the population and by the marvelous development of the material resources and spread of intelligence, our State has outgrown the Constitution of 1851, and we therefore favor the calling of a convention at an early day for the purpose of framing a new State Constitution adapted to the present circumstances of this great and growing Commonwealth.

4. We favor such change in the law as shall take the administration of prisons and reformatory and benevolent institutions of the State out of the domain of party politics.

5. We regard the system of prison contract labor as degrading in competition with the labor of the honest citizen, and favor its abolition.

6. We favor the enactment and enforcement of laws for the improvement of the sanitary conditions of labor, and especially for the regulation of mines under the supervision of the police authority of the State.

7. We renew the pledge of our own devotion to free, unsectarian public schools, and will favor all measures tending to increase their efficiency, and especially such as will promote their usefulness as preparation for the practical duties of life.

8. The amendment of the Constitution of the State which authorized and contemplated the revision of the laws relating to fees and salaries ought not to remain a dead letter, and we favor the enactment of such laws as will place the compensation of public officials upon a basis of fair compensation for services rendered.

9. Recognizing with gratitude the services of the Union soldiers in defending the Government against armed rebellion, we favor the just equalization and adjustment of the bounties and pensions and a liberal construction and application of all laws granting pensions to honorably-discharged soldiers of the Union army.

10. We denounce the action of the Democratic majority in the last General Assembly in enacting laws of a purely partisan charter whereby experienced, competent, and efficient officials were displaced and mere politicians appointed, to the serious injury of the benevolent institutions of the State, including those for the deaf and dumb, insane, blind, the Boys' Reformatory, and the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and in the passage of the Metropolitan Police bill, by which, in cities of a certain population, the control of municipal affairs is taken from the citizens concerned and placed in the hands of a partisan State commission.

The State ticket was completed as follows:

Lieutenant-Governor—Eugene Bundy, of Henry County.
Secretary of State—Robert Mitchell, Gibson.
Auditor—Bruce Carr, Orange.
Treasurer—R. R. Shiel, Marion.
Attorney-General—W. C. Wilson, Tippecanoe.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—B. C. Hobbs, Parke.
Reporter of the Supreme Court—W. M. Hoggatt, Warrick.
Judge of the Supreme Court, Fifth District—E. P. Hammond, Jasper.

The convention adjourned at 9:30 after a continuous session since forenoon.

The Electoral ticket is as follows:

At large—Milo S. Hascall, John M. Butler.
First District—James C. Veach.
Second—William B. Roberts.
Third—John G. Berkshire.
Fourth—W. D. Ward.
Fifth—Marshall Hacker.
Sixth—Josiah E. Millett.
Seventh—T. S. Rollins.
Eighth—E. S. Holliday.
Ninth—J. M. Reynolds.
Tenth—Freeman F. Palmer.
Eleventh—James F. Elliott.
Twelfth—J. B. Ferrell.
Thirteenth—John Reynolds.

AT AUGUSTA.

DEPARTURE OF MESSRS. LOGAN AND HALE—THE MAINE SENATORS.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 19.—[Special.]—Messrs. Logan and Hale left this afternoon for Washington, where it is understood that Mrs. Logan is quite ill. The departure was made without any demonstrations, though quite a number of the prominent men of this city were at the station to bid them good-by. During the forenoon the two gentlemen made a brief trip to the Soldiers' Home at Togus, where they were received by the soldiers in line and by a salute from the battery. After being introduced to the soldiers Gen. Logan made a brief speech, and was followed by Senator Hale, after which lunch was partaken of with Col. Smith and a return made to the city in season to take the 3:45 train for the West.

There have been many incidents on this trip of a pleasant character. The presence of Gen. Logan has everywhere fired the soldier heart, and it would also be safe to say that none of the laboring class that have met him will fail to vote for him in November. It is said there has seldom been more interest shown to see and meet a person in this State than has been manifested in the cities where Gen. Logan has stopped. He has been the centre of interest, though accompanied by the head of the ticket, Mr. Blaine. The reason for this doubtless is that Mr. Blaine is well known throughout the State and has generally been personally met on his many electioneering and other tours, while Gen. Logan, though having stumped the State in previous campaigns, is still known largely only by reputation. The natural impulse seemed to be to do honor to him who has so signally distinguished himself both in war and peace, and has finally been chosen for the second-highest place in the gift of the Nation.

The visit of Senator Hale has also been beneficial, though he only went where he is familiarly known. Before and during the Chicago Convention the Senator was understood to be an Arthur man and not in favor of Mr. Blaine's nomination. The wishes of the people are, however, respected, and no more active friend of Mr. Blaine's election can be found than he is today. Visiting here as he was in company with Gen. Logan he not only made the latter's visit pleasanter, but somewhat disarmed it of political significance and strengthened himself with Mr. Blaine. There will now be heard no unpleasant criticisms of his course.

On the other hand Senator Frye is considerably under a cloud. He also was an Arthur man, but instead of remaining in Washington and attending to his Congressional duties he came to Maine just before convention and went a-fishing at the Rangeley Lakes. The fish, however, lost their attraction soon after the convention met, and the day of the nomination he found himself at his home in Lewiston. When the nomination was announced he telegraphed his congratulations, and soon afterward departed from the State to resume his Congressional duties, without visiting Mr. Blaine. It is said his constituents are considerably annoyed, and that he will have no influence with the incoming Administration. It is, however, announced that he will take the stump for Blaine when the campaign opens. The National Committee to notify Mr. Blaine of his nomination will be here tomorrow night, but on account of their late arrival they will not wait upon him till Saturday morning. They contemplate only a brief stay and soon after they shall have performed their official duties will take a special train to Boston. The Republican State Committee met here tonight for organization for the campaign.

THE NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE.

MEMBERS ARRIVING AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 19.—[Special.]—The members of the committee appointed at the Chicago Convention to proceed to Augusta to officially notify Mr. Blaine of his nomination are arriving tonight by the incoming trains. Among those already here are the Hons. E. H. Rollins, Church Howe, Washington Hastings, and Capt. Hill, of Washington Territory. Edmund N. Smith, of the Republican National Committee, and a delegation of citizens from Augusta sent to extend the hospitalities of the city to the committee. At noon Friday the committee will meet at the Parker House. Ex-Senator Rollins, of New Hampshire, will have charge of the committee on the journey, which will be made by a special train tendered by General-Manager Tucker, of the Eastern and Maine Central Railways. The train leaves Boston at 4 o'clock, and expects to reach Augusta, nearly 200 miles, in about five hours' run.

ILLINOIS.

CONGRESSMAN THOMAS RENOMINATED.

CARBONDALE, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—The Republicans of the Twentieth Congressional District held their convention in this city today. The Hon. John R. Thomas, present member of Congress from this district, was renominated by acclamation, Jackson County withdrawing their candidate, the Hon. D. W. Smith. The convention was harmonious in every respect, and the best of feeling prevailed. The only contest was for the nomination of a member for the State Board of Equalization, J. W. Hartwell, of Williamson, receiving the nomination on the third ballot. After the convention the campaign for Blaine and Logan was opened by a grand ratification meeting which was held under a mammoth tent capable of seating 3,000 people. Gov. Dick Oglesby delivered a rousing speech of an hour and a half, and was frequently interrupted by cheers. Speeches were also made by the Hon. John R. Thomas, the Hon. H. D. Dement, Senator Hunt, and several other prominent men.

AT BUTLER.

HILLSBORO, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Butler (this county) held a grand ratification meeting tonight. Eloquent and enthusiastic speeches were made by the Hon. J. M. Truitt, C. W. Bliss, George R. Cooper, and others. A large Blaine and Logan Club was organized. The Republicans of this section have never been more enthusiastic than now.

AT GALESBURG.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—A grand Blaine and Logan ratification meeting will be held here Saturday evening. Clark E. Carr and P. S. Post are announced as the speakers.

RIDGWAY DECLINES.

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—The Hon. Thomas S. Ridgway, nominated for Congress last Tuesday by the Republican Congressional Convention of the Nineteenth District, has declined to accept the nomination.

AT JACKSONVILLE.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill, June 19.—The young Republicans of this city completed the organization of a Blaine and Logan Club today with a membership of about 250. Richard Yates, son of the War Governor of this State, a talented young lawyer, was elected President and ably addressed the meeting. Great enthusiasm was shown for Blaine and Logan. The club will do effective work in the campaign.

JAMES D. WARREN.

BLAINE CAN EASILY BEAT CLEVELAND.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., June 19.—[Special.]—The Hon. James D. Warren, editor of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, and Chairman of the Republican State Committee last year, is now visiting in this city and was interviewed today. He said: "I went to Chicago, as all know, as the personal friend of President Arthur, a man whom I believe to be as pure and well-intentioned a statesman as this country has ever produced. I was sincere in my advocacy of the President's nomination. The Arthur men worked hard, and, in my judgment, Mr. Arthur would have been nominated on the second ballot had the Independents turned in and helped. As for myself, I refused all overtures looking to any other nomination than Mr. Arthur as against Mr. Blaine, although such overtures were formally made by the Independents through Mr. Schurz and others. I do not believe in dark horses. With me it was Arthur or Blaine and no compromises. We Arthur men have, of course, come home from Chicago disappointed, but we support the ticket. I said at Chicago, in some heat possibly, that Blaine could not carry New York, but I have changed my mind. With proper effort Blaine can carry New York and in my judgment he will. The Independents are hardly a factor to be considered save in a few cities. Although I expect to work for the election of Blaine and Logan, and while I appreciate the suggestion in some quarters to keep me at the head of the State Committee, I certainly could and would not accept the position. It is right that the Blaine element should be represented in that place. It is right, also, that they should assume the responsibility of the position and of the canvass. A little time must be given for feelings to cool. We shall shortly be found working earnestly for the ticket, which I believe will be elected. Cleveland is the weakest nomination the Democrats could make. To begin with, he will lose a large proportion of the Irish vote in Western New York. He certainly will in Buffalo. His persecution of Editor Purcell, an Irishman and a Roman Catholic, as well as other similar individuals, will tend to this effect. He will not get a moiety of the Republican vote that was wrongly cast for him in anger in the Folger campaign. A man like Blaine will easily defeat him."

IRISH-AMERICANS.

STRONG LOCAL SENTIMENT FOR BLAINE AND LOGAN.

The sentiment in Irish-American circles, and particularly in the Irish-American Club, grows daily more pronounced in favor of Blaine. Many voters who were formerly Democrats are coming out boldly for the "backbone" candidate of the Republican party.

Said Thomas D. Coleman, of Farrell, Coleman & Co.: "I shall certainly vote for Blaine, because I consider him a thorough American, and because his ability as a statesman is preëminent. As for Cleveland, whom the Democrats will probably nominate, I would not vote for him under any circumstances."

Patrick Kavanaugh said: "I do not consider myself bound either to the Republican or Democratic party. I am an independent voter. I shall vote for Blaine at the coming election because I consider him the man best fitted for the place. You may put me down as in favor of the broad-gage ticket—Blaine and Logan."

Among the members of the Irish-American Club said to be in favor of Blaine are Thomas Shaunessy, M. C. Markham, James Burke, and a large number of others whose ranks are daily swelling.

Justice Scully said that the number of Irish-Americans who have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket and who will support Blaine and Logan is astonishing. "I have heard a number speak on the subject myself and have been told by others who mix with such Democrats that the revolt will be general. A large number of the more influential among them do not care to avow their intention to desert the ranks of the unterrified just at present, but let a few Blaine and Logan Clubs be started among them and let a few Irish-Americans who have won a reputation as speakers take the stump, and the result will be something wonderful. Whether they say anything about it or not, they will vote the Blaine and Logan ticket."

CHICAGO REPUBLICANS.

THE SEVENTH WARD.

The Republican Club of the Seventh Ward had a well-attended meeting last night at their hall at the corner of Twelfth and Waller. They completed their organization by adopting a constitution and electing several officers. The constitution provides that meetings shall be held Saturday nights, and that officers shall be elected in May and December. An Executive Committee of two members from each precinct and four at large was chosen as follows: First Precinct, W. S. Dunham, M. Harris; Second, J. R. Rahman, F. M. Elliott; Third, James Monahan, S. H. Kessell; Fourth, Thomas Bircham, Louis Sala; Fifth, Joseph Weber, L. Coogan; Sixth, W. S. Powell, J. B. Mears; Seventh, F. B. Saubert, Dwight Bunker; Eighth, William Hopkins, Chris Henroten; Ninth, George Kammerer, J. M. Farley; Tenth, K. N. Eastman, Frank Gould; at large, C. W. Woodman, P. McGrath, M. Hanley, Peter Schillo, William Yuers. The roster of officers was completed with the election of the following: Third Vice-President, Daniel Healy; Corresponding Secretary, B. C. Henvey; Treasurer, A. Muns. The Chair appointed as a Committee on Finance, P. McGrath, Daniel Healy, and Joseph Weber. The club voted to extend the use of their hall to such citizens of the ward as wished to form a Blaine and Logan Club. Such a club is soon to be organized.

Judge Woodman made a brief speech, scathing the alleged Republicans who had deserted the party after taking part in the deliberations of its National Convention. Blaine and Logan he considered the strongest and best ticket ever put in nomination. [Applause.] He would not except even the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. And that man Curtis in New York, hireling of the Harpers, who stood up in the National Convention and intimated that he would support the nominee, and the others like him, the Schurzes and Codmans, were infamous scoundrels in politics and ought to be discussed as such. But there was no question of success despite their infamy. They could not hurt James G. Blaine and John A. Logan.

J. B. Taylor thought it wisest to let the Curtises and Schurzes severely alone, that they weren't of much consequence anyway, and that if let alone they would die of inanition.

The club adjourned till the first Saturday night after the Democratic National Convention.

ORGANIZING A MARCHING CLUB.

A meeting of the Committee on Organization was held Wednesday evening at 105 Fifth avenue for the purpose of forming a Blaine and Logan Campaign Marching Club. A resolution was unanimously adopted to extend a general invitation to all voters, irrespective of their previous political sentiments, who are in favor of the election of Blaine and Logan to meet in their respective wards and towns of Cook County and select one mustering officer for each ward and town and forward his name and address to William Sutton, 105 Fifth avenue.

THE TWELFTH WARD.

The Twelfth Ward Republican Club met last night at Owsley's Hall. The committee appointed at the last meeting to ascertain the cost of and a suitable site for a wigwam reported that a Republican had donated the use of a lot at Nos. 795 and 797 Madison street. A wigwam 60 by 100 feet would cost about $750. The report was adopted and subscriptions amounting to $280 were at once taken. The structure will be thrown open to all Republican clubs of the Twelfth and adjacent wards. The following were appointed as the Building Committee: J. L. Campbell, James T. Rawleigh, C. C. Kohlsaat, James W. Brockway, C. A. Dibble, Alex. White, D. W. Mills, S. M. Randolph, and F. C. Wilson.

Col. Munn being present was called upon for a speech. He said two months ago he made a speech before the club for Logan. He must have been joking then. He must have meant Blaine. Never at the beginning of a campaign had he felt so well as now. There were never better prospects. While he and a great many others favored other candidates with their mouths, in their hearts, he said they knew Blaine was the choice of the people as the acknowledged leader of the party. Logan was no hurt to the ticket, but added another head to it, so that assassins would not be tempted.

The Aldermen of the ward were requested to put forth their efforts toward getting a permit for a wigwam, and thirty new members were voted in, after which the club adjourned for one week.

FIFTEENTH WARD CLUB.

An enthusiastic Republican meeting was held in Eisfeldt's Hall at the corner of Southport and Clybourn avenues last night for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Blaine and Logan. Speeches were made by John Miller, Ald. Eisfeldt, J. B. Healey, Edward Cook, and Col. W. S. Scribner. Mr. Miller's remarks were introductory, embracing a few facts concerning the history of the two men at the head of the ticket. It was a ticket of which every Republican could well be proud. No Republican having such a ticket could find justification for bolting from personal or party reasons. On the election of Mr. Blaine and Mr. Logan that greater respect would be shown American subjects traveling in a foreign land. [Applause.] If any American should happen to be arrested and carried to prison in a distant land during Mr. Blaine's term he would not be surprised to hear that somebody had been asked to tell why, and to give a good reason or let the man go his way. If Mr. Blaine should become President he would not expect to hear that any of that class of young men who part their hair in the middle had been called to his Cabinet. There would be no more dudes in the diplomatic service, and the country would be represented by men of tried ability.

In concluding he said that one of the purposes of the present meeting was to organize a Blaine and Logan Club for the town of Nickersonville, which they hoped to make the banner club of the city, and proposed that they proceed to elect the officers for it. The club was then organized, with the following officers: John H. Hartwick, President; Edward Morf, Secretary; Charles Griebenow Jr., Treasurer.

In response to repeated calls, Ald. Eisfeldt took the platform. He said that he and his German friends were pleased with the selections the convention had made and that he could safely predict that they would carry the Fifteenth Ward for them in November.

Other speeches were made by Messrs. Healy, Cook, and Scribner, and a very enthusiastic feeling grew out of their talks. The meeting was, in fact, a most successful one.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

HOW BLAINE'S GREAT-GRANDFATHER SAVED THE TROOPS FROM STARVATION AT VALLEY FORGE.

An officer of the Commissary Department of the United States army communicates the following interesting bit of history:

Col. Ephraim Blaine, of Carlisle, Pa., was the officer who really saved Washington's troops from starvation during that awful winter at Valley Forge. Col. Blaine was then Commissary-General of the Middle Department. In the ensuing summer of 1778, on the resignation of Gen. Wadsworth, he was made Commissary-General of the entire Continental Army on the personal recommendation of Gen. Washington. Col. Blaine held the position till the close of the Revolutionary struggle in 1783. He was a man of large fortune when the War broke out, and the records show that during the trying times of the Valley Forge winter he advanced $600,000 for the use of the patriot army—an enormous sum of money at that time. Col. Blaine died early in this century, and lies buried at Carlisle, Pa., where he was born in 1770, his parents being among the earliest of the Scotch and Scotch-Irish immigrants to the Cumberland Valley. Col. Blaine's descendants are quite numerous in Pennsylvania and the West. Col. Ephraim Blaine was James G. Blaine's great-grandfather.

FROM THE PEOPLE.

IT WAS.

CHICAGO, June 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please inform me if the nomination of James G. Blaine was made unanimous by the vote of the Republican Convention, and oblige

C. W. PIERCE, 144 La Salle street.

[And George William Curtis, sitting in his place as Chairman of the New York delegation, did not say "Nay."]

FOR THE NOMINEES.

YATES CITY, Ill., June 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As one of the independent voters, a subscriber for years to the New York *Nation*, an advocate of local representation as taught by Curtis and first tried by our late convention, I accept its nominees as the free choice of the people and grandest leader since Lincoln. C. A. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FEELING IN TEXAS.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 19.—[Special.]—The action of some newspapers, by contrasting Blaine's foreign policy with the disposition of these papers to humble the United States to foreign Powers, is creating a strong Blaine sentiment throughout, particularly with the Irish and Confederate soldiers.

NOMINATED.

STEUBENVILLE, O., June 19.—J. H. Taylor was nominated for Congress on the sixty-fourth ballot by the Republicans of the Eighteenth District.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

Two Hotels and a Number of Stores Destroyed at Braddock, Pa.

BRADDOCK, Pa., June 19.—Shortly after 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Seddens' hardware and tin shop on Main street, and before the flames could be controlled the entire block bounded by Eighth and Burton streets was entirely destroyed. The buildings were the Faucett House, the Burton Street Hotel, Russell's furniture factory, Kelly's liquor store, Seddens' saloon and tenpin alley, Seddens' hardware and tin-shop, Creighton's pump works, and Kittle's restaurant. The loss will exceed $75,000, which is partially covered by insurance. The fire is believed to be incendiary, as this is the third time Seddens' establishment has been on fire within the last six weeks. After the fire was out a small-sized riot occurred, participated in by fifteen or twenty persons who had knocked in the bungs of whisky-barrels and drunk liquor until intoxicated. A number of persons were slightly hurt, but none seriously. Twelve special policemen were sworn in, who quelled the disturbance and arrested eight of the principals.

A Valuable Mill Destroyed.

MARSHALL, Mo., June 19.—[Special.]—About 4 o'clock this afternoon the large mill at Mount Leonard, owned by the Mount Leonard Milling Company, was totally destroyed by fire, together with its contents. Loss, $26,000; insurance on mill, $15,000; on stock, $2,000. Fortunately the wind was favorable, or else the entire city would have been destroyed. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Careless Use of Firecrackers.

BRADFORD, Pa., June 19.—This morning Munroe's fireworks factory, the Burt House, a confectionery and Flynn's clothing store, on Main street, with their contents, were destroyed by fire. The origin of the conflagration was the careless use of firecrackers. Loss, $20,000.

Other Fires.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 19.—Ande's flouring and woolen mill at Belleville, W. Va., was burned last night. All machinery and a large quantity of wool, woolen goods, grain, and flour were destroyed. The mill was owned by Wells & Cosgrove. Loss, $7,000; no insurance.

CLEVELAND, O., June 19.—The spontaneous combustion of chemicals left out of doors caused a fire at 2 o'clock this morning at Marsh & Harwood's chemical works, which inflicted damage to the amount of $6,000; fully insured. The Union Acid Restoring Works were damaged about $4,000. Four hundred carboys of sulphuric acid exploded successively with a noise like the firing of heavy artillery.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 19.—William Benton & Co.'s hinge factory was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $10,000; fully insured.

MILWAUKEE.

The Chamber of Commerce—A Great Barley Market.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 19.—The annual report of Secretary Langsin, of the Chamber of Commerce, for the fiscal year ending May 30, was made public today. It shows that the statistics of the grain trade of Milwaukee for 1883 present some encouraging features, showing an increase in the aggregate receipts of 3,500,000 bushels, and strengthening the belief expressed in the Secretary's last report, that the year 1882 probably witnessed a lower record than will be known in the future wheat trade of Milwaukee. The movement of wheat was notable as marking the first increase of receipts in the last four years. The quality and condition of the last crop were more satisfactory than either of the preceding crops, and this fact has had an important bearing in restoring the confidence of buyers in the quality of Milwaukee wheat, which had been more or less impaired by the comparatively poor condition in which one or two previous crops were harvested. The total receipts were 9,278,922 bushels, and of all kinds of grain 21,892,832 bushels. The receipts of barley show a marked increase over all previous years, showing a total nearly of 7,000,000 bushels, of which about one-third was consumed by local brewers. Milwaukee is now the leading barley market west of New York. The apparently large receipts of Chicago—8,831,890 bushels—in 1883 included over 3,000,000 bushels of Milwaukee receipts shipped East and South by rail. The trade of Milwaukee during the year was visibly affected by commercial depression common to all parts of the country.

Alleged Elopement.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 19.—[Special.]—A peculiar case, alleged to be an elopement, has been reported to the police by a man named Klink, living on the South Side. He said his daughter Margaret, 14 years old, had been taken from her home by a veteran inmate of the National Soldiers' Home named Henry Gehrig, 60 years old, and the two, he said, had gone to Joliet, Ill. Gehrig, he affirmed, had long been acquainted with his family, and had for some time been a frequent caller at his home. Several weeks ago his daughter came home from school, and the old veteran at once became greatly attached to her. Maggie, as she was familiarly known, was a good talker and very pretty looking, and the two were together a great deal. Two weeks ago the father was astounded by being asked for a private interview by Gehrig, in the course of which, he said, the aged suitor asked his daughter's hand in marriage. He refused the proposal and Gehrig left the house. A few days later the old man called during Mr. Klink's absence and told Mrs. Klink that he had secured a leave of absence from the home for two weeks. He was going to Joliet, he said, and proposed to take Margaret with him. The mother objected to the proposal, when, it is alleged, the two left the house. Nothing has since been heard from them, and last evening the matter was reported to the police. The Humane Society has also been acquainted with the allegations.

The June Exposition.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 19.—[Special.]—The June Fair at the Exposition Building opened at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and will continue every afternoon and evening, Sunday excepted, until the end of next week. The two previous enterprises have proven highly successful, and if merit has its reward the present fair will attract even a larger share of public patronage than its predecessors.

Base-Ball.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 19.—The managers of the Milwaukee Base-Ball Association are negotiating for the transfer of the Grand Rapids club to this city to take the place of the present Milwaukee team. If successful the Milwaukees will be released. The continued poor playing of the Milwaukees and the continued poor business of the Grand Rapids make the transfer very likely.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

An exciting scene was witnessed near Beckenham, England, the other day. On a railroad crossing between the latter place and Croydon some boys were crossing into a field when one of them got his boot fixed in one of the points, and could not extricate it. The quarter to 4 train had just left Beckenham Junction, and the other lads, seeing the peril of their companion, shouted and screamed, but were unable to render any help. Their cries attracted the attention of a publican named Davis, who was driving past at the time. Seeing the danger of the boy he ran to the spot, and the boy's boot being a laced one Mr. Davis ripped it up with a knife, and thus released the foot of the lad, who had fainted and fallen on the line. He instantly dragged him on one side, but in doing so he was caught by the buffer of the engine, which now rushed by, and sustained a severe contusion on the head, but otherwise miraculously escaped serious injury.

PREMATURE EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 19.—[Special.]—The premature explosion of dynamite at the Coalburg mines today killed two miners named Henry Langford and Bob Jarvis.

THE TURF.

Entries for the Opening Day of the Chicago Running Meeting.

Tony Newell, Dick Organ, and Lilly J, the Winners at East Saginaw.

Trotting in the Rain at Marshalltown—Rain at Janesville and Narragansett Park.

The Chicago Running Meeting.

The summer running meeting at the Chicago Driving Park begins this afternoon, there being five good races on the program, two of which are stakes, two purses, and one of mile heats over hurdles, thus affording all the varieties of sport known to the running turf. Owing to the non-arrival last night of the horses that have been running at the St. Louis meeting the fields of starters in the stakes were slightly reduced, but this will not detract from the interest of the day, as all the "cracks" are in the entries, as follows:

Inaugural Rush, one mile—Ascender, King Troubler, Finality, Leman, Hollyrood, and Gano.

Chicago Stakes, mile and a quarter—Harpoon, Audrain, Richard L., Bob Miles.

Mile and a half dash—Obermeyer, Centerville, Imogene, Bob Miles.

Illinois Oaks, mile and a quarter—Mona, Laura Gould, Fallen Leaf, Savannah, Europa.

Mile heats over hurdles—Athelstane, Ohio Boy, Scalper.

The races begin promptly at 2:30 o'clock. The favorits in the pools last night were Finality, Audrain, Obermeyer, Fallen Leaf, and Ohio Boy.

Driving-Park Events.

In addition to the events already announced for the July trotting meeting at the Driving Park in this city several other races have been arranged which are now for the first time made public.

The first day of the meeting, July 4, there will be a purse of $5,000 given for trotters with running mates, $1,000 being added in case 2:07 is beaten. For this purse H. B. Winship and mate, record 2:10¾, and Frank and mate, record 2:08¼, have been entered. The same day a free-to-all stallion race will be given, the entries to which are Phallas, 2:15¼, Robert McGregor, 2:17, and Maxy Cobb, 2:20¼.

The fifth day of the meeting a special purse of $2,500 will be given for Jay-Eye-See, 2:10¾, to beat 2:10¼, and the pacer Johnston, 2:10, will also go against his own record.

Central Park Matinee.

The first free matinée of the season will be given at the Central Park track tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, with wagon races between gentlemen's roadsters, sulky races, and a chariot race by Prof. McDonald and a lady, each driving four running horses abreast.

Marshalltown, Ia.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., June 19.—[Special.]—Rain at half-past 3 this afternoon submerged the track in water. Before that some excellent time was made in each class. The two races postponed from yesterday were finished, the last heat of the 2:29 class being trotted in the pouring rain, the track covered with water. Only one heat of today's races was trotted in the 2:38 class. Following is the summary of the 3-minute class:

Star W., b. m.	2	1	2	3	1	1
Mark Time, b. s.	3	3	1	1	3	2
Nugget, ch. s	1	2	3	2	2	3
Senator Maid	dis.					
Emma D., b. m.	dis.					

Time—2:35¼; 2:38; 2:36¾; 2:36; 2:37; 2:27¾.

The 2:29 race resulted:

Joe Davis, br. g.	2	1	2	2	1	1
Coupon, drk. g.	1	4	5	1	2	2
Urbana Belle, b. m.	6	3	1	3	6	3
Harry Pulling, b. s.	5	2	3	4	4	0
Freestone, b. s.	3	6	6	5	5	0
Mollie Belle, br. m.	4	5	4	6	3	0

Time—2:30¾; 2:30¼; 2:31¼; 2:26¾; 2:24¼; 2:41¼.

The only heat trotted in the 2:38 class resulted:

General Lee, ro. s.	1
Dutch Girl, gr. m.	2
Frank H., b. s.	3
Kittie Strader, b. m.	4
Van., b. g.	5
Bertha S., b. m.	6

Time—2:29¾.

Today's races will be finished tomorrow. The rain was very heavy, but the track dries quickly.

Pittsburg, Pa.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 19.—The third day of the spring running meeting of the Exposition Park Association the weather was warm, the attendance small, but the betting heavy and the racing spirited, the field winning two out of three events.

First race, mile dash for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, purse $225—Pallanca first, Brunswick second, Boquet third. Time, 1:46¼. Pools: Brunswick $50, field $25.

Second race, three-quarter-mile heats, purse $225—Six starters. Glenroy took the first heat in 1:20, Baronella second, Serpolette third, Bill O'Neil fourth, Robert M. fifth, G. B. distanced. Second heat, Baronella first, Robert M. second, Serpolette third, Glenroy distanced. Time, 1:20. Pools sold: Baronella $50, field $35.

Third race, one mile, selling, over four hurdles, purse $225—Jere Black first, Elexor second, Golden Era third. Time, 1:59. Pools: Elexor $50, field $50.

Sheepshead Bay.

CONEY ISLAND, June 19.—There was a very large attendance and heavy betting at the Coney Island Jockey Club races at Sheepshead Bay today. The weather was fine and track fast.

First race, for 3-year-olds, one mile—George Kinney won by three lengths, Strathspey second, Duplex third. Time, 1:41¾.

Second race, for 2-year-olds, three-fourths of a mile—Richmond won easily by three lengths, Exile second, Heliotrope colt third. Time, 1:16.

Third race, Emporium Stakes, for 3-year-olds, one and one-half miles—Starters: Knight of Ellerslie, St. Saviour, Endymion, Rataplan, John K., Simcoon, Sandoval, Economy, Tacoma, Blast, Vocalic, and Pampero. Rataplan won, St. Saviour second, Blast third. Time, 2:39½.

Fourth race—Blue Grass Belle won by three lengths, Barnes second, Chanticleer third. Time, 3:06.

Fifth race, selling race for all ages, one mile—Bouliotte won easily by half a lenth, Cathcart second, Krupp Gun third. Time, 1:44¾.

Sixth race, handicap steeplechase, short course—Tom Naven won by two lengths, Rose second, Mayor Wheeler third. Time, 4:24¼.

East Saginaw, Mich.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 19.—[Special.]—Three thousand people witnessed the second day of the June meeting today, having been postponed yesterday owing to rain. The track was fast and weather hot. The events included the 2:19, 2:26, and 2:34 classes. The 2:19 was trotted in five heats, Deck Wright and Zoe B. taking one each and Tony Newell, the favorit, finishing in straight heats. The 2:26 race was trotted in four, St. Gothard taking the first and Dick Organ the last three, although Mambrino Sparkle was a hot favorit before the race was called. The 2:34 race did not finish until 8 o'clock, Mollie Harris, the favorit, taking the two first heats and Lily J. finishing in straight heats. Following is a summary of the 2:19 class:

Tony Newell	4	4	1	1	1
Deck Wright	1	2	4	3	2
Zoe B.	2	1	2	4	4
Overman	3	3	3	2	3

Time—2:21¾; 2:24; 2:23; 2:22; 2:25¼.

Summary of the 2:26 class:

Dick Organ	6	1	1	1
St. Gothard	1	3	6	6
Waiting	3	2	2	2
Pancoast	2	5	3	2
Milo	5	6	5	3
Membrino Sparkle	4	4	4	4
Gus Miller	3	dist.		

Time—2:27; 2:27¼; 2:27¾; 2:28.

Summary of the 2:34 class:

Lilly J.	2	3	1	1	1
Mollie Harris	1	1	4	2	2
Little Joe	4	2	2	3	4
Kittie Rolf	5	4	3	4	3
Butterscotch	3	dist.			

Time—2:28; 2:25½; 2:28½; 2:29¾; 2:32¼.

Narragansett Park.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 19.—[Special.]—The races at Cranston today were quite largely attended. Only one heat in each race was trotted owing to rain. R. F. C. was the favorit in the 2:28 class, and took the first heat in a field of seven starters, Breeze Medium second. Time, 2:23¼.

Butterfly was the favorit in the 2:33 class, $65 to $60. There were also seven starters in this race. Butterfly won by a length in 2:31¼, Bessie second.

Then the rain fell in torrents, and the races were postponed to tomorrow at 1 o'clock.

The Janesville Races Postponed.

JANESVILLE, Wis., June 19.—[Special.]—The largest crowd that ever witnessed a horse-race in this city was here today only to be disappointed, as, owing to the rain of the previous day, the track was so bad in spots that a majority of the drivers refused to start their horses. If no more rain falls the track will be in splendid condition tomorrow, and a close contest is looked for between Maybird, Prince, and Code; also the 2:35 and 4-year-old classes.

The Gentlemen's Driving Park, New York.

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—There was no trotting at the Gentlemen's Driving Park today. Yesterday was the first day and tomorrow will be the last day this week.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region local showers, partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, slight changes in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, local showers followed by fair weather, variable winds, generally southeast to southwest, and slight changes in temperature.

For the Missouri Valley, slightly warmer, fair weather, winds generally east to south.

CHICAGO, June 19—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of observation.	Hight of Barometer	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	State of Weather.
Mid. Atlantic States—				
Albany	29.95	74	N.	Clear.
Eastern Gulf States—				
Vicksburg	30.10	78	E.	Clear.
Western Gulf States—				
El Paso	29.80	73	N. E.	Clear.
Fort Smith	29.96	77	.....	Clear.
Galveston	29.95	79	S. E.	Fair.
New Orleans	29.96	78	S. E.	Clear.
Shreveport, La.	29.96	77	E.	Fair.
Ohio Valley & Tenn.—				
Cincinnati	30.01	80	N. E.	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.99	74	N. E.	Clear.
Louisville	29.98	80	W.	Clear.
Memphis	29.99	80	.....	Fair.
Nashville	29.99	78	N.	Clear.
Pittsburg	29.97	74	W.	Clear.
Lower Lake Region—				
Buffalo	29.98	67	S. W.	Clear.
Cleveland	30.00	74	N.	Clear.
Detroit	29.99	75	N. E.	Cloudy.
Erie	29.98	70	W.	Clear.
Oswego	29.97	65	W.	Clear.
Port Huron	29.99	65	N. E.	Foggy.
Rochester, N. Y.	29.98	70	S. W.	Clear.
Sandusky	29.98	74	S. W.	Fair.
Toledo	29.96	74	.....	Cloudy.
Upper Lake Region—				
Alpena	30.00	62	S. E.	Clear.
Chicago	29.97	59	N.	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.99	68	E.	Clear.
Escanaba	29.97	69	S.	Clear.
Grand Haven	29.97	67	W.	Fair.
Marquette	30.02	..	S. E.	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.99	60	.....	Clear.
Mackinaw	30.00	63	.....	Clear.
Upper Miss. Valley—				
Cairo	30.01	78	N. W.	Fair.
Davenport	29.92	74	S. E.	Clear.
Des Moines	29.96	68	N. E.	Fair.
Keokuk	29.93	75	.....	Clear.
La Crosse	29.95	70	N.	Cloudy.
Moorhead	29.96	73	W.	Clear.
St. Louis	29.97	74	S.	[illegible]
St. Paul	29.98	70	S. W.	[illegible]
Springfield, Ill.	29.97	71	S. E.	Cloudy.
Missouri Valley—				
Leavenworth	29.98	78	.....	Clear.
Omaha	29.98	73	N. E.	Cloudy.
Yankton	30.00	72	S. E.	Clear.
Extreme Northwest—				
Bismarck	29.96	70	S.	Clear.
Fort Buford	29.89	73	S. E.	Clear.
St. Vincent, Minn.	29.95	73	S.	Clear.
Northern Slope—				
Cheyenne	29.80	63	S.	Clear.
Deadwood	29.91	65	S. E.	Clear.
Assinniboine	29.76	76	W.	Clear.
Middle Slope—				
Denver	29.84	84	S. E.	Fair.
Dodge City	29.96	70	S.	Fair.
North Platte	29.96	71	E.	Clear.
Canadian Stations—				
Fort Garry	29.92	71	S.	Clear.
P. Arthur's Land'g.	30.01	59	N. E.	Hazy.
Medicine Hat	29.57	75	S. W.	[illegible]
Parry Sound, Can.	29.98	63	.....	Clear.
Quappelle	29.72	75	S.	Clear.
Minnedosa	29.83	72	S.	Hazy.
Toronto	29.97	71	N. W.	Clear.
Other Points—				
Elliott	29.96	64	N. W.	Cloudy.
Helena	29.75	74	S. W.	Fair.
Huron, Dak.	29.98	72	N. E.	Clear.
Las Animas	29.90	69	.....	Cloudy.
Little Rock	29.96	75	.....	Clear.
Salt Lake	29.75	76	N. E.	Fair.
Stockton	29.80	74	S. E.	Fair.

*Too small to measure. †Thunder-storm.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rain	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.982	65.5	91	S. E.	5	.....	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	29.994	73.0	[illegible]	S. E.	8	.....	Cloudy.
2:18 p. m.	29.969	65.0	88	N.	6	.....	Cloudy.
6:18 p. m.	29.955	64.8	86	N. E.	4	.....	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.973	58.8	91	N.	2	.....	Cloudy.

Maximum temperature, 74.0.
Minimum temperature, 57.1.
Mean daily barometer, 29.973.
Mean daily thermometer, 63.4.
Mean daily humidity, 66.

INDIA'S WHEAT.

No Danger of Successful Competition with America.

CINCINNATI, O., June 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—There has been so much said detrimental to the wheat interests of America that I submit the following points for the consideration of your readers who feel interested in the subject. The subject should be intelligently written up by some one capable of doing it justice. The data here given is correct.

First—In order to make India successful in the wheat markets of Europe she must first irrigate the lands. To do this the capital would no doubt have to be obtained in Great Britain. This would at once make the interest on the land far exceed that on the value of land in America.

Second—To transport the product to the sea either railroads or canals would necessarily have to be constructed. Again capital would be sought for in Great Britain (with large profits to the investors.) Once the railroads or canals ready for business, the quantity of product to carry to market would be so limited that the cost would be many times more than in this country.

The conclusion is that India cannot compete with America in delivering wheat in European markets. (Nor can Russia or South America.)

But, for example, admit that India and other foreign countries can raise and deliver wheat in Europe for less than we can, and then it can be given to the Europeans for less than $1 per bushel, what would be the result?

Why, it would stop the cultivation in a measure of wheat in Great Britain and France, as the farmers there cannot pay their rental and raise wheat at $1 or $1.25 per bushel. The farmers' attention would necessarily have to be directed in another direction. Should the price of wheat remain below $1 for one or two years wheat would be at famine or war prices in all of the markets.

Wheat land in Great Britain rents from [illegible] to $12 per acre. Taxes there are about [illegible] of the rental. Fertilizers are a necessity there, and they come high. So it must be readily seen that $1 wheat would drive their farmers out of the business.

The reason (in my judgment) that wheat is so low is owing to general stagnation in business and the narrow escape we made of a panic.

Before the new crop is delivered there will naturally be an advance. Wheat in this [illegible] country will not average ten bushels to the acre.

One farmer in this vicinity has 100 acres that will not yield 500 bushels, and there are other fields quite as bad. [illegible]

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND HIS FAMILY.

Paris Letter to Philadelphia *Telegraph*: The quarrel between Prince Napoleon and his eldest son quite rejoices the hearts of the French Republicans, who look with pleasure upon every fresh token of dissension among the Bonapartists or their leaders. Prince Victor is said by those who know him well to be a good deal more of an Italian than a Frenchman. He resembles his uncle, King Humbert, far more than he does that disreputable old gentleman his father, and in his tastes and habits and opinions he is much more inclined to follow his mother's training than his father's example. Meanwhile the Jeromist branch of the imperial party strongly blames the Princess Clotilde for keeping aloof from her ill-behaved spouse. "She ought to come to Paris and do what she could to aid his cause," said one of the Prince's partisans to me the other day. I hardly think that "the daughter of a hundred Kings" will ever forget the experiences of her wedded life in Paris. The hunting-parties gotten up in honor of Cora Pearl by her husband, the breakfasts he was wont to give with Princes and ladies of the demi-monde as his guests, must all have been unspeakably trying to the proud, pure Princess. She leads, I am told, the life of a literal ascetic at Moncalieri, refusing to have fires in any of the rooms of the château through the winter. One cannot but pity the poor young Princess Letitia, now a girl of 17, and shut up in that dreary abode with a mother as strict and severe as any Lady Abbess of the sixteenth century.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS

Uncertainty Regarding Cleveland's Strength in the New York Delegation.

Hendricks Unwilling to Run for Governor of Indiana—McDonald at Springfield.

The Tennessee Democratic Convention—The Illinois Prohibitionists—California.

THE NEW YORK DELEGATION.

FIGURING OUT PREFERENCES.

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—There are all sorts of figures as to the exact result of the compromised struggle of the factions at Saratoga. The *Sun's* correspondence gives to Cleveland, outside of this city and Brooklyn, thirty delegates, and to Flower fourteen. Bearing in mind the fact that the Kings County delegates go especially in the interest of Gen. Slocum as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, that the Tammany Hall delegates will go for Bayard, and that one of the delegates-at-large, Mr. Faulkner, is Mr. Flower's friend and political manager, the doubtful elements in the New York delegation to Chicago can readily be seen. A gentleman, for whose means of inside information and sagacity the Saratoga correspondent of the *Times* vouches, says it will be found after the delegates arrive at Chicago that Cleveland has thirty-one delegates who are really in favor of his nomination, that his opponents number thirty, and that eleven delegates will urge that the candidate be taken from outside the State—nine of them being for Bayard and two for a Western candidate.

AT WASHINGTON.

DOES IT MEAN CLEVELAND?

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—[Special.]—There are manifold comments upon the meaning of the New York Convention. The general drift of opinion is that the action of the convention is to be interpreted as favorable to the nomination of Gov. Cleveland at Chicago. The friends of Bayard and McDonald admit that they do not know what to make of it, and Mr. Bayard himself is quoted as being rather doubtful as to the proper interpretation. Throughout the South and West there is a quite general acknowledgment that the action at Saratoga foreshadows the nomination of Cleveland at Chicago. The Flower men, however, by no means admit this. This is the conclusion at which one of the most enthusiastic of the Flower men arrives: "The result shows that there are thirty in the delegation for Flower, thirty for Cleveland, and twelve for other candidates. There very likely are two for Hewitt—namely: Edward Cooper and Mr. Hewitt himself. Belmont and Travers, and probably three more, are for Bayard. Two are for Payne, of whom Son-in-Law Whitney is one, and a few are non-committed. The result of the action at Saratoga simply transfers the fight to Chicago. Nobody will go to Chicago with a permanent force. Probably no candidate will go to Chicago without more than 30 per cent of the convention to start with, but it is a long ways from that figure to two-thirds."

A curious feature of the situation is that, while Bayard is strong in the North and East, he seems to be growing weaker in the South, and that the Southern men are likely to be the first to desert him. A leading Southern man says: "We cannot afford to give the Republicans any handle in the contest. We have burdens enough of our own to carry, and the nomination of Bayard may put too prominently to the front some of the old war issues."

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

SPECULATIONS AS TO ITS POLITICAL COMPLEXION—HOW TO INSURE A GOOD WORKING REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE HOUSE.

The political complexion of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly is a subject which is beginning to excite no little attention among the politicians of all classes. The impression has gone out that it will be very close. This impression, it may be explained, has been sedulously cultivated by two elements to whom the wish was father to the thought—the Democrats who would like to name Senator Logan's successor in the Senate and repeal the Harper High-License law, and the Pharisees whose hope is to hold the balance of power, dictate who shall be United States Senator, wipe the Harper law off the statute-books, and compel the submission of a prohibition amendment. The Pharisees are hard to please. Although practical prohibition may be secured under the Local-Option law in communities which desire it and where alone it can be enforced, this fails to satisfy them. As for high license they will have none of it. There is but one plank in their platform, and that is to foist their pharisaical notions upon localities which do not want them. The Republicans, though thus placed between two fires, feel that they have handled the liquor question in a common-sense way, and that their course will meet the popular approval and be sustained in the election of a Republican Legislature. With the prestige of a Presidential year their confidence is all the greater.

A SURE THING IN THE SENATE.

Of the twenty-six holdover Senators fourteen are Republicans and twelve Democrats, giving the former a majority of two. The Democrats hope to capture enough even-numbered districts this fall to wipe out the holdover majority, give them the bulge on the Senators-elect, and thus secure them the control of the Upper House. It is a very large hope, and one not at all likely to be realized, especially this year. Of the twenty-five even-numbered districts, thirteen may be set down as practically certain to return Republican Senators. These are the Second, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-eighth, and Thirtieth. Eight are morally certain to return Democrats—the Twentieth, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-eighth, Fortieth, Forty-sixth, and Fiftieth. These, with the holdovers, would give the Republicans twenty-seven and the Democrats twenty—a Republican majority for forty-seven districts of seven.

THE FIGHTING DISTRICTS.

This leaves four fighting districts—the only ones in the State which the Democrats even claim to have any hopes of capturing. Should they get them all they would still lack two of a majority—twenty-six votes. Three of these districts are Republican—the Thirty-second, represented by Senator Clark, by 117 majority; the Forty-second, Senator Needles, 142 majority; and the Forty-fourth, Senator Tanner, 248 majority—while one, the Forty-eighth, though 233 Democratic, elected Senator Ihorn, Republican, in 1880. The Thirty-second is proverbially the closest in the State, but Senator Clark, who was elected from the old Democratic district of Douglas, Coles, and Moultrie, will have the advantage of a slight majority this time in the new Douglas-Coles-Cumberland district, and has a better chance to start with than any Democrat who can be pitted against him. The Forty-second will be an interesting battle-ground, but the Republicans, with some strong German for their candidate, are likely to hold their own. The fighting Republicans in Tanner's district will do their best to keep it Republican, and with fair chances of success. The Germans are a very important factor in the Forty-eighth, and the Democrats have already shown their capacity to blunder in the character of the nomination they seem bent on making. Senator Ihorn's prospects of a reëlection have materially increased of late, for this and other reasons, and the indications now are that 1884 will witness another surprise for the Forty-eighth District Bourbons very much like that they experienced in 1880. Should the Republicans elect a Senator in each of these four fighting districts, the Senate would stand: Republicans 31, Democrats 20, the same as in 1883. As already shown, they could lose all four and still have twenty-seven—one more than a majority—to the Democrats' twenty-four. It will easily be seen that there is very little reason for the Republicans to worry over the Senate.

THE HOUSE.

The entire House—153 members—is to be elected this fall, and the Republicans will not only aim to secure the requisit seventy-seven, and as many more as they can get, but to provide against the possibility of any more Rooks or Wendells being found in their ranks. The complexion of the House chosen at the last Presidential election was: Republicans, eighty-two; Democrats, seventy-one. Even in 1882, decidedly off year as it was all around, the Republicans had seventy-seven members, and would have had seventy-eight, counting Bradwell, but for the two Judases in their number. The off-year "surprises" in the Will, La Salle, Madison, and St. Clair districts are not likely to be repeated this year with Blaine, Logan, and Oglesby running in Illinois. On the contrary, there is every reason to expect that the Republican strength in the next House will be fully as great as that of four years ago. If the party managers have the sense to get out of the rut in which they have been running for some years back, and to take a few chances where they have everything to gain and nothing to lose, the Republican majority in the next House will be large enough to defy half a dozen Rooks or Wendells.

RUN THREE MEN IN STRONG REPUBLICAN DISTRICTS.

In any Republican district where the dominant party casts more than three-fifths of the total vote the Republicans are perfectly safe in nominating three candidates for the House. They are certain to elect two of them. If the Democrats, becoming emboldened or owing to faction fights, should happen to run two, and equally divide the Democratic vote between them, three Republicans will be elected every time. Should the Democrats run one of their men ahead of the other the Republicans will elect two, and one Democrat will be left at home. In short, where the Republican vote in a district is more than three-fifths of the total vote for that district, the Republicans are simply throwing away a chance when they fold their hands and nominate but two candidates. By nominating three, and then fairly dividing the vote between them, without scratching, they are sure to elect two, and, if the Democrats run two and divide evenly, are bound to elect three. A few figures will show how this would work in the heavy Republican districts—those in the northern part of the State, for instance.

HOW IT WOULD WORK.

In the Eighth Senatorial District, composed of Lake, McHenry, and Boone, the vote for Garfield was 8,438, for Hancock 3,644, and for Weaver 337, the Republican vote being more than three-fifths of the total. Each voter may either "plump" his three votes for any one candidate for Representative, give one vote to each of three, or one and one-half to each of two, or distribute them in any other manner he may choose. The Garfield vote, if divided equally among three candidates, would give each 8,438. The Hancock vote, if plumped for one Democratic candidate for Representative, would be thrice 3,644, or 10,932. Divide this possible Democratic vote equally between two Democratic candidates, and each would receive 5,466. While this was going on each of the three Republican candidates, having 8,438 votes, would be elected—always provided the Republican vote was thus evenly divided. If one of the Democrats ran ahead, the other would run just that much behind. One must run 2,973 ahead of the other to get more than one of the Republicans. The Democrat who ran thus far ahead would be elected; the other defeated.

A SAMPLE CASE.

The curious result of the first election in the new Eighth District in 1882 is an apt illustration of the Republicans' mistake in running only two men, when they might have run three and, as it turned out, elected them. The vote, exclusive of the Greenback and scattering, was as follows: Fuller, Republican, 7,668½; Tryon, Republican, 6,696½; Haines, Ishmaelite, 4,585; Thompson, Democrat, 3,799; Coman, Independent Republican, 2,871. The first three, of course, were elected—Haines by a combination of Democratic and deluded Republican voters. The total vote for Fuller and Tryon, 14,365, was 5,981 in excess of the total for Haines and Thompson. Fuller's, Tryan's, and Coman's total vote was 17,236. Divided equally between these three, each would have had 5,745—more than Haines or Thompson—and each would have been elected. If Fuller and Tryan had even spared as few as 858 votes each to Coman, they would still have been far ahead, while Coman would have beaten Haines and the district would have been represented by three Republicans, even though one of them was an Independent.

THE ROCKFORD DISTRICT.

In the Tenth District, composed of the strong Republican counties of Winnebago and Ogle, the vote in 1880 was as follows: Garfield, 8,671; Hancock, 3,596; Weaver, 527. Here again the Republican vote was more than three-fifths of the whole vote cast. Divided equally between three candidates for the House, each would have had 8,671 votes. The 3,596 Democratic votes on the cumulative plan would have given one Democratic candidate 10,788, or two 5,394 each. Had two Democrats been run, and the votes divided evenly or even nearly so, the district would have elected three Republicans. Under no circumstances could the Democrats have elected more than one or the Rebublicans less than two. In 1882 Sumner (Rep.) received 8,191 votes, Brown (Rep.) 6,962½, Seyster (Dem.) 8,187½, and Stewart (Probib.) 6,101, the latter coming almost entirely from men who had formerly voted the Republican ticket, but who then joined the Pharisees. Had the old Republican strength held together, its 21,254½ votes, divided equally between three straight Republican candidates, would have given each 7,084. Had the Democrats run two and divided evenly, each would have received 4,093, and the three Republicans would have been elected. Had one Democrat run far ahead of the other the latter would have been "left" and the district been represented by two Republicans and one Democrat, as it was.

KANE AND DU PAGE.

In the Twelfth District, composed of Jo Daviess, Stephenson, and Carroll, where the Republican majority in 1880 was 2,577, but the total Republican vote less than three-fifths of the whole vote cast, it would not be so safe to run three. In the Fourteenth, composed of Kane and Du Page, where the total Republican vote in 1880 was 8,507 and the total opposition—Democrats and Greenbackers—4,486, the Republicans can elect three men this time if they want to. The opposition vote, divided equally between two Democrats, would give them 6,729 apiece, while each Republican candidate, on an equal division of the Republican vote, would receive 8,507 and be elected. It so happens that two Democrats are running—Jim Herrington and Thomas O'Donnell—and what is true of this district in this respect may be true of others before election-day. Minorities are not always harmonious. But the principal difficulty in this district is that the Republicans do not divide fairly. A certain class among them is always found voting for Jim Herrington and fighting his battles for him. But for this three Republicans could have been elected in 1882. Another obstacle this year is the apparent determination of the Pharisees to set up a man to be knocked down. The result will be to draw on the Republican vote and help to prevent the election of three Republicans, but the Pharisees care nothing for that.

CHANCES IN OTHER DISTRICTS.

What is true as to the possibilities in the Eighth, Tenth, and Fourteenth is equally true of those in such districts as the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-fifth. Enough has transpired even thus early in the campaign to show that the Democrats mean to take all the chances they can find lying around loose. As the time for the Senatorial District Conventions approaches the Republican managers are likely to have forced upon their attention the very pertinent inquiry why they should not do the same in districts where, as has been explained, they have everything to gain and nothing to lose.

ILLINOIS.

ADAMS COUNTY.

QUINCY, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—The Adams County Democratic Convention, which met at Camp Point today, elected the following delegates to the State Convention: Albert Demaree, Harris Swimmer, D. F. Deaderick, Henry Steinkamp, Michael Farrell, M. H. Govert, Hope S. Davis, Joseph Easterday, Herman Duker, Oscar P. Bonney, W. E. Gilleland, S. R. Chittenden, M. Barry, George W. Dean, G. W. Cox, Anton Grueber, David Alexander, A. Harris, L. E. Finley, Charles Rockenfield, J. E. Downing, F. M. Stump, Maurice Kelly, George H. Walker, W. H. Wade, M. Steiner, A. M. Samuels, T. S. Elliott, Willis Hazelwood, E. D. Smith, and Ira Tyler. No resolutions on the Presidency were introduced, but the convention expressed a preference for Carter Harrison for Governor, Orendorff for State Treasurer, Robert L. McKinley, of Edgar County, for Attorney General, and Snively and Jones for Court Clerks. Delegates to the Congressional District Convention were also elected. A resolution was adopted indorsing Bernard Arntzen for the nomination and complimenting Mr. Riggs, the present member. No instructions were given for either convention, and the delegations are not a unit in sentiment.

DOUGLAS COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

MATTOON, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—The Douglas County Democratic primaries will be held Saturday, June 21, and the County Convention the Monday following. The indications are that the county will support W. H. Day, of Champaign, for Congress from the Fifteenth District. The Democrats are at a complete loss whom to name for the Presidency. Maj. Miller, of the Arcola *Review*, wants the legislative nomination and will probably get it.

LA SALLE COUNTY.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—The Democratic County Convention met here today for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions. Cleveland for President and McDonald for Vice-President were the unanimous choice of the convention, and the delegates were instructed to vote for Carter Harrison first, last, and all the time for Governor. The following are the delegates chosen:

To Peoria—J. C. Campbell, D. Heenan, John Lomasney, John W. Bleo, J. M. Welch, A. J. O'Connor, J. G. Feldes, T. Donohue, Alex. Vaughey, Charles T. Madden, E. S. Browne, August Meisenbach, J. W. Duncan, J. H. Eckles, W. J. Dawell, Samuel Richolson, I. W. W. Blake, Jackson Shaver, J. L. McCormick, H. Bellinghausen, H. M. Gallagher, J. A. Armstrong, Martin Flaherty, Samuel Dunavan, Michael Danaher, William Lauf, George Fetzer, Jackson Bute, G. W. Armstrong, W. H. Conrad, W. E. Armstrong, Patrick Barton.

To the Congressional Convention—W. Hoge, Charles Hull, G. F. Belford, S. N. Gillett, A. J. O'Connor, A. J. Reddick, S. P. Hall, W. Bungart, E. Barber, M. A. McKey, L. S. Seamen, John Scheutz, M. T. Maloney, E. G. Osman, T. J. Lynch, M. N. Armstrong, L. W. Brewer, Joseph Monks, H. Heining, H. E. Penning, Samuel E. Parr, John Miller, M. J. Flaherty, Peter Eschback, Thomas Moore, Platt Ford, M. O'Laughlin, Jacob Shrenleber, Peter Cosgrove, Charles Hoffman.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY.

GALENA, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—The Democratic County Convention assembled here this afternoon. Eight towns of the twenty-three in the county were represented. The following delegates were elected to attend the State Convention, to be held at Peoria: T. J. Shehan, James Carr, Harry Smith, M. T. Johnson, E. R. Carr, John Beneudel, J. J. Jones, T. J. Bermingham, George W. Winters, James Maguire, R. A. Oliver, and N. S. Mouton. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we deeply regret that Samuel J. Tilden is not a candidate for the Presidency, and we hope that the mantle will fall on New York's favorit son, Grover Cleveland.

A resolution was also adopted expressing a preference for Carter Harrison for Governor.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

VIRGINIA, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—The Democrats of the Thirty-fourth Senatorial District met here in convention today and nominated the following candidates: For Senator, John M. Darnell, of Rushville; for Representatives, J. Henry Shaw of Beardstown and George W. Langford of Havana. Although the several offices were hotly contested the convention was harmonious.

ILLINOIS PROHIBITIONISTS.

A RESPECTABLE BODY OF PEOPLE.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—The Prohibition Convention that has come and gone was one of the most respectable and cultured which perhaps ever gathered together to work for the temperance cause.

It was nearly 10 o'clock when the convention was called to order. "Hold the Fort" was sung and a fervent prayer offered up. A number of delegates felt the necessity for a collection for the purposes of a campaign fund. After a few brief speeches and one or two soul-stirring songs cash contributions and subscriptions came pouring in until nearly $3,000 was raised, Chicago heading the list with $600. One delegate was so enthusiastic that he declared that he intended to sell out his hennery and donate the proceeds to the temperance cause.

Judge John C. Pepper, of the Committee on Resolutions, read the platform. It brought forth applause, yet it did not contain anything but what was confidently looked for. Several sections elicited a good deal of debate. Section four, which denounced the Legislature for its action at each of the last three sessions in refusing to submit the subject of prohibition to a vote of the people, brought down the house, as did that portion denouncing the plan to educate children with the money derived from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

By 2 o'clock the business of nominating the State ticket was commenced. After the nominations were made the delegates began to leave the hall to catch the early evening trains.

PLATFORM AND NOMINATIONS.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 19.—In the State Prohibition Convention this morning $2,700 was raised in a short time for campaign purposes.

At noon the Committee on Platform reported a series of resolutions, which report was adopted without debate. The resolutions declare that the managers of each and both the old parties having persistently disregarded the interests and welfare of the people, the members of the "Prohibition Home Protection Party" appeal to the people for redress of existing and manifest evils; express the belief that the traffic in intoxicating liquors is the great curse of the world; that it is the imperative duty of the Government of the State to suppress it by constitutional and legislative enactment, and that all laws made to license the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage should at once and forever be obliterated from the statutes of the State; denounce the General Assembly of Illinois for refusing to submit the question of prohibition to the people; regard with disdain the proposition to educate children with money derived from the manufacture and sale of liquor; express a belief in the civil and political equality of women, and in their enfranchisement; in favor of schools established and supported by the State, and opposed to the competition between convict and honest labor.

For Governor the following were placed in nomination: J. B. Hobbs, Chicago; D. H. Harts, of Logan County; James Haney, of Fairbury. The vote stood: Hobbs, 110; Haney, 73; Harts, 17. The nomination was made unanimous.

For Lieutenant-Governor Dr. Perryman of Belleville, Uriah Copp of Jasper County, and Norman Kilbourne of Ottawa were placed in nomination. Copp withdrew his name, and Perryman was elected by acclamation.

The following were also nominated by acclamation: Attorney-General, Hale Johnson, of Jasper; State Treasurer, Uriah Copp; Auditor, A. B. Irwin, of Sangamon; Secretary of State, C. W. Enos, of Jersey. The nominations of the Clerks of the Appellate and Supreme Courts for the various districts were referred to the Executive Committee of the State Central Committee, with power to act. A resolution expressing the sentiment as to the nominee for President unanimously in favor of Gov. St. John was carried with a cheer.

Adjourned sine die.

TENNESSEE.

AN EXCITING CONTEST.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 19.—[Special.]—The advocates of the adoption of the minority report of the Committee on Platform were successful in the effort to prevent a vote in the State Democratic Convention after midnight, and the assembly adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning, when the fight was renewed. The contest was of a most exciting character. Delegate after delegate aired their views on the tariff question, and the Chairman found it very difficult to preserve order. Capt. Sheafe, a tariff for revenue only man, took the ground that concessions ought to be made, and declared that the Democracy could not carry New York, Delaware, and Maryland by refusing to give incidental protection to home industries. Ex-Congressman House, who had been very severely criticised for denouncing those who do not entertain his anti-protection ideas, reiterated his opinion that they were not Democrats. This aroused anew the antagonism of the man upon whom this remark reflected, and the debate grew hotter. At last a vote was taken and the minority report was tabled by a vote of 794 to 535. This vote indicated the strength of the two factions, and those in favor of the minority report began to filibuster with the hope of preventing the adoption of the majority report. The minority favors tariff for revenue adequate to the wants of the General Government economically administered, and so adjusted in its details as to afford fair and reasonable encouragement to home labor and domestic products and manufactures, but not to promote monopolies. The majority favors the regulation of railroads by a commission, and denounces the present tariff, favors a reduction, and demands that no more revenue be raised than is required to defray the legitimate expenses of the Government economically administered. An attempt was made to strike out the tariff plank and refer the matter to the National Convention, but the motion was promptly ruled out of order. This decision was appealed from and the ruling was sustained by 740 to 589. A motion to table the tariff plank was lost by 644 to 678. The previous question was called for, and being lost, the convention adjourned until 3:30.

The afternoon session was stormy. Ex-Congressman Whitthorne offered an amendment to the majority report providing for a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection to the commercial, agricultural, and mechanical interests. Ex-Speaker Ledgerwood offered an amendment pledging the convention to abide by the action of the National Convention in regard to all issues. This amendment was adopted by an overwhelming majority, and the majority report as a whole was then adopted. A delegate from Hamilton, who is the editor of a Chattanooga paper, withdrew from the convention, saying that he would use his influence to the utmost to defeat the action of the convention. This announcement was received with hisses. The present Railroad Commissioners were renominated, and Gov. Bate was renominated by acclamation, after which the convention adjourned sine die.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 19.—[Special.]—The Democratic Convention reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning. The entire forenoon was consumed in the consideration of the platform. The minority report, which embodies the features of the Ohio platform, was tabled.

The motion to table the majority report and relegate the whole tariff question to the National Convention was voted down.

A call for the previous question on the adoption of the majority report on the platform failed for lack of a two-thirds majority, and the convention adjourned to 3 p. m. The majority of the delegates to Chicago favor Cleveland.

THE PLATFORM.

The Democracy of Tennessee declare that:

WHEREAS, The Administration of Gov. William B. Bate has been pure, faithful, and wise, we heartily indorse the same; that we regard the settlement of the debt of Tennessee made by the last Legislature as final and pledge ourselves to the faithful maintenance of the same; that we favor such legislation as will compel the railroad property to bear a just proportion of the necessary taxation; that we favor the regulation of railroads in this State by a commission for that purpose, so as to protect the roads in all their rights and the people from extortion and unjust and unfair discrimination; that we favor the promotion and encouragement of popular education; that we declare that no more taxes should be levied by the State Government than are absolutely necessary to defray the current expenses of the same, administered with the most rigid economy, to meet the accruing interest upon the funded debt and liquidate the same in accordance with the contract. But if in the practical operation of our revenue system more money has been or should be accumulated in the Treasury than is needed for these purposes, we favor the appropriation of the same by the proper fiscal officers of the State under safe and proper legislative restrictions to the extinction of the State's indebtedness. Justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interest of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; and hence we denounce the present tariff as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality, and false pretense. It prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor. It has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank on the high seas; it has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agriculture and industry followed by over half the American people; it costs the people five times more than it produces to the Treasury; obstructs the processes of production and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes frauds, fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials, and bankrupts honest merchants. It accumulates a corruption-fund in the vaults of the Government to poison official action and debauch the public conscience. We favor a reduction of the tariff, and demand that no more revenue be raised than is required to defray the legitimate expenses of the Government economically administered, and a revenue raised for any other purpose, whether by custom-house taxation or otherwise, is unauthorized by the Constitution. We denounce the Republican party because the logic of its long lease of power, coupled with the duplicity of and sham pretenses evidenced by its platform recently adopted in this State and also at Chicago, show that it is a settled purpose of the real leaders of that party to subvert local self-government and erect on its ruin and the poverty of the masses a consolidated despotism.

Resolved, That this convention hereby pledges that the Democracy of Tennessee will cheerfully support the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, not only on the tariff question, but on all other measures of reform.

Gov. Bate was nominated by acclamation, and the convention adjourned sine die.

The delegates to the National Convention are divided in their preferences, and although diligent inquiry has been made it is impossible to give an accurate statement as to how they stand. Some favor Bayard, Cleveland, Thurman, and McDonald, but all will support the strongest candidate at Chicago.

THE AMERICAN PARTY.

IT WILL NOMINATE A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

The convention of the American (Prohibition) party began its session at 8 o'clock last evening at Farwell Hall. This convention will place a Presidential ticket in the field. There are twenty-five States represented. The Rev. S. A. Gilley, of Monopoly, Ill., opened the session with prayer after it had been called to order by F. W. Capwell, of Dale, N. Y. On the platform were B. D. Bailey and the Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, of Washington, D. C.; Gen. A. W. Riley and George W. Clark, of Rochester, N. Y.; J. Blanchard, J. N. Norris, George Warrington, Capt. William Wilson, E. W. Kirby, and Levi Wood. There were about 150 persons in attendance, including a number of women.

The Hon. J. L. Barlow, of Connecticut, was elected Temporary Chairman. Gen. Riley, of Rochester, N. Y., addressed the convention on temperance, religion, slavery, and kindred topics. He spoke of the spread of temperance reform, and incidentally said he always thanked God when he heard that a distillery had been burned. Liquor-sellers were driving away the Christian Sabbath, and under their influence the country was fast tending toward monarchy.

President C. A. Blanchard, of Wheaton College, outlined the principles of the American party, which took in the views of the Anti-Monopolists, Greenbackers, and Prohibitionists, demanding in addition that this shall remain a Christian Nation and that secret societies should be wiped out. His lengthy address was devoted principally to secret societies, which were denounced as destructive to the fundamental principles of a free government.

George W. Clark, who is put down as "the great abolition, temperance, and reform singer," sang "Men of Thought, Men of Action, Clear the Way."

E. D. Bailey, on behalf of the National Committee, announced the following committees and permanent officers:

Credentials—A. G. Laird, W. B. Stoddard, D. W Bailey.

Finance—F. W. Capwell, J. P. Stoddard, R. Smith.

Platform—J. W. Wood, Wisconsin; Dr. E. W. Kirby, Pennsylvania; George W. Needels, Missouri; J. Blanchard, Illinois; P. D. Miller, New York; H. Curtis, Kansas; E. D. Bailey, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Kent, Iowa; E. B. Graham, Nebraska; H. A. Day, Michigan; E. Wylie, New Hampshire; James Auten, Ohio; J. L. Barlow, Connecticut; Mr. Feemster, Mississippi; R. J. Williams, Minnesota; John Dorcas, Dakota.

President—J. L. Barlow.

Secretaries—Prof. E. G. Paine, Mrs. E. A. Cook, H. L. Kellogg.

Vice-Presidents—Gen. Riley, C. C. Foote, L. N. Stratton; B. F. Worrell, J. W. Wood, E. B. Graham, J. M. Kent, Dr. E. W. Kirby, R. J. Williams, E. Wylie, J. M. Feemster, E. D. Bailey, and A. T. Dempsey.

The report was unanimously adopted. The convention then adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning. The National Christian Association will meet at 9 a. m. and the Committee on Platform of the American party at 8:30 a. m.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS

BITTERLY OPPOSED TO CLEVELAND.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 19.—[Special.]—It is clearly evident that Gov. Cleveland is not popular with the Roman Catholics of New York State, judging from the sentiment openly expressed in the Young Men's Catholic National Union now in session here at Ford's Opera-House. J. F. Began, of the St. Rose of Lima Catholic Society of New York, who presented the report of that association, created great excitement in the convention by stating that the Catholic Young Men's National Union in New York had a bill before the Legislature known as the "Public-Worship bill," and but for the bigotry of the Governor of that State it would have become a law. Before he could finish the sentence a member was on his feet with a point of order to the effect that the rules of the union did not allow allusions to politics at its sessions. Others were also on their feet, but Mr. Began was promptly stopped by the President and the point of order sustained. Another member said that the Governor of New York had nothing to do with the bill, but he, too, was called to order. It was evident, however, that the New York members particularly were very anxious to pitch into Cleveland and chafed under the restraint of the rules. The feeling again cropped out, however, when J. Fitzgerald, editor of the *Catholic Examiner*, read an essay on "The Interest of Catholic Inmates of Prisons and Public Institutions." There was a strong disposition on the part of some of the members to raise a discussion at this point and denounce Cleveland for vetoing the Freedom of Worship bill. Mr. Noonan, of Philadelphia, said that in his city they had a chapel in the House of Correction and celebrated mass every day, but in New York the Freedom of Worship bill was vetoed by a Governor who was elected by Catholic votes. A New York member said that in that State Catholic reading matter was kept out of the public institutions. It was received, but never reached those for whom it was intended. President Mitchell said that he sent a letter and some Catholic papers to a Catholic boy in the Brooklyn House of Refuge, but they never reached the youth.

James A. Doran, of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, one of the delegates to the convention, in an interview today said that Cleveland would lose thousands of votes in New York State by his veto of the Freedom of Worship bill.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 19.—[Special.]—Mr. John J. Geghan, a prominent Catholic and former member of the Legislature, was asked today as to the popularity of Blaine among the Irish Catholics. "Blaine!" he exclaimed. "Why, Blaine will get the votes of thousands of Irish Catholics who never voted for a Republican before in their lives. Mind you, I don't say they won't vote the rest of the Democratic ticket, but Blaine's aggressiveness and undaunted courage have completely won them. Tilden is the only man who could have held his own against Blaine. Cleveland has antagonized the poor man in New York by his veto of the five-cent fare street-railway bill and by other like acts. I find, too, that the naturalized Irishmen are becoming affected by the example of Parnell, who, while not allowing any of the parties to lead him by the nose, throws the weight of his power with whichever one supports a measure involving the good interest of his country. The Democrats have never appreciated the Irish vote. Believing that they owned it, they have taken no care to retain it, and the result is going to be, sooner or later, general disaffection."

JOHN KELLY.

A DEFEAT FOR CLEVELAND.

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—John Kelly says: "I consider that the Saratoga convention is a serious defeat for Cleveland and the machine. It is undecided yet how the delegates stand, but it is certain that they cannot be brought to act as a unit for the purpose of presenting Cleveland's name at Chicago unless they are influenced in some peculiar way between this time and the date of holding the National Convention. The plan will probably be, now that Cleveland is beaten, to indorse some other candidate, like Payne or Hoadly. People don't take any stock in Whitney's protestations about Payne. They may try to influence the delegation to stand as a unit for one or other of these candidates."

EX-SENATOR M'DONALD.

A VISIT TO SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—Ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald arrived in this city this evening, accompanied by Mrs. McDonald. To a representative of THE TRIBUNE he said the visit was for the purpose of seeing some old acquaintances of his wife. It was noted that his coming had been heralded, and he was met at the depot by a delegation of the local Democracy. Democrats have crowded his room at the Leland all evening. When informed that the Indiana Republicans had nominated Calkins for Governor he said it was a strong nomination, that Calkins had a good Congressional record and stood well in his State. The news that a majority of the New York delegation is now claimed to be opposed to Cleveland seemed to be rather agreeable to him. When approached on the subject of his own candidacy he declined to talk and recurred to matters in Indiana, saying if Hendricks would accept the Democratic nomination for Governor he would undoubtedly receive it by acclamation. The gossips have it that the attitude of the Illinois delegation in the National Convention is the subject of conference. It is regarded as important to the Indiana statesman that Illinois should not want the first place if Cleveland fails or the second if he succeeds.

"CALAMITY" WELLER'S DISTRICT.

A REVOLT.

NEW HAMPTON, Ia., June 18.—[Special.]—There seems to be an internal earthquake going on within the political organization known as the Democracy. We are now represented by the Greenback-Democrat, Calamity Weller, who resides a few miles from this city. He has been performing such antics while in Congress that a few of the leading Democrats have become disgusted, and now even dare to assert they want to be represented by a full-fledged, never-change-his-shirt Bourbon. These men called a convention and met at Decorah last week to nominate the required statesman. But lo and behold! great men of the party were there to speak in favor of him who had so kindly left the halls of Congress while the roll was being called which should declare a son of old Bill English a member of the House instead of a Republican. Chickasaw, Mitchell, and Howard Counties kick, but with no avail. The Weller men carried a motion to adjourn to an unknown date. Indications now are that the Democrats will nominate Weller and that there will be serious trouble before the circus is over. Chairman George E. Stowe is out in a letter denouncing said Calamity as an unfit representative of so grand a party as his. He charges the Greenbackers and Mr. Weller with unfaithfulness and trickery. This opposition will have some weight, as Mr. Stowe has a large following. He has been Chairman of both the County and District Committees for some time, and is a candid, faithful Democrat.

INDIANA.

MR. BROWN ON M'DONALD.

The Hon. Austin P. Brown, member of the National Democratic Committee from Indiana, said yesterday that the Indiana Democratic State Convention would certainly instruct for Joe McDonald. Mr. Hendricks would probably be the nominee for Governor, and he would also come as a delegate-at-large to the National Convention to do all he could for the nomination of McDonald. Mr. Brown was not discouraged by the outcome of the Saratoga convention; on the contrary he thought it was an open question whom the New York delegation would favor.

Senator McDonald himself left yesterday for Springfield, it is supposed to consult with Gov. Palmer and others in regard to the platform of the Illinois State Convention and his chances for the nomination. From there he will go to Indianapolis, and remain home until the work of the convention is finished.

WHAT DOES HENDRICKS WANT, ANYWAY?

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 19.—[Special.]—Now it is denied that Mr. Hendricks desires the nomination for Governor or that he will accept it if tendered, although so stated yesterday on good authority. Mr. William Henderson, his cousin and spokesman, said to your correspondent today: "He has gotten out of the office all that it is worth to him."

"And it strikes me," said the correspondent, taking up the thread, "that Mr. Hendricks has not gotten out of the United States Senatorship all it is worth. Mr. Voorhees' time expires next winter. Mr. Voorhees has been quite pronounced in his opposition to Mr. Hendricks. Although Mr. Hendricks has retired from politics, it would be human nature were he to name himself as Mr. Voorhees' successor." To this Mr. Henderson made no reply.

CALIFORNIA.

A SPLIT IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 19.—[Special.]—A secret meeting was held today at which Frank G. Newland and other Democrats were present. The object was to make arrangements to send a train-load of representative Democrats of this particular faction to Chicago during the approaching convention. It is claimed by those attending the meeting that the recent convention at Stockton did not represent the taxpayers and respectable portion of the Democratic party; hence this scheme to send a large number of this ignored class to Chicago to offset and counteract the influence of the regular delegation. Unless the Central Pacific provides a free ride to these monopoly Democrats the excursion is not likely to come off.

GOV. HOADLY

WILLING TO TAKE SECOND PLACE.

CINCINNATI, O., June 19.—[Special.]—The turn affairs have taken in New York has caused a rally today among the supporters of Gov. Hoadly for the second place on the Democratic ticket. The movement in favor of Thurman does not promise much, and the next best thing in the eye of a class of politicians is Hoadly for second place. He will have opposition, however, among the supporters of Gen. Ward for Governor a year ago, and may not be able to secure the delegation. It was given out at one time that Gov. Hoadly wanted to go to Chicago as a delegate-at-large. This ambition was not approved by some of the party managers here, and the Governor appears to have withdrawn. He will not meet the same degree of opposition, however, for the Vice-Presidency if it can be shown that he stands some chance of getting the nomination. If Ohio pushes him forward it is said the Payne influence will be turned in his favor. It will be urged in Hoadly's favor that he is the only Democrat who has succeeded in carrying Ohio the year preceding a Presidential campaign. This fact is expected to win him support in other States.

JOHN B. HENDERSON.

CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—John B. Henderson, of Missouri, Permanent Chairman of the Republican Convention in Chicago, spent a few hours at the Hotel Brunswick today. He started by the evening boat for Boston. At 10 o'clock tomorrow he expects to meet his fellow-members of the committee on announcement at the Parker House. After an informal conference the committee will proceed to Augusta, Me. Saturday they will officially inform Mr. Blaine of his nomination, leaving that evening for Washington to formally announce to Gen. Logan the choice by the convention of himself as candidate for Vice-President. Mr. Henderson was asked what he thought would be the effect on the German vote in Missouri, Ohio, and the States of the Northwest of Carl Schurz's recent visit to Missouri, and the alleged defection of the *Westliche Post* and other papers of influence in that region. He replied that in his opinion the vote of the German Republicans would not be affected in the West; that while he individually held Mr. Schurz in high esteem for his abilities, and while among Germans the same kindly feeling existed toward him, his influence would in no wise tend to alienate the votes of representatives of that nationality from Mr. Blaine. He believed that the result in Wisconsin and Michigan could not be regarded as doubtful in any sense, while in Ohio Mr. Blaine would get the full support of the friends of Garfield and Sherman, and in addition to this the votes of his own friends in that State, whose name was legion. He stated also his firm belief that Mr. Blaine would unquestionably poll a larger Republican vote in Missouri than any Republican candidate who had ever been named, and furthermore that there was no question in his mind that he would carry West Virginia. He would attract throughout the country a large number of Irish votes which under any other circumstances would be polled for the Democratic nominee, for the reason that the Irish had a warm personal feeling toward him, because they looked upon him as the champion of their countrymen when on trial in England for alleged treasonable utterances in America.

PURCELL.

HE THINKS IT WILL BE A DARK HORSE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 19.—William Purcell, editor of the *Union and Advertiser*, had a great reception tonight upon his return from the Democratic State Convention. He was known there as against Cleveland and was made an Elector-at-Large.

In a speech tonight he said the National delegates were uninstructed and he felt sure no one had them in his pocket. Some man not now prominently named would probably secure the nomination at Chicago."

WISCONSIN.

COL. VILAS ON ITS STATUS.

Col. William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, who is a delegate-at-large to the National Convention, was asked yesterday about his preference as to a candidate. He said: "I would prefer not expressing any public opinion, because it might be misunderstood. The rest of the delegation might imagine that I was attempting to speak for them. Our delegation is perfectly harmonious and we will vote as a unit, of that I am convinced. We were all for Tilden, but since his declination it leaves the matter an open question. I have my preference of course, but I prefer not expressing it. When we come to Chicago we will consult together and decide upon our course. But one thing you may say, I am still where I always was—for tariff reform. The party must take a positive stand on the question to have the respect of the country. Straddling won't do at this stage of the game, and I feel certain that the party will do the wise thing."

Col. Vilas said he thought there was a very fair chance of carrying Wisconsin this year against Blaine. The Germans were very lukewarm, and numbers of them would surely bolt the Republican ticket. Then again there was a growing feeling among the Norwegians in favor of free trade, as instanced by the course of certain Minnesota members who voted for the Morrison bill, they representing districts largely peopled by Norwegians. Any considerable disaffection among the Germans and Norwegians would give Wisconsin to the Democracy by a large majority.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

ARRANGING THE INTERIOR OF THE HALL.

Chairman W. C. Goudy, Col. W. F. Vilas, F. H. Brown, and M. M. Ham, of the Democratic National Sub-Committee, met at the Palmer House yesterday. Col. Scott, of Pennsylvania, was the only absentee. The committee resolved to increase the capacity of the convention-hall as recommended by the local committee and to have the platform changed to the west side. It was also decided to give Chicago 750 more tickets for distribution through Mr. Goudy, and not through the Finance Committee, which had already been allotted 750 tickets. The committee went against the recommendation of the local managers by deciding not to have every ticket numbered to correspond with a certain seat. The ticket will simply call for a certain section.

The Press Committee, of which Mr. Brown is Chairman, issued the following:

A limited space will be provided near the officers' platform for the use of special reporters for the principal papers of the country, with convenient desks for reporting the proceedings of the National Democratic Convention. The Associated Press reporters will have ample opportunity for reporting full proceedings for the benefit of their members throughout the country. The telegraphic accommodations for special telegraphing will be complete.

All applications for desk privileges should be made prior to June 30 by letter addressed to Austin H. Brown, Chairman Committee on Press and Telegraph, Indianapolis, Ind.

The sub-committee will meet again a week from today.

The local Reception Committee of the Democratic National Convention met last night. Messrs. Forsythe, Colvin, and Best were instructed to devise appropriate badges for the committee to wear. The committee will take care of the delegates as they come in, leaving it to the Cook County Democratic Club to make provision for clubs from other cities. A sub-committee on reception, consisting of 120 men, was appointed, but as some changes are anticipated the committee decided to withhold the names until after their next meeting, which they will hold next Thursday night.

A BIRTHDAY RECEPTION.

Mr. Melvin McKee tendered a birthday reception last evening at his house, No. 2558 Prairie avenue, to a number of friends, among them being his mother and twin sister, who have reached their 75th year. The two have spent their lives together, and have almost been inseparable. Mr. McKee was 55 years of age last evening. He is one of fifteen children. His aunt, Mrs. Martha Darnell, was the mother of ten. The two women look alike and dress alike, and their resemblance to each other is as remarkable as their attachment for each other has been. Mr. McKee read an address, which was responded to by the Rev. Henry Schell Lobinger, of the First Christian Church, of which he is a member. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. James Lane Allen, Judge and Mr. Eugene Cary, Dr. and Mrs. Major, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. John Tait, Mr. and Mrs. James McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. King, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Maxwell.

BISHOP SIMPSON'S FUNERAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 19.—The Methodist Episcopal ministers of this city met at Wesley Hall this morning to take action relative to the death of Bishop Simpson. They decided to invite all the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church and other churches to attend the funeral in the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia Tuesday, June 24, at 3 o'clock p. m. The ministers arranged to meet at Wesley Hall at 2 p. m. Tuesday to attend the church in a body. The interment will be deferred until Wednesday, when the family, accompanied by the preachers, will proceed to South Laurel Hill Cemetery, where, according to the ritual of the church, the final services will be held.

OUT ON BAIL.

CLEVELAND, O., June 19.—Edward Schwartz, one of Stanley's brokers, was released from jail this afternoon on $5,000 bail. E. L. Moon has not yet found bondsmen, and remains in prison.

FINANCIALLY EMBARRASSED.

MONTREAL, Que., June 19.—S. H. May & Co., wholesale oil and paint merchants, are in financial difficulties. Liabilities, $72,000. The business will go on until the matter is finally settled.

THE FAR WEST.

How the New Mormon Bill Is Viewed in Utah—A Murderer Convicted.

A Gift from Bishop Warren's Wife—Terrible Tragedy in California—A Millionaire's Money.

UTAH.

THE MORMON BILL.

SALT LAKE, Utah, June 19.—[Special.]—Though the full text of the Utah bill, which has just passed the Senate, has not reached here, enough is to hand to create considerable comment. The abolition of woman suffrage is hailed with joy; but the Trustee clause is hooted. Marriages have never been filed anywhere, and, as Endowment-House contracts are secret, they would be just the same under the present bill. The popular immigration-fund accomplishes nothing, as whatever that fund may now possess can be easily transferred to another account long before the bill becomes law. As Circuit-Judge Emerson says: "This is more tinkering, and nothing but a legislative commission can reach the evil." An easy feeling prevails in church circles tonight.

OREGON.

AN ASSASIN CONVICTED.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 19.—[Special.]—Joseph Drake has just been convicted of murder in the first degree on the charge of having assassinated Jacob Schwartz near Salem, Ore. There was a deep-laid plot to murder Schwartz. The evidence clearly shows that Drake actually committed the murder, but Mrs. Schwartz, wife of the deceased, her son, and William Henry, a farm hand, were all implicated in the conspiracy. Drake was induced to assassinate the old man by the other parties. The boy was discharged, but the woman and Henry are charged with murder and both will have a trial in a few days. They are in jail, heavily ironed and closely guarded, no bail being allowed.

A DEAD MAN'S MONEY.

AN ENORMOUS CLAIM.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 19.—When the estate of the bonanza millionaire W. S. O'Brien was being administered a man named Patrick H. O'Brien arrived in this city and succeeded so well in establishing himself as the brother of the deceased that, as stated at the time, $750,000 were paid him as a compromise of his claim. Patrick died shortly after his brother. Now comes John O'Brien, until recently a private soldier in the Eighth Infantry, claiming to be the son of Patrick, and he will commence suit for his share of the $750,000 alleged to have been paid to Patrick H. O'Brien for his claim against the millionaire's estate.

A COMPLICATED TRAGEDY.

TWO PERSONS KILLED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 19.—A dispatch from Sonora, Cal., gives particulars of one of the most complicated tragedies that probably ever occurred. Edmund Gallagher, 22 years old, shot Mrs. Otis Greenwood in the face and breast with a double-barreled shotgun. Her son Otis ran after Gallagher and fired twice at him without effect. Robert Watson pursued Otis Greenwood, when the latter turned on Watson and shot him twice in the neck and back. Watson fell, whereupon Watson's son opened fire on Greenwood, but the latter escaped to Sonora, where he surrendered. Learning the facts, the Sheriff started for the scene and arrested Gallagher. Both he and Greenwood were lodged in jail. Mrs. Greenwood and Watson have since died. The tragedy was the result of a dispute about Watson running waters across Greenwood's mining claim. Mrs. Greenwood was the widow of a prominent lawyer in the locality. The others were all respectably connected.

MUNIFICENT DONATION.

BISHOP WARREN'S WIFE.

DENVER, Colo., June 19.—Mrs. Warren, wife of Bishop Henry W. Warren of this city, has donated $100,000 to Denver University for the establishment of a Department of Divinity to be known as "The Iliff School of Divinity," on condition that others endow a single professorship.

[About the year 1869 a young, prepossessing, modest, and determined girl arrived in Denver. She was perhaps 21 years of age, and had gone out from Chicago as the agent of a sewing-machine company, and, among total strangers and with but her own shrewdness and strong stamina to back her, proposed to win her support. When a mere infant she, with several brothers and sisters, had been left without parents. Relatives had brought the children up in some town in Illinois, and when arrived at mature years the girl had struck out for herself in Chicago by securing a position as instructor in a sewing-machine office in this city. Her duties were to follow up local agents and teach purchasers of machines how to operate them. Finally the company decided to establish the Denver agency, and she applied for and was given the place. With energetic men in rival establishments to contend with; to open new stores and appoint local agents in remote towns, there being then not a rod of railway in the Territory; to keep her own general business going, and at the same time maintain a reputation in a locality where then it was difficult for a single woman, without family to support, to do so—these all tried her to the utmost, but she rose superior to all the petty and great obstacles, and was soon respected far and wide. Among the foremost cattle-raisers in Wyoming in those days was Mr. I. W. Iliff. By some chance—he being a widower at that time—he met the young sewing-machine agent on one of his visits to Denver. Courtship followed, and it was not long before she became Mrs. Iliff and Cheyenne became her home. In 1876 Mr. and Mrs. Iliff removed to Denver. There soon afterward Mr. Iliff died, leaving his entire and vast cattle interests to his widow and his two sons, minors. Mrs. Iliff at once became one of the leading cattle-dealers of the United States. From the moment she assumed charge of this trust fortune followed every venture she made, and her income steadily rolled in at the rate of from $100,000 to $300,000 a year. She was married Dec. 27 last to Bishop Henry W. Warren, of Atlanta, Ga.]

UNION PACIFIC.

Charles Francis Adams on the Government Report and Other Matters.

BOSTON, Mass., June 19.—President Charles Francis Adams Jr., of the Union Pacific, denies the report from Wall street that he has discovered or broken up any conspiracy whereby the Union Pacific Company has been robbed. The statement that General-Manager Clark, of the Union Pacific, had resigned and his resignation been accepted is denied by the President and Vice-President of the road. Clark intimated, when the recent changes were determined upon, that his resignation was ready if desired, but he will remain in charge at Omaha as long as his health will permit. The Union Pacific Railroad Company has legal advice that Congress cannot compel it to take out patents and pay taxes upon its land, and it therefore will take no such action. President Adams says of the reports of his interview with the Secretary of the Interior:

"There's absolutely no truth in the stories that I protested against the Government report. I did nothing of the kind. The Railroad Commissioner mentioned to the Secretary of the Interior that I was in town, and the latter sent for me. We had a pleasant chat for ten minutes. No reference was made to the report, but reporters jumped to the conclusion that I was protesting against something. The report contains some unpleasant facts, but nothing more than every one knows, and no exception can be taken to it by the company. The Government was given every facility to get at the facts, and all this talk about strictures, and inferences, and protests is nonsense. The report makes no charge against the company, but simply states facts which have long been public."

TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 19.—At 10 o'clock this evening occurred on Dayton's Bluff, near this city, what will probably be a double murder and suicide. J. Cechura, owner of a small house, had rented rooms to Mrs. Katharine Messerschmidt, aged 76, and her daughter Margaret, aged 27. The women paid their rent to Cechura's wife, which angered him, and tonight he entered the rooms of the mother and daughter with a large butcher knife. After a short talk he stabbed the old woman in the back and breast, producing instant death. He then attacked the daughter, stabbing her in the left lung and inflicting a dozen other slight wounds. She will probably die. Cechura then went to his own room, locked himself in, took poison, and cut the arteries in both arms. He cannot live till morning. Messerschmidts had lately come here from Montana.

The Tribune.

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LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Manager.
PARIS, France—American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—1312 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre. Randolph street, opposite the new Court-House. Augustin Daly's Company in "Red Letter Nights."

McVicker's Theatre. Madison street, near State. Kiralfy Bros. in "Excelsior."

Academy of Music. Halsted street, near Madison. Lewis Morrison in "Victor."

Standard Theatre. Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. "True Hearts of Erin."

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums. South Side—Clark street, near Madison. West Side—Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre. One block north of Clark street bridge. Matinee every day.

National Panorama. Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 7:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Forepaugh's Circus and Menagerie. Corner State and Twenty-second streets. Afternoon and evening.

Casino Skating-Rink. State and Twenty-fourth streets. Roller-skating, bicycle-riding, etc.

Baum's Pavilion. Twenty-second street and Cottage Grove avenue. "Mrs. Partington."

Chicago Driving-Park. West Madison street, at terminus of car-track. Running races at 2:30 p. m.

Siege-of-Paris Panorama. Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. Open daily from 8:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1884.

THE CAMPAIGN WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Till After the Presidential Election for 25 Cents—An Unprecedented Offer.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address from now until the close of the Presidential campaign for 25 cents; five copies to one address for $1 or ten copies for $2. This is an unprecedented offer.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page paper, printed in clear, legible type. It contains a great variety of news, miscellany, editorials discussing live topics of the day, short stories, and a full commercial report.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will actively espouse the cause of Blaine and Logan, and will spare no efforts to bring success to the nominees of the Republican party, whose election, it is convinced, will be triumphantly recorded by the people in November.

THE majority of the Tennessee Democratic delegates to the Chicago Convention No. 2 favor Cleveland for President.

A NUMBER of Siamese officials and notables arrived in Chicago yesterday. Among them are two brothers of the King of Siam.

DR. JOHN GUSTAVUS DROYSEN, Professor of History at the University of Berlin, died yesterday. He was born in Pomerania July 6, 1808.

ABOUT 400 bills introduced in the Senate of the United States have not been treated with the courtesy of mention in the House of Representatives.

HEAVY rains in Northern Mexico have interrupted railroad travel. At the same time there are complaints of drouth around the Mexican Capital.

MR. J. B. HOBBS, ex-President of the Chicago Board of Trade, was nominated for Governor by the Illinois Prohibition Convention at Bloomington yesterday.

PRINCE BISMARCK has had a long interview with Prince Orloff, the Russian Embassador to Berlin. The purport of the interview, as might be expected, is not known.

THOMAS S. RIDGWAY was nominated for Congress yesterday by the Republicans of the Nineteenth Illinois District. He refused to accept the nomination. The district is hopelessly Democratic.

THE Health Department served summonses on ten violators of the smoke ordinance yesterday. Some of the offenders who were taken before a Justice promised to comply with the ordinance.

ABOUT 5,000 men assembled at Greensboro, N. C., yesterday to celebrate the completion of 130 miles of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad. Gov. Jarvis, Senator Vance, and Judge Gulmer delivered speeches.

AT a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Exposition Company yesterday it was decided unanimously not to enlarge the Exposition Building. It was feared that to do so would lead to litigation with the city.

CAMBODIA, on the east coast of Africa, has passed under French control. The King will be a mere figurehead. He will have an annual allowance, however, which will probably compensate him for the otherwise empty honor of a Kingship.

CONGRESSMAN CALKINS, who was nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Indiana yesterday, is immensely popular in the northern part of the State. He has several times carried very close districts for his party. He is a special favorite with naturalized citizens, German and Irish. He has always defended their rights and privileges, and they have generally reciprocated. He is undoubtedly one of the ablest men of his State, aggressive, magnetic, and eloquent. His nomination makes Indiana a Republican State. His speeches will be a feature in the campaign.

THERE are intimations that Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, does not so much wish to be Governor as he does to be Mr. Daniel Voorhees' successor in the United States Senate. Mr. Voorhees, it is needless to say, does not approve of Mr. Hendricks' new ambition.

THE result of the New York Democratic State Convention, as interpreted at Washington, is that the fight is transferred to Chicago. It is calculated that neither Flower nor Cleveland can count on a majority of the delegates. Some are said to be for Hewitt and a few for Payne.

THE Chicago produce markets were weaker yesterday, grain being dull and provisions active under large offerings. As compared with Wednesday the closings were lower to the extent of 10 cents on pork, 30 cents on lard, 25 cents on meats, 1⅜ cents on wheat, ⅜ cent on corn, and ¼ cent on oats.

SEVERAL leading Irish-Americans of Chicago who have hitherto voted the Democratic ticket express their intention to vote for Blaine and Logan. There is no doubt that the educated and thinking Irish-Americans, especially among the young people, will vote for the Republican nominees.

SENATOR LOGAN terminated his visit to Mr. Blaine at Augusta yesterday and returned, in company with Senator Hale, to the National Capital. His return was hastened by Mrs. Logan's illness. The Illinois Senator was enthusiastically received in Blaine's State, especially by the soldier element.

THE act or resolution expressing thanks to the British Government for lending the steamer Alert for an Arctic expedition lies on the table of the Senate. It will not be adopted. The Senate has not had courage to deal with the measure. If passed by that body, it would probably be obstructed in the House.

BEFORE the Investigating Committee in the English-Peelle case yesterday Congressman Potter, of New York, said he was importuned on Democratic grounds not to speak against seating the Democratic contestant. English Sr. appealed to him. Some other Congressmen testified to the same general effect.

MANY members of the committee to notify Mr. Blaine of his nomination have arrived in Boston. A committee from Augusta has also arrived there to escort them to the home of the next President. The train which will convey the party will leave at 4 p. m. today and is expected to arrive at Augusta five hours later.

A SPECIAL committee appointed by Springer's committee to inquire into the conduct of Jacob Wheeler, a former Marshal of Southern Illinois, it is said, will report the discovery of slight irregularities concerning extra charges for prison guards and other trivial matters. The cost of investigation, it is said, will be ten times more than the losses through the alleged irregularities.

CONGRESSMAN TOM OCHILTREE is pushing a scheme in the House of Representatives by which it is proposed to appropriate $7,000,000 for the improvement of Galveston harbor in accordance with Capt. Eads' plans. It is not probable that the plan would be approved by Congress. If it met with such approval it would certainly be vetoed by the President.

LORD HARTINGTON stated in the British Commons yesterday that the Government of which he is a member was convinced that the force of British and Egyptian soldiers in Upper Egypt was capable of withstanding any invading force that the Mahdi could send against them. He said the Egyptian soldiers and the British were not under the same command and there was no concert of action between them.

THERE is but one opinion in Chicago as to Harrison's purpose in raiding the gambling-houses under the McDonald patronage. It was done for the purpose of punishing Mackin and McDonald for their political disloyalty to Carter. McDonald boasts that he will keep up the fight. His enemies assert that he will surrender because he is too avaricious. The heads of the Police Department, who are the mere creatures of Harrison, refuse to speak.

MICHAEL HEALY, a Bridgeport saloon-keeper, who is charged by the Citizens' League with selling liquor to minors and drunkards and with keeping a disorderly house, is, by the grace of one of the Democratic County Commissioners, a member of the present grand jury. He excuses his non-attendance in a Justice Court on the ground that he has to attend the sessions of the grand jury. It is safe to say that he will not be indicted this term.

AN immense Blaine and Logan ratification meeting was held in Washington, D. C., last evening. Speeches were made from three stands by men of National reputation, such as Senators Sherman, Allison, Mahone, Hawley, Congressmen Dingley, Reed, Pettibone, and others. The hearty ratification of the Republican ticket was complete and assuring in its evidence of thorough harmony between the prominent party leaders from all sections.

CONGRESSMAN W. H. CALKINS was nominated for Governor of Indiana by the Republican State Convention at Indianapolis which met yesterday. His principal competitor was Col. Dudley, Commissioner of Pensions. Mr. Calkins has been the leader of the Indiana Republican delegation in Congress. He is specially popular with the Irish-American citizens of the State, and his election as Governor is almost a foregone conclusion, no matter who is nominated on the Democratic side. Northern Indiana is practically a unit for him.

AT the meeting of the Republican State Convention of Indiana yesterday resolutions were adopted indorsing the Administration of Gov. Porter, approving the movement for the erection of a monument to the Union soldiers who sacrificed their lives to carry out the declaration that "The Union shall and must be preserved"; favoring the administration of charitable, educational, and benevolent institutions regardless of politics; condemning the system of prison contract labor; and advocating extreme care in reference to the sanitary condition of mines. The conduct of the Democratic majority in the last General Assembly of the State was condemned.

AT the convention of the Young Men's Catholic Union at Baltimore yesterday several members were about to denounce Gov. Cleveland, of New York, on account of his efforts to prevent Catholic publications from reaching inmates in charitable institutions in that State, and on account of his veto of the bill allowing Catholic priests to administer in the State institutions. The Chairman of the convention, probably an unreconstructed Democrat, refused to permit Gov. Cleveland's conduct in these matters to be discussed. At the same time the statements of the anti-Cleveland men will of course give rise to inquiry and investigation on the part of those who constitute the majority of the Democratic party north of Mason and Dixon's line.

MAYOR HARRISON expressed himself freely to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday concerning the charges which it is said Editor Dowdall, of Peoria, is to publish about him in a few days. Mr. Harrison rides a high moral horse. He professes himself conscious of his rectitude, and he defies his aspersors. His record, he urges, is before the people, and they will sustain him. He affects not to care a straw as to what Democratic malignants assert about him. He thinks that Dowdall is inimical to him because he did not support Dowdall's cousin, Bill English, of Indiana, for the Vice-Presidency, and because he has tariff views at variance with those of the Peoria editor. He is not a candidate, he says, for any office, and the people of Chicago (including the river precincts of the Ninth Ward) can always be counted on to sustain him. He has bought tickets to the Convention No. 2, and does not care whether he is a delegate or an observer. (This is Mr. Harrison's own modest statement.) Neither is he a candidate for Governor. He boldly expresses his resolve to break up the "disreputable, dishonest, and fraudulent machine," and refers contemptuously to Mr. Chesterfield Mackin, whom he accuses incidentally of supplying "facts" concerning him to Editor Dowdall and Editor Oberly. Mr. Harrison is evidently displeased at the outcome of the Chicago District Convention, while Mackin probably enjoys his ill-humor.

REPRESENTATIVE HEWITT thinks the relations of the Union Pacific to the United States Government are like those between any debtor and creditor, and, so far as we can guess at his meaning from the telegraphic reports, regards the proposition to call on the Union Pacific to pay what it owes the Government at the time it comes due as "crushing" that company. Considering the fact, as stated by the minority of the House Pacific Railroads Committee, that the Thurman law is a dead-letter because no one can find out what the net earnings of the road are, and that it has been paying dividends and interest in full to its managers while it has been shirking its payments to the Government, and that it has been building a most expensive system of branch lines, and that it now holds in its treasury $46,000,000 of stocks and bonds bought with the money that should have been used to discharge its obligations to the Government, and that it has refused and refuses to pay taxes on its property to the people in the States thro which its lines run, and that two years after it was first incorporated Congress doubled its land-grant, accepted a second mortgage for its enormous subsidies, and doubled the value of the road by other new and priceless concessions, and that according to the statement of its own Vice-President this gratuity, worth tens of millions, was obtained from the members of Congress by bribery at the cost of $500,000 in cash—considering all these things the talk about "crushing" the Union Pacific by making it put up or shut up seems a little soft.

CLEVELAND AS A CANDIDATE.

The action of the New York State Democratic Convention undoubtedly makes Gov. Cleveland the most conspicuous contestant for the Democratic nomination for President. His triumph at Saratoga was by no means complete, as the convention did not instruct for him, and as his partisans were evidently afraid to ask for such instruction. At the same time a majority of the delegates appointed to the Chicago Convention are apparently for Cleveland, and, in that case the unit rule in vogue will give him the New York delegation. This will probably be accepted by the Chicago Convention as an assurance that he is satisfactory to the New York Democrats and thus open the way for his nomination. The drift of Democratic opinion of late has been toward Cleveland as the most available candidate, and it needed only the appearance of harmony among the New York Democrats to give him a decided advantage over all other competitors.

Cleveland has just two elements of strength in the eyes of the Democrats. One is the absence of a National record; the other is that he was elected Governor of New York by an unprecedented majority. In view of his probable candidacy for President it is worth while to analyze these qualities and determine as far as possible their influence on the campaign and the result thereof.

The absence of a record in Cleveland's case and his sudden and fortuitous elevation to the Governorship of New York are due mainly to the negative or colorless character of the man. Cleveland was a local Democratic politician in Buffalo of no particular ability. He was once elected Sheriff of his county, and his administration of the office was such as not to make many enemies. At a time when there was some local dissatisfaction among the Republicans the Democrats of Buffalo were promised enough Republican votes to elect the Mayor of the city if they would bring forward some negative sort of a man who would not arouse any special party feeling. Cleveland was just such a person. He was an easy-going old bachelor, with no strong feelings or much knowledge on any subject—a sort of chip that floats along with the stream. He was elected Mayor of Buffalo, and in that capacity served the moderate element of the two parties which had discovered him.

In 1882 the disaffected Republicans in the State made substantially the same proposition to the Democrats with regard to the Governorship. There was a determination to resent the interference of the Washington Administration in State affairs and put down the machine which had forced Folger's nomination by fraud and trickery. The Democrats were given to understand that if they would nominate some colorless person the Republicans would permit him to be elected. Cleveland served the Democrats of the State just as he had served the Democrats of Buffalo in a similar emergency. He was regarded by the Republicans as a harmless sort of well-meaning fellow, and by the Democrats as a convenient tool suited to the occasion, and he was used to enable the anti-machine Republicans to work out their purpose. This comprises his entire political career, and the Democrats believe that the same colorless qualities will make him available as a candidate for President.

The bare fact that Cleveland received a majority of 192,000 when he ran for Governor of New York has induced unthinking Democrats to jump at the conclusion that he must be strong enough to carry that State under any circumstances. But such persons have never stopped to inquire how his majority was constituted. His total vote was just about the same as that which Hancock received, and yet Hancock lost the State. Though he had 192,000 majority over Folger, his whole vote was 23,000 less than Garfield received, which indicates that he could not have carried the State against Garfield and cannot carry it against Blaine. The 100,000 Republicans who elected Cleveland did not vote *for* him as much as *against* Folger. They had a purpose to accomplish, and they could work it out only by electing Cleveland. But there will be no such dissension in the Presidential election; the issue will be National, not local. If Cleveland be nominated for President and shall poll no more *Democratic* votes than he polled when he ran for Governor, he will lose New York by a much larger majority than Hancock did. A warrant for this opinion may be found in the fact that Cleveland's candidate for Secretary of State the year after his own election (that is, last fall) was defeated by 18,553 votes. The assumption of Cleveland's strength based on the vote he received for Governor at a time when the Republicans were determined to beat their own candidate is altogether illusive and misleading.

THE MAYOR AND THE GAMBLERS.

At last Carter Harrison has discovered that there are gamblers in the city. He has discovered that they gamble. He has found their dens. He has seized all their tools and appliances in sight and burned them up. He has loaded the patrol-wagons and crammed the station-houses with the victims of his new-born zeal and indignation. He has raided them with all the enthusiasm of a fresh convert. He is determined to suppress gambling in all places where Michael Cassius McDonald is concerned, which shows that he knows not only where the gamblers are, but where a special class of them consorts.

If Carter Harrison's zeal were born of virtuous honesty; if his indignation flamed out from the fire of conviction that gambling should be suppressed; if this nocturnal raid were the precursor of a great moral crusade—the respectable and law-abiding classes of Chicago would heartily second "hizzoner" and hold up his hands in the good work; but, alas, the McDonald gambling clique is only a boomerang that has flown back and hit him hard. When the gamblers stuffed the ballot-boxes against Republicans and in his interests, and thereby gave him the Mayoralty, on which his political stock in trade is based, he pretended not to know there was any gambling or gamblers in Chicago. Even when he was told where they were by the public press, and names and numbers and the character of the games were furnished him, he could not find them. He scouted the idea that the principal thoroughfares were infested with them, and that they hung out their red lights right in the shadow of the City-Hall and the County-Building, and all along our business streets. There was no gambling in Chicago, or at least none that he or his vigilant police could discover.

When, however, in the Democratic primaries these same gamblers stuffed the ballot-boxes against him, when they dared to vote for delegates inimical to his ambition, when the frauds which they had practiced against the respectable and honest people of the city at municipal elections were practiced against him at the primaries, he had no difficulty in finding that there were gamblers in Chicago. All his policemen knew just where they were. Within twenty-four hours of the box-stuffing the whole police machinery of the city was employed to gather in the blackleg ballot-box stuffers. The raid was very successful, and also discriminating, for the blacklegs who had not been engaged in stuffing the boxes against him at the Democratic primaries were not disturbed. They plied their "business" of robbing fools right merrily while the others rode to the calaboose in police-wagons at the city's expense.

More than this, Carter Harrison made his work thorough and proceeded to extirpate them, root and branch, by the identical methods of Elmer Washburn when that vigorous gentleman was Chief of Police. He made instant fuel of tables, layouts, chips, and cards without compunction. No tenderness of conscience troubled him. He wasted no time on technicalities or possible rights of gamblers. He did not stay the destruction of the utensils until the gamblers could get out writs of replevin. No! into the station went the gamblers *sans ceremonie* and into the furnace fires went the implements of their profession. Eight thousand dollars' worth of their property was consumed in a twinkling.

These gamblers, who could never be found when they were stuffing ballot-boxes against Republicans, were found, arrested, and mulcted $8,000 in no time at all for stuffing primaries against Harrison.

The moral of all this is plain. This demagog does know where the gamblers are, he can lay his hand upon them any moment, he can hold them in the clutches of the law and destroy their property and utterly wipe them out, and if he were so disposed he could clean the whole gang of them out of the city; but he has no intention of disturbing them except when they dare to oppose him, and in that case he will adopt every method which he has previously condemned. The only compensation in the premises is contained in the old adage that when rogues fall out honest men get their dues.

WABASHED.

Even the meagre facts and figures furnished to the public out of the experts' report about the Union Pacific make one thing perfectly plain. The same methods of financing, the same ways of gutting the trust and beguiling the investing public have been employed as were used in the case of the Wabash Road. The same methods not only, but to a large extent the same men. The Union Pacific has been "Wabashed."

Prominent among the Directors of the Union Pacific are the names of F. L. Ames, Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Sidney Dillon, and Solon Humphreys. Equally prominent among the Directors of the Wabash are the names of F. L. Ames, Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Solon Humphreys, and Sidney Dillon. In both corporations these men were the most conspicuous, the most active, and, by virtue of wealth, experience, and "enterprise," the most influential managers. Under these circumstances we should expect to find a remarkable similarity in the results of their conduct of these two great companies, and these expectations are fully met.

The great fact about the Wabash management was that its main care was to make a false showing so as to deceive the public. The disclosures which are now made exhibit the same reckless course of misrepresentation and deceit in the case of the Union Pacific.

The Wabash paid dividends it did not earn in order to permit the consummation of the swindles of its managers who wanted to unload their stocks on the investing public at fictitious figures. The Union Pacific, the figures of the official examination show, has been paying dividends it did not earn. And now that the egg has been sucked out, Mr. Dillon retires and it is announced that he some time ago sold his stock. The floating debt of the Union Pacific now amounts to the enormous sum of $11,400,099. President Dillon and his Directors who have been paying dividends all the while knew perfectly well that they were not earned, but they concealed the fact until they had unloaded on the public. Now that they have marketed their stock, the truth is proclaimed.

One of the methods by which the insiders in Wabash enriched themselves at the expense of those for whom they were acting as trustees was by buying up worthless roads cheap and then selling them to their trust at four or five prices. In this way the Cairo & Vincennes, which cost Mr. Gould $7,500 a mile, was saddled on the Wabash at $28,000 a mile. In precisely the same way the Kansas Pacific, which cost nothing, having been built by Government credit, was dumped by Mr. Gould and his confederates on the Union Pacific at 100 and over. Another form of depredation was the construction of branch lines. The insiders in Union Pacific have been constructing with tireless activity a system of branch lines the contracts for which have been given, in true Crédit-Mobilier style, to the relatives and friends of the managers. The result of this financiering is that the entire system is now earning at the rate of $1,500,000 a year less than its expenses and fixed charges.

The Wabash paid dividends to its stockholders for stock-jobbing purposes while it left its employés to go without the wages they had earned. Among the items of the floating debt of the Union Pacific we find this entry: "Pay-rolls and vouchers, $2,462,821." When the Directors first learned a few weeks ago of the real extent of the catastrophe in which the road had been involved by the Dillon-Gould-Ames-Sage-Humphreys management they tried to recoup the losses by cutting down the wages of their hard-working employés. Instead of calling on those who had stripped the road to make restitution these Directors sought to make honest labor pay for the depredations of dishonest management. The vigorous resistance of the men saved them from this act of spoliation, than which nothing more contemptible was ever planned in the Union Pacific management.

When we pass from the interior administration of the Union Pacific to its relations with the United States Government we enter a field of fraud to which there is no parallel in the Wabash, but only because there was no opportunity in the Wabash for that kind of iniquity. Enough has been cited from the unlying figures of the Union Pacific to show how entirely appropriate it is to say that it has been "Wabashed." After Mr. Charles Francis Adams Jr. has been digging in its fiduciary muck-heaps a few months he will no doubt be able, if he is willing, to give us some still more startling illustrations of how this trust has been despoiled.

AMENDING MORMON LAWS.

The Utah bill passed by the United States Senate is certainly comprehensive in its terms, and it would seem calculated to restrict the practice of polygamy to its present dimensions. If that can be accomplished by cobbling the peculiar institution of the Mormon Church will die out completely within the course of a generation. At the same time the fanaticism of a religion encouraged and backed up by shrewd and unscrupulous adventurers has a wonderful power of resistance, and the latest suggestion of a law, if ever put into active operation, may be defeated at points which now seem to be invulnerable. The bill contemplates severe punishment for adultery and subjects the practice to the same public prosecution as other crimes and misdemeanors. Lawful husbands and wives are to be compelled to testify in prosecutions for bigamy, polygamy, and unlawful cohabitation. Prosecutions for unlawful marriages may be begun within five years after the commission of the offense, and every marriage is required to be certified in writing, the records to be open to the inspection of the United States officers. A blow is aimed at the political power of the Mormons by depriving women of the right to vote and by redistricting the Territory under direction of the United States officers. The power of the church over the material affairs of the Territory is also to be abated by limiting the property owned by corporations, by the responsibility of the Trustees, by abolishing immigration societies, and other means. Whatever may be the practical result of the measure, the effort of the Senate to devise effective legislation is to be commended, and the dissenting votes of fifteen Democratic Senators, the only ones who voted against the bill, are disgraceful to those who cast them and to the party they represent. If the same spirit of indifference to the condition of things in Utah prevails among the Democrats in the House the bill may fail to become a law at this session; but such failure will simply add to the accumulation of blunders on the part of the Democrats in the present Congress with which they will be confronted during the Presidential campaign.

THE BROOKLYN PHARISEES.

The Young Republican Club of Brooklyn is pestered with a pharisaical element. Some of its members are disposed to bolt the Republican ticket because they think Blaine is not as good as they are. They are not numerous enough to commit the club against Blaine nor to break it up, but they have succeeded in securing the appointment of a committee to investigate Blaine's record. This is a rather curious proceeding to take in the case of a man who has been continuously before the public gaze during more than twenty years. But the plan of investigation is still more remarkable. A committee of five is to be appointed to examine the files of the *Congressional Record*, and the President of the club says he will make up this committee from "those who believe the stories against him and those who do not." This is certainly a remarkable innovation upon the accepted jury system. The Anglo-Saxon theory of trials and investigation is that they shall be decided by unprejudiced men capable of weighing evidence. But if a committee of five Pharisees, at least three of whom believe the slanders against Blaine to be true, shall simply search the *Congressional Record* and the partisan newspapers and speeches for apparent evidences of guilt, the prospect is that their finding will be influenced much more by their wish to find him guilty than by the results of the investigation. The whole proceeding is a sham. Blaine's public career, like a glass house, is open to every man who wants to study it. It is familiar to most men who have taken an ordinary interest in public affairs. The manufactured scandal in regard to the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad is the only episode which has been used to impugn his motives. The story of that transaction has been told plainly, briefly, and truthfully by Mr. William Walter Phelps as well as by Blaine himself, and it may be verified by reference to the records. This is a task which a committee of the "Young Republican Club" could accomplish in a single evening, and yet it is proposed to withhold their report till next fall. It looks as though it is the purpose of the Brooklyn Pharisees to put a cloud upon Mr. Blaine's title to integrity and keep it there during the campaign. This is not very high ground for men to take who declare that they are better than other people. It is especially inconsistent for the "Young Republican Club" of Brooklyn, which took up Garfield's cause when he was maligned on all sides and made a valiant fight for him against his libelous enemies. If this club is really a Republican organization, as its name would indicate, then it is guilty of treachery by playing into the hands of Mr. Blaine's enemies. If there are members of the club who do not want to support the Republican ticket they should sever their connection with it. If the club as a whole wants to bolt, let it reorganize and call itself the Young Bourbon Club. At present it is sailing under false colors. The enormous majority of the Republican party are satisfied with Mr. Blaine's record, and those who are inclined to bolt the Republican party because he was nominated should not stand upon the order of their going but go at once—and stay. This masquerading as Republicans merely to injure the Republican ticket and cause is the most disreputable and villainous conduct which American politics has ever developed.

THE *Commercial Bulletin and Shipping List*, published at New Orleans, and for more than sixty years the leading commercial paper of the Southwest, has come out strongly for Blaine. In its issue of the 14th inst. it says:

> The progressive and National policy of the North threatens the sectional and restrictive ideas of the South with another serious invasion. The nomination of James G. Blaine as the candidate of the Republican party offers a signal temptation to the neutrality and even to the conversion of Southern voters.

Discussing his candidacy from the commercial point of view, as affecting the business interests of the South, it significantly says:

> The stand taken by Mr. Blaine against the commercial aggressions of Europe, the bold assertion of the American Continent for the American people, his known advocacy of subvention for postal steam service to all the tropical countries and islands, his high reputation as a fearless and even chivalrous American statesman, correspond so well with the industrial and commercial needs of our people as to require propositions of the most practical character on the part of the Democratic platform to counteract. With the restoration of peace and justice our people must look to the advancement of their legitimate interests. A platform inscribed with such singular inducements to Southern support, illustrated and enforced by the signal ability and stalwart Americanism of the chief on the quarter-deck, will make many ponder and many aid by vote or neutrality. Settled protection to our industries will propitiate many, while the inspiring shout, "On to the Tropics!" will be reëchoed by thousands from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

Louisiana is a Republican State under a free vote and a fair count. If the ballot-box were free, if the count were not absolutely in the hands of the Bourbons, there is no question that Blaine and Logan would sweep the State. Their nomination has aroused great enthusiasm there as well as in Texas and Florida. There are indications in other parts of the South, notably in Georgia and North Carolina, that that section will not regard it as a hardship when Blaine and Logan go to the White House.

THERE seems to be an intense desire on the part of some one to get a good square meal of barreled pork. The price of that commodity on the Board of Trade is now quoted at $19.50. This is an advance of 40 per cent from the price which was made a few months ago. The striking fact that the offer of that high figure seems to bring out no offers of the pork on the floor of the board suggests that the gentlemen who have such an insatiable appetite for this particular flesh are not looking for it in the right place. Perhaps it is in the "Captain's office," and those who want to get their fill might easily do so if they visit that locality—that is, if they were ready to "settle" for what they got. Barreled pork is said to be an artificial article at best. That is not supposed to mean that it is made up of wooden hams and such other deceptions, but that it has an artificial price when the buyer has to purchase it of the same person he is under contract to deliver it to. The price sometimes becomes so artificial that the sufferer from the embraces of the gentlemen who conduct the "squeeze" could be pardoned if he applied to the Legislature for permission to change the name of the article to double-barreled pork. The Directors of the Board of Trade say that barreled pork is not a proper thing for a "regular" diet in the summer-time, and they know what is good to eat if any one does. The trouble with the gentlemen who persist in agreeing to supply unlimited quantities of barreled pork to the very men from whom they must get it is that they do not allow enough for the cunning wickedness of these latter gentry. The latter, instead of making it easy for their victims to deliver them barrels of green pork, insist that as a forfeit they bring them barrels of greenbacks. It is not by making such mistakes that our great and good millionaires have filled the "bar'ls" that enable them in their green old age to become prominent candidates for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

CLEVELAND has not the same negative strength today which he would have had if he had remained merely Mayor of Buffalo. His weakness of character has betrayed him into vacillation during his career as Governor. During the earlier part of his Administration he inclined toward the Republicans who elected him, and signed bills for municipal reform which gave him credit among the Republicans; but this course offended the Democratic politicians. Later, the Presidential bee began to buzz in his bonnet, and he was persuaded that he must conciliate the Democratic crowd. Thereupon he turned his back on the Republican reformers, and recently he has refused to sign important reform measures which were passed by both Houses of the Legislature. The result is that the Republicans have lost confidence in him, while the Democrats have not forgotten nor forgiven the slights and snubs they received at his hands in the earlier part of his Administration. Tammany may affect submission to secure certain concessions and the promise of certain favors, but it will not be enthusiastic in the support of a man who is not regarded as a good Democrat. Cleveland is naturally a colorless man, but circumstances have forced him to make enemies in his own party and to excite distrust among the Republicans who put him where he is. Nationally he is an obscure man, but people in his own State seem to know too much about him for his own good. He is not positive enough for a rousing campaign nor negative enough for a still hunt.

THE platform of the Illinois Prohibitionists "expresses the belief that the traffic in intoxicating liquors is the great curse of the world." It is generally supposed that the drinking of liquor is what does the mischief, and causes the "curse," and not the "traffic" in it. Traffic means commerce, trade, exchange, buying and selling. Intoxicating liquor can be bought, sold, shipped, marketed, and dealt in all the year round without intoxicating anybody. The "curse" comes from drinking the liquor and not from trafficking in it; and what these so-called "temperance people" should aim at is to prohibit the drinking of intoxicants by direct means, and not by indirection, which in the very nature of things must be ineffective. They call themselves "temperance men," but temperance means moderation—moderation in drinking liquor as well as everything else; but what they mean is compulsory total abstinence by indirection. The title, temperance men, is therefore a misnomer, and their method of operations is not straightforward or rectilineal, but circuitous, roundabout—a sort of side wind pretending to be aimed only at saloonkeepers, but meant to circumvent the drinkers.

THE Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, one of the Pharisaic sort, says:

> The American flap-doodle won the day. Let the eagle scream. It is fitting that he should. But he must needs be a strong bird to cry down the sober second thought of the people from now until that day in November when the people will use—
> A weapon that comes down as still
> As snowflakes fall upon the sod;
> But executes a freeman's will,
> As lightning does the will of God;
> And from its force nor doors nor locks
> Can shield you; 'tis the ballot-box.

If the Springfield *Republican* ever had "a second sober thought" it would reflect that this noiselessness of the ballot in that party with which it proposes to act is mainly owing to its being made of tissue paper in that section where the Democracy gets its majorities, and that it only executes the will of the white Bourbons. If the *Republican* had substituted "'tis the shotgun" for "'tis the ballot-box," it might have spoiled the rhyme, but it would have stated the truth.

A BLAINE boom has been inaugurated in Texas which is not to be laughed at. It is sufficiently formidable in its dimensions to arouse great solicitude among the Bourbons of the State. Wednesday night the Republicans of Galveston held a rousing ratification meeting. The streets were paraded by an immense procession bearing banners and transparencies, and the subsequent monster meeting was attended not only by Republicans, but by large numbers of Irish-Americans and Independent Democrats, who will vote for Blaine and Logan. All over Texas there is remarkable enthusiasm for the ticket. Hancock carried the State in 1880 by 98,383 majority over Garfield. There is every prospect now that Blaine will reduce that majority one-half, and possibly bring it down to 25,000, and, whereas no Republican Representatives were elected in 1880, that three or four will be elected next fall.

AS AN unexpected outcome of the French conquest of Annam, the King of Cambodia, in consideration of a sufficient allowance for himself and family, has turned over his Kingdom to France. This new accession, over which France has hitherto exercised a sort of protectorate, gives her a province containing [illegible]000 square miles and 1,000,000 of people. The valley of its principal river, the Cambodia, is described as one of the most fertile in Southern Asia. This brings France squarely up to the boundaries of Siam in her progress towards India. It is one more step towards her long-cherished purpose of making a French India as a rival to British India, and has been accomplished without effort.

THE New York Pharisees are not having a very happy time with their new allies. In more than one instance their overtures are received with a degree of ungraciousness that a sensitive person would regard as tantamount to a kick. For instance, the Albany Times says: "We shall lose New York if we permit the dudes to influence our action." Instead of being allowed to name the candidates, and make the platform, and march in the front places, they are invited to walk in the rear and carry the baggage, or play the part of the African who lugs the target.

A SPECIAL dispatch to the Boston *Advertiser* says:

> A party led by Edmunds and Frye insisted that notice should at once be served that the United States will allow no other nation to obtain a foothold at Panama.

This "ees 'ard," that so soon after Blaine's nomination the *Advertiser's* candidates and *sine qua non* should actually advocate and indorse Blaine's "foreign policy." We shall expect to see the *Advertiser* stigmatizing the cautious and conservative statesman whom it so vigorously advocated as an unsafe and dangerous man.

THE Boston *Post* (Dem.) has already notified Carl Schurz that, while the Democracy would be very glad to avail itself of his oratorical ability in behalf of Bourbonism, it will not pay him $300 per speech, and he may as well understand it. A reminder of this sort would have come with more grace from the Republicans, but if Mr. Schurz gets into bed with Democrats he need not be surprised if he gets well kicked.

GOV. CLEVELAND has refused to sign the bill for preventing adulteration of food and drugs. If the bill had looked to the prevention of the adulteration of drink we could have better understood his action; but it is not believed that many Democratic politicians are in the drug or provision business, and therefore the defeat of this measure seems to call for explanation. One thing is certain, his defeat of the bill will cost him a good many votes.

THE managers of Senator McDonald's canvass say that it is absurd that a man with a record on every important political question of the last twenty-five years should be expected to play second fiddle to a man who has a public record of only half a single term as Governor of New York. A still stronger point might be made against Mr. Flower, except for the fact that Mr. Flower is not running on his record, but rolling on his barrel.

THERE is a movement on foot in Cleveland to push Oil-Can Payne's candidacy for President. The scheme is to put up the Democratic nomination for President to the highest bidder and have the petroleum-oil company bid it in, as that concern bought the Senatorship for old Payne last winter. It is proposed to "deal" with John Kelly.

"NO REPUBLICAN paper in Massachusetts, outside of Boston, has announced its inability to support the nominee," says the Lowell (Mass.) *Daily Mail*. "And those in Boston," remarks the *Daily Traveller*, of that city, "are in a fair way to have their spines stiffened before the dog-days."

PERSONALS.

Julius L. Brown, in behalf of the bar of Atlanta, Saturday presented to the United States Court in that district a portrait in oil of Judge Erskine. A response was made by Judge [illegible]. This is the first portrait of a United States Judge ever presented by the bar to a Federal Court in the South.

The Earl of Wilton has just had his tongue cut out. He bore the operation well, and it has been successful, at least in saving his life. [illegible] cancer in the tongue has been deemed fatal. The elder Placide, Henry, died of it, and his brother Thomas committed suicide under the suffering which attends it.

An advertisement in the Paris *Figaro* announces that a man of 36, titled, intelligent, energetic, would accept any situation, even one perilous and requiring him to go far away, or marriage, in return for the payment of $30,000 of debts. Any one who wants him must write to S. L. M., Poste Restante, Rue Montaigne, Paris.

Gov. Robinson, of Massachusetts, at a recent meeting of the State Medical Society gave his sentiments on the woman question. He said: "If a woman can cure me or any member of my family, God bless her for doing so! Why, who objects to a woman joining a fellow? If a woman wants to be a fellow with other fellows, let her do it."

Col. Heros von Borcke, now the lion of the hour in the Capital of the Southern Confederacy, carried an armful of roses in at the gates of Hollywood the other day and scattered them over the grave of his old comrade and captain, "Jeb" Stuart. At Mr. Price's house that same evening the Prussian was surprised agreeably. "Mr. Price," as a local paper tells, "entered the parlor where the reception was being held carrying in his hands an immense sabre, which the Colonel and his old comrade-in-arms instantly recognized as the one Col. von Borcke wore during the War and which was wielded with deadly effect by the owner. The Colonel seemed to be delighted at again seeing his trusty weapon, which he laid aside [illegible] years ago."

EVENTS ABROA[D]

The Burdensome Stamp[-Tax in] Mexico—Severe Rains [in] Northern Province[s].

Debate on the Pending Div[orce Bill] by the French Chamber[s]—Cambodia.

The Situation in the Soudan—Military Movements—Ir[ish] Affairs.

CAMBODIA.
UNDER FRENCH CONTRO[L].

SAIGON, June 19.—The King of C[ambodia has] transferred the administration of [his kingdom] to the French Governor of Saig[on] ... partments of Justice, Finance, Cu[stoms], lic Works, and the Army have ... under French control. The abolit[ion] ... follows. A provisional civil li[st of] ... piastres has been granted the Kin[g] ... allowances to the other member[s of the royal] family. A treaty embodying the ... been concluded, subject to the ... President Grévy.

EGYPT.
A NOTE FROM TURKE[Y].

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 19.—Th[e Porte is] reconciled to the outlook of affair[s] ... has addressed a circular to the ... ing that England's self-imposed ... ing order in Egypt is so far comp[lete] ... army of occupation ought to ... The moral authority and prestige ... is amply sufficient, it says, to ... tranquillity. If, however, the Po[rte is of] opinion that an extraneous mil[itary force is] necessary, such force might be ... Sultan alone, or in conjunction ... France, Italy, and Spain.

THE COMING CONFERE[NCE].

LONDON, June 19.—England h[as] ... to the Powers communicating ... with France in regard to the co[nference] ... conference. France only notifi[ed] ... Ministers at the courts of the ... ested.

THE FORCE IN EGYPT.

In the Commons the Marquis o[f Hartington] Secretary of State for War, ... ment believes the British and E[gyptian forces] now in Egypt are sufficient to ... Egypt. After the defeat of G[ordon] ... autumn the British and Egypti[an offi]cials united in favoring a comm[on plan of de]fending Upper Egypt. The co[m]position of the Khedive's army ... distinct from those of the Briti[sh] ... Government, therefore, is ... forces, and is now negotiatin[g] ... of placing British officers in ... mand over all the troops in Egy[pt].

SKIRMISHING.

There was an exchange of ... Suakin. The Governor of Do[ngola] ... forcements. He states tha[t] ... evacuate Dongola before the ... dan. The report that Kassa[la] ... doubted in military circles.

MILITARY MOVEME[NTS].

Col. Wood has been instructe[d] ... whole Egyptian army betwee[n] ... Wady-Halfa by the end of the ... Several battalions of English ... ceed to Assouan, where an int[renched camp is] being constructed.

IRISH AFFAIR[S].
O'BRIEN'S CAS[E].

NEW YORK, June 19.—A *Sun* [Lon]don says: William O'Brien, ... nacious editor of *United Irela[nd]* ... as ever. He is at present in Lo[ndon] ... to his Parliamentary duties, ... the judicial threats of pains an[d] ... against him from Dublin ... to attack Crown-Solicitor Bol[ton] ... trial of the latter's libel suits ... O'Brien was seen today by you[r] ... in the lobby of the House of ... being asked to define his po[sition] ... those prosecutions, he said: ... simply one of defiance. I ... shall continue to ignore the ... Dublin court, because I have ... believe that the Judges of ... leagued with the Government ... me and my newspaper. ... now is upon the force of publi[c] ... will show that I have simply ... duty toward the people in ex[posing] ... and rascalities of a ring of ... cials."

THE DYNAMITE S[CARE].

LONDON, June 19.—For the ... years the gates of the palace ... at night after the sittings of ... is new evidence of the wides[pread fear of dy]namite.

DAVITT AND THE EMIGRA[NTS].

Michael Davitt writes a lett[er to] *Ireland* criticising the Irish ... pany.

THE ORANGE[MEN].

A monster Orange meeting ... Newry July 12. Many mem[bers] of Commons will be present.

OBITUAR[Y].
JOHN GUSTAVUS [DROYSEN].

BERLIN, June 19.—The de[ath of Johann Gusta]vus Droysen, the eminent P[rofessor of History] at the University of Berlin, ...
[He was born July 6, 1808, a[t] ... rania, and in 1835 became Pro[fessor] ... sity of Berlin, in 1840 in Kiel, ... with a commission from the ... ment of the Elbe Duchies to ... at a later date member of the ... fort, and Secretary of the C[onstitutional Commit]tee. In 1851 Dr. Droysen was ... or in the University of Jena, ... to Berlin. He was a Cheval[ier of the Order of] Leopold of Belgium and of th[e] ... of Ernest of Saxony. He ... Alexander the Great," 1837; ... ism," two volumes, 1836-43; ... tory of the War of Freedom," ... "Life of F. Marshall, Count ... two volumes, fourth editio[n] ... Danish Politics from Acts a[nd] ... jointly with Samwer, 1850; an[d] ... sian Politics," volumes I.-X., ... also edited "A Translation ... edition, 1868, and a "Transla[tion] ... second edition, 1869.]

MEXICO.
THE STAMP[-TAX].

CITY OF MEXICO, via Gal[veston], ... 19.—[Special Dispatch to ... une.]—There is no probabil[ity of the] withdrawal from the Treas[ury] ... nent, as hoped for by the ... pressive stamp-tax measur[e] ... sued. Importations will a[ffect] ... sequence, thus seriously ... receipts.

A WASHO[UT].

CITY OF MEXICO, Jun[e] ... washout on the Mexican ... Calientes, yesterday. ... transferred. The break ... paired. The rains contin[ue] ... Mexico. There has been ... around the Capital this ... almost unprecedented.

FRA[NCE].
THE MEXICAN ...

PARIS, June 19.—The ... to France presented his ... Grévy today, and met ... tion.

TONQ[UIN].

It is declared nece[ssary] ... each of the French and ... Tonquin.

THE DIVO[RCE BILL].

The Senate had un[der debate this] evening the article ... gating the law of 1816, ... It was adopted by the ...

THE SPURG[EON JUBILEE].
FURTHER LAUDATION ... HANDSOME ...

LONDON, June 19.— ... the 50th birthday of ... continued today. The ... overflowing. Spurgeo[n] ... tion. Dr. Parker and N... the distinguished per[sons] ... of Shaftesbury preside[d] ... of Spurgeon. He refe[rred] ... ministrative mind. T... associations under Spu[rgeon] ... sufficient care to occu[py] ... The Earl regarded ...

EVENTS ABROAD.

The Burdensome Stamp-Tax in Mexico—Severe Rains in the Northern Provinces.

Debate on the Pending Divorce Bill by the French Chambers—Cambodia.

The Situation in the Soudan—Proposed Military Movements—Irish Affairs.

CAMBODIA

UNDER FRENCH CONTROL.

SAIGON, June 19.—The King of Cambodia has transferred the administration of his Kingdom to the French Governor of Saigon. The Departments of Justice, Finance, Customs, Public Works, and the Army have been placed under French control. The abolition of slavery follows. A provisional civil list of 300,000 piastres has been granted the King, and ample allowances to the other members of the royal family. A treaty embodying the foregoing has been concluded, subject to the ratification of President Grévy.

EGYPT.

A NOTE FROM TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 19.—The Porte is not reconciled to the outlook of affairs in Egypt. It has addressed a circular to the Powers insisting that England's self-imposed task of restoring order in Egypt is so far completed that the army of occupation ought to be withdrawn. The moral authority and prestige of the Sultan is amply sufficient, it says, to insure internal tranquillity. If, however, the Powers are of the opinion that an extraneous military force is necessary, such force might be supplied by the Sultan alone, or in conjunction with England, France, Italy, and Spain.

THE COMING CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 19.—England has sent a note to the Powers communicating her agreement with France in regard to the coming Egyptian conference. France only notified the French Ministers at the courts of the Powers interested.

THE FORCE IN EGYPT.

In the Commons the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for War, said the Government believes the British and Egyptian forces now in Egypt are sufficient to defend Upper Egypt. After the defeat of Gen. Hicks last autumn the British and Egyptian military officials united in favoring a common plan for defending Upper Egypt. The command and disposition of the Khedive's army, however, are distinct from those of the British troops. The Government, therefore, is ignorant of the forces, and is now negotiating with a view of placing British officers in supreme command over all the troops in Egypt.

SKIRMISHING.

There was an exchange of shots today at Suakin. The Governor of Dongola asks reinforcements. He states that he will not evacuate Dongola before the feast of Ramadan. The report that Kassala has fallen is doubted in military circles.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Col. Wood has been instructed to echelon the whole Egyptian army between Assouan and Wady-Halfa by the end of the present month. Several battalions of English infantry will proceed to Assouan, where an intrenched camp is being constructed.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

O'BRIEN'S CASE.

NEW YORK, June 19.—A *Sun* cable from London says: William O'Brien, M. P., the pugnacious editor of *United Ireland*, is as defiant as ever. He is at present in London attending to his Parliamentary duties, and he sneers at the judicial threats of pains and penalties issued against him from Dublin for continuing to attack Crown-Solicitor Bolton pending the trial of the latter's libel suits against him. Mr. O'Brien was seen today by your correspondent in the lobby of the House of Commons, and being asked to define his position regarding these prosecutions, he said: "My position is simply one of defiance. I have ignored and shall continue to ignore the orders of the Dublin court, because I have good reason to believe that the Judges of that court are leagued with the Government officials to ruin me and my newspaper. My sole reliance now is upon the force of public opinion, which will show that I have simply been doing my duty toward the people in exposing the vices and rascalities of a ring of high public officials."

THE DYNAMITE SCARE.

LONDON, June 19.—For the first time in many years the gates of the palace yard are locked at night after the sittings of Parliament. This is new evidence of the widespread fear of dynamite.

DAVITT AND THE EMIGRATION COMPANY.

Michael Davitt writes a letter to the *United Ireland* criticising the Irish Emigration Company.

THE ORANGEMEN.

A monster Orange meeting is announced for Newry July 12. Many members of the House of Commons will be present.

OBITUARY.

JOHN GUSTAVUS DROYSEN.

BERLIN, June 19.—The death of John Gustavus Droysen, the eminent Professor of History at the University of Berlin, is announced.

[He was born July 6, 1808, at Treptow, in Pomerania, and in 1835 became Professor in the University of Berlin, in 1840 in Kiel, in 1848 was intrusted with a commission from the Provisional Government of the Elbe Duchies to Frankfort, and became at a later date member of the Parliament at Frankfort, and Secretary of the Constitutional Committee. In 1851 Dr. Droysen was nominated a Professor in the University of Jena, and in 1859 returned to Berlin. He was a Chevalier of the Order of Leopold of Belgium and of the Order of the House of Ernest of Saxony. He wrote a "History of Alexander the Great," 1837; "History of Hellenism," two volumes, 1836-43; "Lectures on the History of the War of Freedom," two volumes, 1846; "Life of F. Marshall, Count York of Wartenburg," two volumes, fourth edition, 1863; "History of Danish Politics from Acts and Documents," conjointly with Samwer, 1850; and a "History of Prussian Politics," volumes I.-X., 1855-70. Dr. Droysen also edited "A Translation of Æschylus," third edition, 1868, and a "Translation of Aristophanes," second edition, 1869.]

MEXICO.

THE STAMP TAX.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, Tex., June 19.—[Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—There is no probability that Gen. Penoa's withdrawal from the Treasury will be permanent, as hoped for by the merchants. The oppressive stamp-tax measures continue to be issued. Importations will almost cease in consequence, thus seriously diminishing customs receipts.

A WASHOUT.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 19.—There was a washout on the Mexican Central, near Aguas Calientes, yesterday. The passengers were transferred. The break will be speedily repaired. The rains continue heavy in Northern Mexico. There has been no rain in the valley around the Capital this month. The dryness is almost unprecedented.

FRANCE.

THE MEXICAN MINISTER.

PARIS, June 19.—The new Mexican Minister to France presented his credentials to President Grévy today, and met with a friendly reception.

TONQUIN.

It is declared necessary to maintain 6,000 each of the French and Tonquinese troops in Tonquin.

THE DIVORCE BILL.

The Senate had under consideration this evening the article in the Divorce bill abrogating the law of 1816, which abolished divorce. It was adopted by the Senate—158 to 115.

THE SPURGEON JUBILEE.

FURTHER LAUDATION OF THE PREACHER—A HANDSOME CASH PRESENT.

LONDON, June 19.—The jubilee in honor of the 50th birthday of the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon continued today. The tabernacle was filled to overflowing. Spurgeon was tendered an ovation. Dr. Parker and Newman Hall were among the distinguished persons present. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided and delivered a eulogy of Spurgeon. He referred to his powerful administrative mind. The various societies and associations under Spurgeon's charge required sufficient care to occupy the minds of fifty men. The Earl regarded his preaching specially reached the heart as well as the intellects of those who listened to him. One of Spurgeon's chief merits was that he was not afraid to mention hell to ears polite. Spurgeon was one of the most admirable, amiable, loving fellows he had ever met. As a preacher he was exactly the reverse of a preacher of whom it was once said: "He preached so finely and lived so badly that it was a pity when he entered the pulpit that he ever came out, and when out it was a pity he ever entered it again."

Canon Wilberforce said the meeting had assembled to glorify not Spurgeon, but the living God. He congratulated the pastor on the jubilee. He said he held in his hand a beautiful letter, which was marked private, and he was unfortunately unable to impart its contents. It was from one filling the highest position in the land, Mr. Gladstone. [Applause.] The best testimonial of Spurgeon was the fact that his weekly sermon was translated into seven modern languages, traversing the world and solacing the hearts of men.

An address of fraternal greeting was read from 153 Baptist churches, representing 42,000 souls.

The Rev. C. P. Gifford, of America, in an address, narrated stories of an American schoolboy, who, when asked who the Prime Minister of England was, replied: "Charles Spurgeon." [Laughter.] That was an expression of the influence of Spurgeon on the minds of the religious public in America. The people of America thanked God for raising such a man and trusted his years would be doubled.

Spurgeon jocularly replied, alluding to many laudatory letters he was continually receiving from America. He said his library contained two companion volumes—namely: "Jonathan on Brag" and "John Bull on Boasting." He was afraid the New World had learned the bad habit from the Old.

Sir William McArthur said he now witnessed one of the most remarkable scenes of his life. He had traveled the greater part of the earth, and everywhere had met Spurgeon's sermons. He said a gentleman in Australia subsidized a newspaper for £1,000 per annum to circulate Spurgeon's sermons. The secrets of the great preacher's success were humility and plain Anglo-Saxon.

Newman Hall made a long address, in which he lauded Spurgeon. Churchmen, Nonconformists, Tories, and Radicals could all unite in honoring him.

Dr. Parker and other clergymen followed and made fitting remarks.

A check for £4,500 was then handed Spurgeon. The latter rising received an ovation. He said the kindness he had received during last two days would melt the hardest heart. He did not expect the check, but did wish something raised with which to extend and improve the tabernacle and for other religious and charitable purposes.

The proceedings closed with prayer and benediction.

THE VATICAN.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S ACTION.

PARIS, June 19.—The *Figaro's* correspondent at Rome says President Arthur has instructed the American Minister there to act in concert with the Ministers of England, Austria, and Spain in an effort obtain from the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs a mitigation of the decision of the Court of Cassation in regard to the properties of the Propaganda. According to the same authority, Minister Mancini has promised to regulate the question in a manner satisfactory to the Vatican when the subject of the general reorganization of ecclesiastical property in Italy shall come before the Chamber of Deputies.

BEYOND THE SEA.

BERNHARDT.

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—A *Sun* cable from London says: It is now positively asserted that Mr. Henry E. Abbey has concluded arrangements under which Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt will make another professional tour of the United States under his management during the season of 1884-'85. There has been a sort of triangular contest for the engagement of the distinguished star between Col. D. Allston Brown, Mr. Abbey, and M. Mayer, the manager of the Porte St. Martin, Paris. Col. Brown was distanced early in the competition by the more tempting offers of the others, and the final result has been a sort of compromise between M. Mayer and Mr. Abbey. Under it the former is to have a certain control over Mlle. Bernhardt's engagements either in or out of France, during the next five years, while he is to lend her to Mr. Abbey for next winter's season. The terms of Mr. Abbey's agreement with M. Mayer are not announced, but the sum which the American manager is to pay Mlle. Bernhardt is stated at $600 for each performance and a graded share of the receipts when they are above a fixed amount.

SARGENT.

Ex-Minister Sargent is again to be complimented by a public banquet, to be given at the Army and Navy Hotel, Pall Mall, Wednesday evening next, by a number of English and American gentlemen who are indignant at the treatment of Mr. Sargent by Prince Bismarck. Mr. Henry F. Gillig is to preside at the banquet, and the principal speaker of the evening will be Minister Lowell.

THE MORMONS.

The German authorities are much agitated over the energy and success of American Mormon emissaries in procuring proselytes and emigrants to Utah in Thuringia and in other portions of Prussian Saxony. These Mormon missionaries, it is said, depict the agricultural and other advantages of Utah in glowing terms, but make no straightforward mention of the polygamous practices of this sect. In this way they allure many young women, whose fate after their arrival in Utah is horrible to contemplate, and many young men who are possessed of some capital, none others being accepted. The priests and the military authorities of Saxony have started a crusade against the Mormons, which will probably result in their expulsion from the province, and possibly from the entire Empire.

CABLE NOTES.

Bismarck has had a long interview with Prince Orloff, the Russian Embassador.

A Lima dispatch says a large number of houses were destroyed by fire in Pisaqua the 14th inst.

The embezzling manager of the Cantonal Bank at Neufchatel, Switzerland, has committed suicide.

There was a riot at Krivoroge, Russia, yesterday, in which the houses of many Jews were severely wrecked. The riots were suppressed by the military.

A man supposed to be the dynamiter Surany, implicated in the plot to explode the imperial train, was arrested at Gratz, Austria, yesterday. Further arrests of Anarchists are making.

At Hampton, England, yesterday, the race for the Welter Stakes was won by Westminster's colt Cambusmore, Seymer's colt Page second, and Waring's colt Fitz-Fulke third. The last betting was 7 to 1 against Cambusmore.

The Munich *Gazette* publishes an address to Bismarck of the association for protecting German foreign interests, urging the necessity of extending the relations of Germany with distant countries in order to accentuate her colonial policy.

In the House of Commons yesterday Lord Fitzmaurice, Under-Secretary, in answer to a question by Arthur Arnold regarding the alleged abduction of an English citizen named Sheldon, in Kansas, stated that the British Minister at Washington had been instructed to act in the case. Some time will elapse before his report will be received.

A commission of the German Bundesrath has under consideration a measure looking to the imposition of a modified tax on commercial transactions. Under this new bill a tax will not be levied when the value of the merchandise sold is under 10,000 marks, whether in home or foreign transaction. Also all goods sold by weight or measure will be unaffected by the tax. The alteration is designed to limit the tax to speculative dealings on the bourse or in the Chamber of Commerce.

NEW CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

Since it has been definitly settled that Bishop Ryan, coadjutor to the Archbishop of St. Louis, is to succeed the late Dr. Wood as Archbishop of Philadelphia there is no little speculation in clerical circles as to who will succeed Bishop Ryan. It is certain, however, that it will be either Bishop Hennessy, of Dubuque, or Bishop Fitzgerald, of Little Rock. The clergymen in Chicago who know Bishop Hennessy best, are inclined to believe that he will not accept the offer for the reason that he is now one of the senior Bishops in the hierarchy of the United States, and is at the head of one of the richest dioceses in the country. For this reason he would be loath to resign his high position to accept second place in the St. Louis Archdiocese. Moreover, the advisability of establishing another diocese in Iowa is already being discussed in Rome, and in the event of its being created he would most certainly be appointed an Archbishop, the Bishop of Davenport and the Bishop of the new see being his suffragans.

This being the case, it is said, Bishop Fitzgerald will succeed Bishop Ryan. At the time of his appointment to the see of Little Rock, in 1867, he was pastor of the church in Springfield, O., and was the prime favorit of Archbishop Purcell, through whose influence he was raised to the Episcopacy. He is acknowledged to be one of the most learned Bishops in the United States, and would have been promoted long ago but for the stand he took against the promulgation of the dogma of Papal infallibility. He followed in the footsteps of Archbishop Purcell in this matter, and, like him, gained the everlasting mistrust of Pius IX., who was not the man to advance a churchman of whom he had the least misgivings as to implicit obedience in matters of dogma and Papal policy.

There is a rumor in Chicago to the effect that Vicar-General Conway of this city has been appointed Bishop of Davenport, and there is every reason to believe that such is the case, since he has shown such great judgment and executive ability in his present high position, and because he has the esteem and confidence of Archbishop Feehan, who now has so much influence with Pope Leo XIII. Father Conway's name was mentioned as the possible Bishop of Grand Rapids before Bishop Richter's appointment to that See.

A BURGLAR'S VISIT.

It Was Not Pleasant to the Schwartz Family.

A rather mysterious burglary, which has been suppressed by the police, occurred at No. 186 North Morgan street some time between the night of June 12 and the early morning of the following day. In the basement lives a blacksmith named Philip Schwartz with his wife, three sons, and a boarder. The house consists of three apartments—one to the front, in which slept the two youngest boys; another opening out of this towards the back, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz; and a third, also opening out of it towards the north, in which the eldest son and a boarder slept. The night of June 12 a young man named Herman Schreiner, a former boarder, called at the house, and having in his possession $60 which he had just received from New York, he gave it to Mrs. Schwartz for safe-keeping. She placed it in a trunk in the back room. Schreiner left the house about 10:30 and the whole family then went to bed, leaving their wearing-clothes lying loosely about on chairs. Schwartz arose about 4:30, when he found the window of the front room wide open. He at once aroused the household, and they discovered that all their wearing apparel had disappeared, as well as three watches, valued at $30, belonging to Schwartz, his oldest son, and the boarder, and about $31 in money. Schweiner's $60, however, was found safe in the trunk. Going outside Schwartz found the whole of their clothing lying in a heap in the alley between his dwelling and No. 184.

The only explanation that either the Schwartz family or Schweiner can offer as to the cause of the robbery is that some one must have been looking in at the window, have seen Schweiner handing the dollars to Mr. Schwartz, and perhaps thinking he was a boarder in the house hoped to get the money by rifling the pockets of the entire household. This idea would seem to be borne out by the fact that all the clothing was found outside, minus, however, the watches and loose money. The family believe that they were chloroformed, and their condition the day of the robbery leaves little doubt that they were subjected to the influence of some anesthetic. Mr. Schwartz, who is generally awake most of the night with rheumatic pains, slept as sound as a top, and did not awaken till after his usual time, then feeling very drowsy. Mrs. Schwartz could scarcely keep awake all day after the robbery and had bad headache and sickness since. The youngest boy, Michael, 8 years of age, was sick in the morning and slept on the whole day, while John, aged 15, fell asleep every now and again during the early part of the day. The eldest son and the boarder complain of having experienced a heavy, sick, oppressive feeling.

The burglars have inflicted a double wrong on the Schwartz family—not only have they robbed them of their watches and money, but they have deprived them of a greater blessing—fresh air—for Mr. Schwartz has nailed down every window in the house.

JOHN C. ENO.

Beginning of the Examination of Witnesses in His Case at Quebec.

QUEBEC, June 19.—[Special.]—The commencement of the examination of witnesses in Eno's case occurred today in the presence of a large and interested company, including all the counsel hitherto in the case, also Mr. George Adams, Assistant District Attorney of New York County; John H. Allen, of New York, accountant; J. D. Roberts, Teller of the Second National Bank; Detective Cornish, armed with President Arthur's warrant to receive Eno's body from the Canadian authorities. A strong chest containing books and vouchers belonging to the bank was placed just in front of the Judge, and attracted general attention. After a good deal of discussion as to how the evidence should be taken down, it was decided to have it reported in long hand. Detective Cornish was the first witness examined. His deposition was short, and much more time was occupied in arguments and objections of counsel than in taking evidence. He produced the warrant from President Arthur, and said the Eno mentioned in it was the prisoner now before the court. He deposed that he could not say how the President became possessed of the information on which he issued such warrant, nor whether such information was correct. He produced the warrant, and a copy of it was filed with the record in the case despite the strong opposition of counsel for the defense. When the next witness, Mr. Allen, public accountant, was sworn, Davidson, for the private prosecution, declined to proceed with his examination unless the information laid before Judge Monk in Montreal, and on which the case was founded, was forthcoming. Judge Caron said he could not furnish a deposition made by the counsel's clients before another court, and hinted that all that was wanted was a removal of the case to Montreal. In consequence of the application in question, the court was adjourned till tomorrow afternoon.

CURED BY FAITH.

The Remarkable Statement of a Young Lady Who Had Consumption and Is Now Well.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 19.—[Special.]—Miss Justitia M. Ashton, the 20-year-old daughter of a well-to-do lawyer at Norristown, has written a remarkable letter describing the manner in which she was recently cured of consumption by faith and prayer. The statement is supported by the word of the family physician and the village clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Randall. Miss Ashton writes: "In February, 1884, I was taken ill. My mother called in our family physician, in whom we have implicit trust. He several times mentioned a cavity in the left lung, and said, 'If it would only heal.' My sister, who, for several years has made the subject of 'the healing power' a study in the family, said to me: 'If you need healing you have only to ask the Lord for it, and he will give it to you.' The 13th of May I was more ill than I had been through all my previous sickness; the pain was severe. The 22d Mr. Randall called to see me and urged me to a deeper reliance on and faith in Christ. While he was praying there came to me a feeling of assurance that the Lord was present and that I was being healed, and I said so. The following afternoon the doctor came and said I looked better. When he had examined my lungs he looked at me a moment, then examined them again, and said, 'You are well.' From that time I discontinued my cough mixture, and have now ceased to take any medicine, and am well for the first time in years."

PENNSYLVANIA COLORED MEN.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 19.—Allegheny County colored men, in convention tonight, passed a resolution inviting the colored men of Pennsylvania to hold a State Convention in this city Tuesday, Aug. 12, to consider the political situation and adopt measures to improve the condition of the colored people of the country.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 19.—A meeting of creditors of William Davison & Co., who made an assignment a few days ago, was held this afternoon. The liabilities are $104,000; nominal assets, $70,000. The matter was referred to a committee.

SCULLERS MATCHED.

BOSTON, Mass., June 19.—Ten Eyck and Layberger will row in a three-mile contest here the 27th inst.

THE METROPOLIS.

Groundless Rumors of the Financial Embarrassment of Commodore Garrison.

Notes on Which He Was an Indorser Allowed to Go to Protest—The Reason.

A New Stock Exchange—Alleged Illegal Issue of Gas Stock—The Trunk-Line Committee.

COMMODORE GARRISON.

FOOLISH RUMORS AS TO HIS FINANCIAL INSOLVENCY.

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—Surprise and eager curiosity were freely manifested in the stock exchange today when it became known that some railroad notes with C. K. Garrison's indorsement had been protested. Various rumors concerning the old Commodore's financial condition were soon chasing each other wildly through down-town business circles. The most frequently repeated reports were that Mr. Garrison was so severely cramped for money that he was unable to take care of the commercial paper bearing his name, and that he had made an assignment. Commodore Garrison, who is about 80 years of age, spent the day in his office, No. 5 Bowling Green. He declined to go into particulars as to the cause of the rumors affecting his financial ability, but admitted that some notes of the Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Company bearing his indorsement had been allowed to go to protest. The matter was purely a business affair, it was explained, which would probably adjust itself. In answer to the question whether Mr. Garrison was unable to take care of the matured paper, the Commodore's brother replied:

"Not in such times as these on short notice."

"Is Commodore Garrison seriously embarrassed?" was asked.

"Well, we don't know," was the reply. "We cannot tell what this may lead to."

A FRIEND'S STATEMENT.

From a gentleman conversant with the Commodore's affairs, the following statement was elicited:

Some time ago C. K. Garrison bought a quarter interest in the Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo Railroad. The Andrews Brothers, W. C. and C. H., of Cleveland, formerly partners of Messrs. Rockfeller & Flagler in establishing the Standard Oil Company, also bought a quarter interest. The Pittsburg & Western Railroad Company took a third quarter, and the remaining interest was held by various persons in Ohio. Mr. Garrison bought into the Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo because it connected with the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad, which he had practically built single-handed at a cash outlay of $7,000,000. The Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo Road extends from Newcastle, Pa., to Akron, O., and is about seventy-six miles long. Its capital stock is very small, and its authorized bonded debt is $2,400,000 in 6 per cent forty-year bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1882, none of which are outstanding. The road has been in operation about four months. Money was needed to equip the road, and the company issued its notes, which were indorsed by Commodore Garrison and the Messrs. Andrews. Between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 of this paper was issued and easily negotiated. The notes matured a week or ten days ago, and suggestions were made to have them renewed. The officers of the railroad and the banks, it is said, could not agree upon the rate of interest to be paid, and no arrangement was made for a renewal. The indorsers were given to understand that the paper would be protested unless paid, but they took no steps to avert the default. Commodore Garrison's friends say that the old gentleman purposely permitted the notes to be protested in order to compel the other stockholders of the company to assume their full share of the obligations. The Bank of the Republic, it was stated, held some of the paper, and other portions were distributed among two or three banks and one or two individuals. A note for $50,000 was protested yesterday. Many persons in Wall street believed that Commodore Garrison would have protected his own credit had he not been seriously cramped for money.

Emigration-Commissioner George J. Forrest, who is a Director of the Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo Company and whose business relations with C. K. Garrison are of a confidential character, said that the facts were substantially as stated above. He denied positively the report that the Commodore had made an assignment; but, when asked regarding the extent of the old gentleman's losses, said that Mr. Garrison did not know yet how he stood.

"The Commodore has been sick," said Mr. Forrest, "and of course this matter has worried him. He is in no condition to talk about it."

W. C. Andrews, whose name is on the backs of some of the notes with the name of Commodore Garrison, is President of the New York Steam Company, and is reputed to be a rich man. He was at first reluctant to say anything about the notes, but afterward made a statement similar to that given by Mr. Garrison's friends. He said that the notes had been going to protest for the last week or ten days. His name was not on the notes. So far as he was concerned the only reason why the paper was allowed to be protested was because other parties in interest had not paid their fair proportion toward taking care of the road. The company owed him considerable money, and he did not want to advance any more at present. Mr. Andrews, however, thought that eventually the notes would be paid. The railroad was good property and was earning the interest on its entire bonded indebtedness. He stated that at a recent meeting of the stockholders the unpaid subscriptions were assessed sufficiently to raise an amount of money equal to the entire floating debt of the road. Mr. Andrews did not regard the reports of Mr. Garrison's failure as worthy of consideration.

"Commodore Garrison is worth at least $10,000,000," said he.

NOT A FAILURE.

"It is wrong to call this a failure so far as the old Commodore is concerned," said an intimate friend of Mr. Garrison this evening. "In these stringent times any capitalist may be temporarily cramped for cash, but certainly Commodore Garrison is abundantly provided with collaterals. He practically owns the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad, and he is one of the heaviest holders of gas stocks in the United States. Two or three years ago, before the tremendous shrinkage in railroad securities occurred, C. K. Garrison was worth $40,000,000. Today he is worth from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000, and perhaps more."

A meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Company has been called for next Monday to take action in relation to the protested paper. The headquarters of the company are at Youngstown, O. C. H. Andrews is President, and among the Directors are C. K. Garrison, Abram Garrison, W. C. Andrews, Solon Humphreys, representing the Pittsburg & Western interest, and George J. Forrest.

CHICAGO.

The first dispatch received here was to the effect that Commodore Garrison was in financial straits. The news, however, did not create any stir, even among the brokers, who are the most quickly affected by any intelligence of this kind. They all stated that if he were in trouble, which subsequent dispatches discredited, it would have no effect in Chicago. Commodore Garrison is a large owner of the stock of the West Side Gas Company, and a brother-in-law of Mr. A. M. Billings, its President. A reporter called during the day at Mr. Billings' house to see if he had heard anything from New York concerning the matter, and also to ascertain the extent of the Commodore's present interest in the company. Mr. Billings, however, was sick, and consequently no information could be obtained from him. Outside of his relations to the gas company, Commodore Garrison has no connections whatever with Chicago, and, even if he had, the fact that he is not financially involved would make it a matter of no local consequence.

A NEW STOCK EXCHANGE.

PRELIMINARY STEPS FOR ITS ORGANIZATION.

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—The idea of starting a new stock exchange is being favorably considered by members of the New York Petroleum Exchange and the Produce Exchange. A meeting was held in the first-named exchange this afternoon, and a committee was appointed to take active steps in the matter. Subscription papers are already in circulation, and several well-known oil men have given the project the benefit of their names. It is proposed to distribute at the outset 1,000 seats in the new exchange. The originators of this project disclaim any disposition to antagonize or rival the New York Stock Exchange. They say that there is a broad field for an exchange where all reputable stocks and bonds can be dealt in on a less extravagant scale than in the old stock exchange. In the latter there are few transactions of less than 100 shares each. It is expected that in the new exchange the bulk of the business will be in smaller lots than 100 shares. It is proposed to have a stock clearing-house in connection with the new exchange. Persons interested in the scheme are emphatic in their declarations that it will be entirely independent of the New York Petroleum Exchange.

A COMPANY QUARREL.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL ISSUE OF STOCK.

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—Magnus Gross, ex-editor of the *Staats-Zeitung*, ex-Health Commissioner, and several times an Alderman, and now President of the Excelsior Gaslight Company, and living at No. 340 East Eighty-sixth street, is charged by Matthew J. O'Rourke, of No. 190 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, who is a stockholder in the gas company mentioned, with having sold to Richard D. Perry, of New Brighton, S. I., 800 shares of the company's stock, which, it is claimed, were issued unlawfully and without the necessary consent or knowledge of two-thirds of the stockholders. This morning Gross was arrested and taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court. The prisoner, who is 70 years old, after reading the lengthy affidavit drawn up, denied it in toto, and asked for a hearing through his counsel.

RAILWAY NOTES.

THE TRUNK-LINE JOINT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—Twenty-four roads were represented at the meeting of the Joint Executive Committee (passenger department) of the trunk lines and the Eastern and Western railroads, which began today. The entire day was spent in arranging special fares for conventions of different kinds. The subject of percentages for the new roads and changes in the percentages of the old ones is put down for discussion tomorrow. No charges of irregularities have been presented as yet, and there is said to be no trouble of consequence anywhere in the pool territory. Up to this time this season the committee, composed of the trunk-line general passenger agents and the Joint Executive Committee, has arranged special rates for about 1,200 conventions and other events.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

A SON-IN-LAW IN JAIL.

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—Morris Seltzer was today brought before United States Commissioner Shields to answer the charge of violating the Postal law in sending a number of indecent postal-cards to Hirsch S. Danziger, care of L. Boroski, No. 147 State street, Chicago. About nine years ago Seltzer married a daughter of Danziger in this city, Mr. Danziger being then engaged in the manufacture and sale of death-dealing insect powder. He, however, sold out his business here and emigrated to Chicago, where he established his old business and gave his son-in-law employment. Discord arose in the family, resulting in Mrs. Seltzer getting a divorce from her husband and his coming eastward. The postal-cards are written in German. Mr. Danziger, who came hither from Chicago, positively identified the handwriting of Seltzer on the various cards, most of which contained too indecent expressions for publication. Seltzer was sent to Ludlow Street Jail for further examination in default of $1,000.

BEHIND THE BARS.

A HUSBAND CHARGED WITH DESERTING HIS WIFE.

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—Another European tour was today indefinitly postponed through the determined action of a wife, the warrant of a Supreme Court Judge, and a Deputy Sheriff. When the steamer British Empire arrived from Havana among those on board were Alexander J. Defossez, the manager of the opera-house at New Orleans, and a distinguished-looking lady, said to be prima donna of the company performing there lately, whose name is Villa Nouva. Mr. Defossez went direct to the Westminster Hotel, and after the enjoyment of a light luncheon this afternoon, and while preparing to take a drive through the park and a visit to Coney Island with Mlle. Villa Nouva, he was arrested on a warrant issued at the instance of Kate L. Defossez, wife of the operatic manager, charging him with abandonment and several other things. Mrs. Defossez lives at No. 316 West Twenty-sixth street. The manager was held in $3,000 bail, and, not being able to procure it, was sent to Ludlow Street Jail.

ROBBED IN THE CARS.

THE THEORY OF THE DETECTIVES.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Dr. Albert Mayermoss, of Minneapolis, who said he was robbed on a West-Shore train near Kingston Tuesday, went to police headquarters yesterday to see Inspector Byrnes. Inspector Byrnes listened patiently to the physician's story, and promised to aid him if possible. Dr. Mayermoss left the city again yesterday, intending to go home. Detectives think the sharpers got his money without violence. At the Astor House it was said the Doctor was not seen exhibiting a large amount of money, but seemed engrossed in his pet infantile alligators, amusing himself by showing them to the colored porters and explaining to them their nature and habits.

GOTHAM GLEANINGS.

Cubans here are forming an association to give substantial aid and encouragement to the revolutionists in Cuba.

The Cotton Exchange yesterday voted to incorporate in the exchange a department of print cloth contracts, which are to be purchased and sold on call as in the case of a cotton contract.

Mrs. Johanna Dolan, who was one of the belles in her social circle in South Brooklyn a few years ago, was yesterday sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the penitentiary for drunkenness. Wednesday night she was found in a drunken stupor on the roof of her mother's house.

Manager Cummins, of the Postal Telegraph Company, yesterday said that the proposed consolidation between the Postal, Bankers' & Merchants', and the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Companies had fallen through. He did not wish to speak of the difficulties which stood in the way of the scheme.

There is great excitement in Long Island City and throughout Queen's County regarding charges made by Mr. Thomas Warrin, of Newton, against Francis B. Baldwin, the County Treasurer. In an open letter to the Board of Supervisors Mr. Warrin accuses Baldwin of grave abuses in the administration of the county finances.

The Surrogate has granted annuary letters of administration, under power of attorney, to James F. Ruggles, upon the estate of the late Edward A. Sothern, actor. The money within the jurisdiction of the Surrogate is $1,507, which is deposited in bank, and some lots of real estate, which were sold a short time ago for non-payment of taxes.

THE FIRST REGIMENT.

The annual muster and inspection of the First Regiment, I. S. G., was held at their armory on Jackson street last evening. Col. Hamilton, Inspector-General of the State, was present when the men formed properly at 8:15, broke in column of companies, and closed en masse. The inspecting officer, accompanied by Gen. Vance, Adjutant-General of the State, and by the field and staff officers of the regiment, passed down the line and then returned to the head of the column and inspected the pieces throughout. He then returned to the head of the column, where the roll was called by Capt. Eddy, Adjutant of the regiment. Company G, Capt. Davis, had the largest roster—65 men. The total number of muskets was 390, besides which were 30 line officers, 9 field and staff officers, 24 in the van, 20 in the drum corps, and a non-commissioned staff of 15. This showing is important, because upon it depends the military appropriation for the ensuing year. Col. Knox was in command of the regiment. Good music was furnished by the drum corps, under Fred Austin, and the boys presented a fine appearance.

KILLED BY A CABLE.

Henry Brown, Norwegian, 48 years old, and carpenter by trade, was killed at the Erie street viaduct, near the bridge, by the separation of a chain cable that was being used to adjust a misplaced section of the viaduct, which was caused by a derrick on a Northwestern Railroad wrecking train en route to Waukegan the day before. On its return the train stopped to repair the damage. A cable was attached to the injured section and an engine attempted to pull it into place. The cable parted under the strain and a section of it flew forty feet, striking Brown on the head and fracturing his skull. He was conveyed to the offices of the railroad company and attended by two of their doctors, but died about two hours after the accident. He leaves a wife in moderate circumstances at No. 216 North Desplaines street.

HIGH WATER.

The Rio Grande Out of Its Banks—Towns Submerged.

EL PASO, Tex., June 19.—The Rio Grande River has shown more water here and above than at any time in a quarter of a century. The horse railroad and Mexican Central Railroad bridges have been swept away, and the valleys below, to Camp Rice and Old Fort Quitman, have presented the appearance of a vast inland sea, reaching from Mesa to Mesa, on either side of the river. The flats between the general town and river, on which are the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad depot buildings, have all been submerged. The damage to Ysleta, Socorro, San Elizario, and Camp Rice has been proportionately great. It is understood the American Town of Presidio, Tex., near Fort Leaton, has been nearly destroyed, the flood washing out the large adobe-walled stores of Russell, Kelly, and others.

SNAKE STORIES.

The following seasonable tales are from the snake department of *Puck*: While Letitia Grimsby was lying asleep in a hammock on the front porch among the honey-suckles one day last week a snake came out of an adjoining field, crawled up into the hammock, and braided her hair. When the young lady awoke she was greatly astonished to find her hair braided, but supposed it the act of her sister, as the snake had disappeared. The following day the same thing occurred again, and her sister, having seen it, aroused the young lady after the snake had gone, and told her what had happened. At the present time the girls in the Grimsby family never braid their hair at all. When they want it braided they simply lie in the hammock and pretend they are asleep, and the snake does the business for them.

Walter J. Blum was riding on his bicycle along the turnpike out at Verona, N. J., one day last week, when the rubber tire suddenly flew off the front wheel. Before the rider could stop the machine, a large black-snake that was lying in the road suddenly placed its body in the groove of the wheel, which it just fitted, and remained there until the bicycler reached the end of his journey.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Queen Victoria has just attained her 65th year, an age which has been exceeded by nine only of the sovereigns of England, dating from the Norman conquest—viz.: Henry I. and Edward I., who both attained 67 years; Queen Elizabeth, who lived 69 years; James II., 68 years; George I., 67 years, George II., 77 years; George III., 82 years; George IV., 68 years; and William IV., 72 years. June 20 Victoria will have reigned over the United Kingdom for forty-seven years—a length of time which has been exceeded by three of the Kings of England only—viz.: Henry III., who reigned fifty-six years; Edward III., whose reign reached fifty years; and George III., whose reign lasted nearly sixty years. Victoria is also the oldest European monarch, with three exceptions: the Emperor of Germany, who is 87 years of age; the King of the Netherlands, 67; and the King of Denmark, 66.

MEISSONIER'S MODELS.

Meissonier's models receive princely wages, though they earn their money hardly enough. They are liable to six hours at a stretch, almost without a change of position, and in attitudes which often are the reverse of comfortable. "The Quarrel" contains five figures, each of which is a marvel of anatomical draughtsmanship. Meissonier took seventeen sketches of it before he put brush to canvas. Fancy a dispute in which the would-be combatants try to get at each other, while two friends on one side and one on the other endeavor to separate them. And the five models stood in this attitude for three hours each day for sixty consecutive days. "They were better off still than the fellow who shammed death beneath a real dead horse on a winter's day when the snow lay a foot deep in my garden," said M. Meissonier. No doubt they were.

SALOONKEEPERS AND THE SCOTT LAW.

TOLEDO, O., June 19.—[Special.]—The saloonkeepers of this city are a good deal agitated in regard to the Scott tax, one-half of which becomes due tomorrow. A few of them paid today, under protest, but the majority have been holding off, hoping there would be some other way out. Lengthy sessions of the Lucas County Liquor-Dealers' Association and an Executive Committee of the same were held this afternoon. After waiting some time for advices from the Cincinnati and Cleveland associations the same were received, and the same steps were resolved on—viz: To resist the collection of the tax and get up a test case on which to fight the matter in the courts.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Capt. E. C. Knower, U. S. A., is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. William Butler, of Clarinda, Ia., is at the Sherman.

Gen. John Eaton, of Washington, D. C.; Judge Charles J. Bermudez, of New Orleans, and Gen. H. H. Schofield, of New York, are at the Palmer.

A PREACHER EXCOMMUNICATED.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 19.—[Special.]—At midnight the Presbytery of Albany, after a three days' session with closed doors, rose after having convicted the Rev. A. F. Vedder of adultery, and a still more serious charge. The presbytery excommunicated him from the church. He appeared by counsel, and gave notice of appeal to the synod. Vedder is now in State prison.

A NEW RAILROAD RECEIVER.

DELPHOS, O., June 19.—Upon application of some heavy bondholders William Semple, of Pittsburg, has been appointed Receiver of the Cleveland, Delphos & St. Louis Road, now constructed a distance of seventy miles between Delphos and Carey, O.

CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.

TOLEDO, O., June 19.—[Special.]—Charles Neiveille, the self-styled Baronet, of Canada and the United States, was indicted today by the grand jury for bigamy. He is charged with having several wives living.

THE FRENCH CLUB.

The French Club of Chicago held their regular meeting last evening at the Grand Pacific, and discussed the necessary preparations for their annual picnic, which will take place at Sharpshooters' Park July 14, the National French holiday.

ADAM'S BLONDE BEAUTY.

Forepaugh's sacred white elephant, "Light of Asia," has been indorsed by every clergyman, journalist, scientist, and traveler that has seen him.

FOREPAUGH THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.

Mr. Forepaugh's personal popularity and his white elephant's purity make Pharisaical T. Barnum shed bucketfuls of crocodile tears.

ADAM IN THE DARK.

Where was Adam (Forepaugh) when the light (of Asia) went out? In Chicago.

Every one but Old Man Barnum concedes the genuineness of Forepaugh's white elephant.

Forepaugh's "white" elephant is just light enough to show his empty benches.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime. The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed Consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New England. The Cod-Liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the Lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the assistance required to heal and restore the diseased lungs. A. B. WILBOR, Boston, proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

Husband's Calcined Magnesia.
Four First Premium Medals awarded.
More agreeable to the taste and smaller dose than other Magnesia.
For sale in registered stamp bottles at druggists' and country stores, and by
T. J. HUSBAND, JR., Philadelphia.

From cleaning statuary to common floor scrubbing Sapolio leads all scouring soaps.

"TRUE BLUES"

ARE NATURALLY ENOUGH ATTRACTING MUCH WELL-MERITED ATTENTION JUST NOW. WE REFER TO THE VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF INDIGO BLUE SUITS FOR GENTS, WHICH, AS USUAL, ARE IN GREAT DEMAND WITH THE ADVENT OF HOT WEATHER. OUR POLICY OF LETTING LOGWOOD-DYED GOODS AND UNRELIABLE COLORS SEVERELY ALONE WE BELIEVE WAS WELL CHOSEN, FOR MANY A READER WILL BE GLAD TO KNOW THAT THEY CAN'T GO WRONG HERE WHICHEVER SUIT THEY SELECT FROM OUR STOCK. IN BLUE SUITS WE HAVE FLANNELS, YACHT CLOTHS, CHEVIOTS, DIAGONAL SERGES, &c., &c. AN ABUNDANT ASSORTMENT FOR YOU TO CHOOSE FROM. AMONG THEM THE

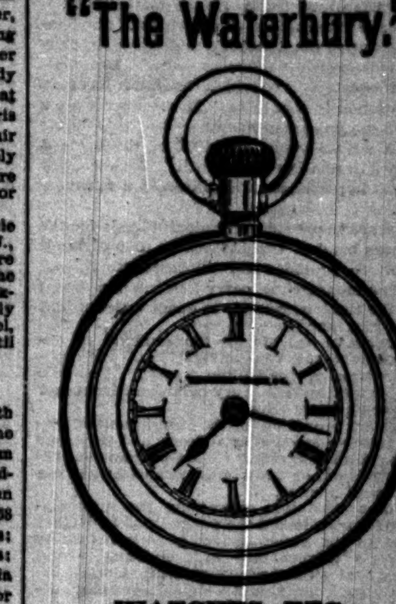
TOURISTS' BLOUSE SUITS,

BELTED AND PLEATED, VERY ARTISTIC, ENTIRELY NEW, AND RETAILING AT JUST [illegible] A SUIT, THE VERY THING TO WEAR ON YOUR SUMMER TRIPS.

IT MAY BE WELL TO ADD THAT WE CONTINUE, WITHOUT HAVING ADDED ONE SINGLE CENT TO OUR PRICES, TO

GIVE AWAY

"The Waterbury."



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ON THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS: EVERY CUSTOMER BUYING HERE $12.00 WORTH OF READY-MADE CLOTHING OR MORE (EXCEPT OF THE FEW GOODS MARKED DOWN AND SACRIFICED TO CLOSE) A CHOICE OF THE FOLLOWING GIFTS—VIZ.: A WATERBURY STEM-WINDING WATCH AND CHAIN, AN ANSONIA CLOCK, A BOX OF SILVERWARE, OR, IF YOU PREFER IT,

A CASH DISCOUNT

FROM THE PLAIN FIGURE MARKS ON OUR GOODS. WHATEVER YOU GET HERE IN EITHER OF OUR GREAT CLOTHING DEPARTMENTS THERE GOES WITH IT OUR LEGAL GUARANTEE CERTIFICATE WHICH GUARANTEES OUR PRICES, GUARANTEES OUR STATEMENTS, AND GUARANTEES THE PRIVILEGE OF RETURNING GOODS.

F. M. ATWOOD,
C. O. D. Clothier and Tailor,
104 & 106 Madison-st.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,
Madison and Peoria-sts.

Special Sale!
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Ladies' and Children's Aprons.

25c reduced from	40c
35c reduced from	50c
50c reduced from	75c

Children's Chemise.

35c worth	50c
50c worth	75c

Boys' Shirt Waists.
Dark and light, colors warranted fast,
At 50c.
Usually sold at 75c.

Ladies' Night Dresses.

55c worth	75c
$1,00 worth	$1.50

Ladies' Lawn Dressing Sacques.
Trimmed with Lace or Hamburg Embroidery
AT HALF PRICE.

NO POISON
IN THE PASTRY
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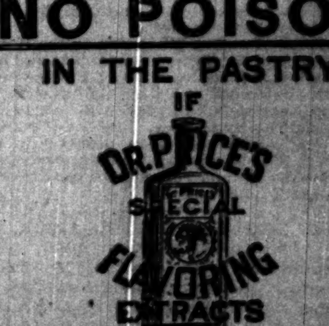

ARE USED.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor Cakes, Creams, Puddings, &c., as delicately and naturally as the fruit from which they are made.

FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.

PREPARED BY THE
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Peekskill (N. Y.) Military Academy.
For Circulars address COL. C. J. WRIGHT, A. M., Principal.

PILES "Anakesis" gives instant relief, and is an infallible cure for PILES. Price $1, at druggists, or sent prepaid by mail. Sample [illegible]. Ad. "ANAKESIS," Makers, Box [illegible] New York.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Disgraceful Record Made by the Bourbon House of Representatives.

Testimony in Support of the Charges Advanced Against the Elder English.

Investigating Ex-Marshal Wheeler, of Illinois—Capt. Eads' Latest Scheme.

A SHAMEFUL RECORD.

FOUR HUNDRED BILLS PASSED BY THE REPUBLICAN SENATE AND LYING NEGLECTED IN THE BOURBON HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—[Special.]—The Democratic party certainly does not commend itself to the public by reason of anything that the House has done this winter. Yet it is not to be presumed that any better illustration of Bourbon methods can be found than in a House with seventy majority. It would require but few words to state what the Democratic House has done—and in the list would not be found any bill for tax or tariff reduction. But it would require many columns to explain the excellent bills which the Republican Senate has passed and which the Democratic House has neglected. A mere enumeration of the titles of the Senate bills upon the Speaker's table requires thirteen closely-printed octavo pages. The number of Senate bills to which the House has paid no attention is about 400. The following are a few of the more important:

"An act to amend Sec. 4,887 of the Revised Statutes in relation to patents." This is a bill of great importance to all interested in inventions.

"An act to provide agricultural lands for the southern band of Ute Indians in lieu of lands heretofore provided for allotment to them." This is a measure to carry out an agreement with the Indians, failure to enact which might result in a new Ute war.

"An act to provide for the removal of obstructions to the free navigation of the navigable waters of the United States." This is a bill of importance to every common carrier and shipper on waterways.

"An act providing for the punishment of persons falsely personating officers and employés of the United States." The Government considers this bill of the utmost importance in the interest of justice.

"Joint resolution expressing the appreciation of Congress and the people of the United States of the generous act of her Britannic Majesty's Government in presenting to the United States the Arctic steamship Alert." International comity and common decency demanded the passage of this months ago.

"An act to provide for the issue of circulating notes to National banking associations." This is one of several important bank measures to which the House has paid no attention.

"An act amendatory of an act entitled 'An act for the relief of certain settlers on public lands and to provide for the repayment of certain fees, purchase-money, and commissions paid on void entries of public lands,' approved June 16, 1880."

"An act to authorize the construction of additional steel vessels for the navy."

"An act for the erection of a public building at La Crosse, Wis."

"An act for the erection of a public building at Fort Scott, Kas."

"An act for the erection of a public building at Nebraska City, Neb."

"An act for the erection of a public building at Oshkosh, Wis."

"An act to authorize the purchase of additional grounds for the United States Court-House and Post-Office Building at Springfield, Ill."

"An act to authorize the Postmaster-General to lease premises for the use of post-offices of the first, second, and third classes." This bill would save the Government thousands of dollars annually.

"An act to amend Sec. 673 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the quorum of the Supreme Court of the United States, and for other purposes." This bill is needed to facilitate the business of the court now more than three years in arrears.

"An act fixing the salaries of the several Judges of the United States District Courts at $5,000 per annum, and for other purposes."

"An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the States and Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes." This is admitted to be one of the most important measures to aid in civilizing Indians.

"An act to amend Sec. 2,776 of the Revised Statutes of the United States so as to authorize the unloading of coal, salt, railroad iron, and other like articles in bulk, under the superintendence of customs officers, at the expense of parties interested, at places to be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury within the collection district."

"An act relating to the improvement of the coinage."

"An act to amend Sec. 1,000 of the Revised Statutes in relation to giving security in cases on appeal or writ of error."

"An act to aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools." The zeal of the Democracy in the cause of popular education is shown by the neglect of this measure.

"An act for the relief of the Trustees of the Southern Illinois Normal University, at Carbondale, Jackson County, Ill."

"An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States."

"An act to amend Sec. 5,388 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in relation to timber depredations." This is a bill of the greatest importance.

"An act to accept and ratify certain agreements made with the Sioux Indians, and to grant a right of way to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company through the Sioux Reservation in Dakota."

"An act to accept and ratify certain agreements made with the Sioux Indians, and to grant a right of way to the Dakota Central Railway Company throughout the Sioux Reservation in Dakota." The failure of the House to act upon these two bills will greatly retard the development of the Northwest.

"An act to amend Sec. 2,148 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in relation to trespassers on Indian lands."

"An act to provide for the sale of the Iowa Indian Reservation in the States of Nebraska and Kansas, for the issuance of a patent for a reservation for the Iowa tribe of Indians in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes."

"An act providing for allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians residing upon the Umatilla Reservation in the State of Oregon, and granting patents therefor, and for other purposes."

"An act to accept and ratify an agreement with the confederated tribes of the Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreille Indians for the sale of a portion of their reservation in the Territory of Montana required for the use of the Northern Pacific Railroad and to make necessary appropriations for carrying out the same."

"An act to place Ulysses S. Grant, late General of the Army of the United States, upon the retired list of the army." The House shows no zeal in passing this bill, although tremendous efforts were made to send the Fitz John Porter bill to the President.

The Senate Funding bill is also on the House calendars, and the demands of the banks and the people that it be passed have been disregarded. This list could be indefinitly extended to cover the hundreds of Senate bills sent to the House and neglected there. The list of important bills which have been proposed in the House, favorably reported by committees, and are upon the various complicated calendars of the House is much larger.

THE ENGLISH INVESTIGATION.

THE CHARGES SUBSTANTIATED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—[Special.]—The testimony before the special committee to investigate the charges against William H. English, late Vice-Presidential candidate, today fully justified the adoption of the resolution of investigation. English and his son were present throughout the session and were deeply interested in the testimony given. Potter, of New York, a Democrat, testified that he received a note inviting him to meet William H. English, father of the contestant in the English-Peelle election case, in the cloak-room of the House, and that he appeared at the rendezvous and there found William H. English and Senator Voorhees, both of whom importuned him not to oppose young English. As the result of their importunities he so far modified his purpose as to refrain from making a speech against English, as he had before determined to do. S. W. Peel, of Arkansas, another Democrat, testified that after he had voted against English some one tapped him on the shoulder. He turned in his seat and was confronted by William H. English, who expressed his regret in strong terms at the vote Peel had given, and intimated that Democrats who opposed his son might be got even with hereafter. Moulton, of Illinois, testified that the morning when the vote was to be taken, either just before or after the House was called to order, William H. English came to his seat and appealed to him to vote in favor of his son. Moulton replied that he had made as careful an investigation of the matter as he could and had reached the conclusion that the merits of the case were with Peelle and he should be constrained to vote for him. Moulton testified that English then asked him if he would not absent himself during the vote, a request which Moulton promptly refused to grant. William H. English himself was the last witness examined today. He swore that he never sent any note or wrote any note to Potter asking his presence in the cloak-room, but that he met Potter there. The testimony today fully substantiated every charge made by Horr and Bayne, upon whose motions the investigation was instituted.

YESTERDAY'S DEVELOPMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—The English-Weller investigation was continued today. The Hon. J. B. Kasson was called and invited to tell what he knew about the allegation that Weller had been influenced by the elder Mr English to absent himself during a vote upon the English-Peelle case. Mr. Kasson said he had no personal knowledge on the point; it had been a matter of remark generally among members in his vicinity that Weller had been taken into a corner, and thereupon immediately left his place in the House. He had heard talk of this kind from half a dozen members, but could not recall the name of any one in particular as authority for the statement.

Representative Horr said English Sr. was on the floor importuning members to vote for his son. Many members considered this an outrage. Representative Ellis told witness that he (Ellis) had no doubt of Peelle's election, and that he had been importuned not to vote at all. Mr. Ellis said Senator Voorhees, to whom he is under great obligations, had requested him not to vote at all unless he could vote for English, and that under the circumstances he thought he could not vote. Half a dozen members, Republican members, said a Democrat had taken Weller to a cloak-room, and that after conversing with English Sr. Weller had left the House. At their suggestion witness called the attention of the House to it, but did not claim to have personal knowledge.

Representative Potter said he was asked several times to go back of the seats and see English Sr., but replied he was too busy. Afterwards he received a note from English requesting an interview. He had an interview with English Sr. in the cloak-room. English said he understood witness' views were against the right of his son to the seat and that witness intended making a speech on the subject. He requested witness not to speak, and said witness might be mistaken in his views. Senator Voorhees, who was present, said he thought witness should not press his views when the majority of his side of the House held contrary views. Afterwards witness told Mr. Peelle he did not desire to speak. Witness voted for Peelle throughout, as he felt in duty bound. He considered English's conduct improper and so told Mr. Horr.

Other Representatives testified that English importuned them in the interest of his son. To one he said: "Can you stand by and see a Democrat slaughtered in this way?"

William H. English was then called and testified that he had talked with many members concerning his son's case, but never offered inducements to any one.

Question—Did you send a note to Mr. Potter requesting him to go to the cloak-room?

Answer—I did not. But I met him there and we had a conversation regarding my son's case substantially as related by Mr. Potter in his testimony.

Q.—Having occupied so prominent a position in the Democratic party, and having been a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, didn't you think it improper to be on the floor of the House? A.—It never occurred to me as being improper. If so I should not have been there. I didn't go with any improper purposes.

Q.—Did you ever have a talk with Weller in the cloak-room? A.—I did not, and I want to say that Mr. Bayne's statement in his speech on the floor of the House is false. I neither directly nor indirectly tried to influence Weller, and any statement that I did is wholly destitute of truth.

"Did you ever take counsel about the propriety of your going on the floor of the House?" asked Mr. Rogers.

"It did not occur to me that my going was a violation of the rules. After I had been on the floor I heard a Republican member say it was a violation. I went to Mr. Carlisle and asked him if I was violating the rule by being on the floor and speaking with such members as I desired about my son's case. I said I was interested as a father, a Democrat, and a citizen, but that I had no pecuniary interest. He thought I was not violating the rule. If I did or said anything in violation, I am frank to say, gentlemen, that I regret it. I don't hesitate to say that when conversing with the gentlemen I did present my son's case as well as I could. At one time I thought I would not remain on the floor because it might be an injury to my son, but the impropriety of the thing did not occur to me."

"Did you ever know a candidate for the Vice-Presidency being on the floor of the House?" asked Mr. Millard.

"I never knew one to have a son elected to Congress. I thought this was an exception, and that I had the privilege of the House."

"Didn't it occur to you that your prominence would have a sort of influence on the Democratic members?"

"If I had an influence at all, I thought it would be to show that I believed my son's case to be a fair one."

"Didn't you think your barrel was larger than Peelle's?"

"As to the barrel business, I knew nothing about that."

"If you'll bring up the barrel, I'll tell you something about Indiana soap," interrupted Henley (Democrat), addressing himself to Millard (Republican).

Adjourned.

EX-MARSHAL WHEELER.

ANOTHER SPRINGER INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—[Special.]—Mr. Springer's committee has been investigating for some weeks charges which have been made as to the conduct of the office of the former Marshal of Southern Illinois, Jacob Wheeler. Examiners in the employ of the Department of Justice—Mr. Bowman, of the department, and Mr. Winston, of Springfield, Democratic Circuit Clerk—for some time employed at the suggestion of Mr. Springer, have just arrived at Washington with their report. They will be some days reducing them to form. They have not yet been presented to Mr. Springer, and that gentleman has decided not to permit anything about them to be made public at present. For some reason mystery is to be observed until the supposed proper time has come for making the whole matter public. So far as can be ascertained, however, the general outline of the charge is this; That there have been irregularities in the making of accounts in the Marshal's office when it was under the charge of Wheeler, the same as there have been in the South and in Pennsylvania, although to a much more limited extent; that guards have been charged as employed for the protection of prisoners when, in fact, they were not employed; that the per diem charges have been much greater than they should have been; and that generally in many petty things the maximum charges have been made to the Government instead of the minimum. The examiners have taken only twelve cases, and will report that irregularities were found of this general character in the twelve cases mentioned. The inference from this is that a system prevailed there which might cover much more extensive irregularities. There has been no investigation of the conduct of the office under the present Marshal, Mr. Tanner, and no charges have been made with respect to him. The charges which Mr. Springer has been investigating related to Jacob Wheeler as Marshal, to S. T. Dresser, a former Deputy, and to J. N. Reece, who succeeded Dresser as Deputy. Mr. Wheeler is reported to have strongly maintained before the examiners that there were no irregularities to his knowledge, and if there were any that the Deputies were responsible for them. It is believed that the same denial has been made on behalf of Messrs. Dresser and Reece. Whoever may be actually responsible, it is probable that the experts will report that there were irregularities of some sort. What the nature of those irregularities was, and whether the reports of the experts were well founded or not, can only be seen when the voluminous evidence is submitted and printed. The investigation naturally turns largely upon bookkeeping and accounting, and what the experts may call irregularities may very possibly have been a perfectly honest interpretation of the law, with which the Department of Justice experts and Mr. Springer's committee do not agree.

CAPT. EADS' LITTLE JOB

FOR IMPROVING GALVESTON HARBOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—[Special.]—The skill and deliberation with which the Eads plan to get $7,000,000 for the harbor of Galveston is being worked up is well illustrated by the elaborate paper from the Bureau of Statistics upon the great value of that port and the vast commerce which it ought to accommodate. The casual reader of the current literature of the last two months in regard to this neglected harbor would suppose that it was some newly-discovered seaport where the General Government has never yet allowed its fostering care to be made manifest, but, as heretofore announced, the army engineers, after some years' study of the natural features of that harbor, have adopted a plan, and about half completed the work under it, which promises all needed relief to Galveston. One million dollars have been expended on this plan and an equal sum will complete it. But now comes in Capt. Eads, who only works with many millions and on a gigantic scale, and proposes to cast the engineers, their half-completed work, and their matured plans aside, and with a cool confidence, which is worthy of study by the masters of effrontery, asks for $7,000,000 and full liberty to adopt plans of his own and proceed to experiment on Galveston Harbor at his own sweet will. In the vernacular of the lobby the whole thing is already "set up," and will not fail. But just at this point comes in the report, as well authenticated as such a statement can be, that if this $7,000,000 is added to the bill the President will surely veto it. This is shaking the confidence of all the members except Mr. Thomas Ochiltree in the Eads scheme. No plan for Galveston will suit the majority, even if it has abundant margin of "soap," which will induce the President to veto a bill which has so much in it for the trout streams and catfish puddles of the country at large. Mr. Eads is generally very successful in convincing members of the benefits of his great schemes, but their beauties will seem less attractive in the light of a certain veto by the President. The first interest of most members in the river and harbor division of the surplus is in the portion set aside for their districts. Any plan of improvement which imperils that finds no favor with those who have water privileges needing care in their own districts.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

THE HEWITT BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—[Special.]—It is now reported that an effort is to be made by the Ways and Means Committee to secure the passage of the administrative features of Mr. Hewitt's Tariff bill, and that this measure would have been reported to the House before now except for the absence of a quorum. The Democratic portion of the committee is said to have determined upon this bill, which has received the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE ONTONAGON LAND-GRANT.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands has decided to recommend the forfeiture of the Ontonagon land-grant and to relegate to the courts all questions of the rights of claimants to and settlers upon the lands.

THE NAVAL DEPARTMENT SCANDAL.

Secretary Chandler said today that the investigation of the accounts of the naval bureau of medicine and surgery since 1881 was still in progress and a large number of suspicious vouchers had been found, which, in case they prove fraudulent, will further involve the two officials against whom proceedings have been begun and also a number of outside persons not previously suspected. Chandler also said a number of arrests were probable, as the two clerks against whom proceedings had been instituted appear to have carried on systematized frauds the last three years with the assistance of various persons outside the department.

SPIRITS FOR EXPORT.

Senator Beck offered in the Senate today an amendment to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill to provide that all distilled spirits intended for export may be set apart and remain in store for a period not exceeding nine months in the warehouse in which they were stored, when entered subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

WASHINGTON'S MONUMENT.

The dedication of the Washington Monument will take place the 22d of next February. Extensive preparations are being made for the event.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Secretary Frelinghuysen today communicated to the House Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs at a joint meeting the details of the plans of the Administration in respect to the Nicaraguan waterway. He said the unusual methods adopted for making these matters known to Congress were taken for "real reasons," and asked that his communications might be received under the restrictions of official secrecy. The committees, after hearing the Secretary, adjourned without action.

DEFICIT IN A DEAD MAN'S ACCOUNTS.

The First Controller of the Treasury, in settling the accounts of Robert C. Morgan (deceased), formerly disbursing clerk of the Department of State and Chief of the Bureau of Accounts, discovered a deficit of $12,000. His bondsmen have been called to make good the amount. Morgan was disbursing clerk of the State Department many years, and was held in high esteem. He died about two months ago.

BURNSIDE'S PECULATIONS.

It now appears that Col. Burnside, late disbursing officer of the Post-Office Department, in addition to stealing $45,000 from the Treasury, has been in the habit of pocketing the proceeds of waste papers, carpets, old furniture, and material of the Post-Office Department.

Thirty-two thousand dollars shortage in this account has already been discovered, and the amount is likely to be largely increased as the investigation progresses. Burnside began his peculations the first year he entered upon the duties of his office.

THE TAX OF 1861.

Secretary Folger has written Representative Warner, Chairman of the sub-committee of the House Committee on Claims, a long letter expressing his approval of the House bill now pending to relieve from further liability on account of the direct tax of 1861 those States that have not paid their proportionate share thereof, and to refund to the States that have paid the sums received from them respectively. The Secretary says, in substance, that the Government is not now in need of the money to be realized from the enforcement of this tax; that such enforcement "would put a grievous burden upon the people of the States in default"; that the tax itself would be especially objectionable inasmuch as the purposes for which it was laid could not but be remembered with distaste; that its collection would necessitate the appointment of a large number of Federal officials who would go among the people as obnoxious exacters, and that in practical effect the law for it is obsolete. In conclusion the Secretary inquires whether this would not be a suitable occasion to deal with the matter of the Federal surplus moneys deposited or to be deposited with the States under the act of 1836, and suggests that those States which made payment of their portion of the direct tax under the act of 1861 be debited, in the settlement proposed by the bill before your committee, with the amount of that deposit made with them, and be paid the balance and their liability to the United States under the Deposit act be thus extinguished.

THE SPRINGER COMMITTEE.

George Bliss continued his testimony before the Springer committee today. He said he believed the transactions between Brady and Walsh were not loans, but money paid for expedition. With respect to the prosecution of Kellogg, Bliss said: "The question came up that the prosecution of Kellogg would change the Republican majority in the Senate, and then the question of postponing the trial until after his term should expire. I said if Kellogg was guilty enough to be indicted, he was too guilty to remain in the Senate and make laws. I never said it was a serious thing to indict a United States Senator. A colored juror made the remark, and I, perhaps, replied that it was. This completed Bliss' testimony and the committee adjourned.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—Mr. Butler called up his resolution providing for an inquiry into the condition of the New York National banks, and after debate the matter went over.

The bill to prevent the importation of teadust into the United States was passed.

The Mexican Pension bill was then taken up. Mr. Ingalls submitted a modification of his arrears-of-pension provision—the modification providing so far as the arrears are concerned that there shall be no discrimination between the rate allowed to a private soldier and an officer. After some preliminary discussion as to the probable addition to the annual cost of the pension list by the adoption of the amendments proposed to the bill Mr. Beck said the Commissioner of Pensions had estimated the amount at about $246,000,000. It seemed to be tacking on about $246,000,000 to a bill that originally called for $5,000,000. He presumed the intention in making this addition was to kill the bill. The Republicans had a caucus over it and this was the result. Where was the money to come from?

Mr. Conger was glad the Republicans had come to the conclusion to do justice to the soldiers of the Union army.

Mr. Voorhees regretted the proposition to put this pension legislation on this special (or Mexican) bill, but, it being before the Senate, he (Mr. Voorhees) would vote as he had always done. He did not like the limitation of time in the Ingalls amendment. He (Mr. Voorhees) would never again vote for a statute of limitations in connection with pensions. Let every case be decided when it came up and on its merits.

Mr. Morgan inquired whether it was expected to pay these pensions by interference with the interest on the public debt or by increased tariff taxation. This, he continued, was distinctively a Republican measure, having had an indorsement in advance by the Republican Convention. He was sorry, however, to see the Republicans of the Senate so half-hearted about it. If they intended to obey the mandate of the convention, why not come out boldly, assume the responsibility for it, toss up their hats, and glory in the whole thing?

Mr. Ingalls said Mr. Morgan's was the kind of speech he always expected to hear from Southern Democrats upon the question of pensioning Union soldiers. They were willing to pension the Mexican soldiers who went into the Confederate army and did their best to shoot the soldiers of the Union and overturn our Government, but, on the proposition to extend some broad, general measure of relief to the soldiers of the late War, they were always met by vague denunciations of the extravagance; of the outrageous assaults intended to be made on the Treasury and the insincerity of the Republican party in its devotion to the Union soldiers. No one was misled by such arguments. We could vote $100,000,000 to educate the illiterate people of the South—to place that much money in the hands of the Southern people—and there was no talk of a raid on the Treasury; but the moment a proposition was made to do justice to Union soldiers every man seemed to be seized with a sort of internal disturbance, proceeds to purchase a slate, a pencil, and a copy of the multiplication-table, and sits down to figure out how much it is going to cost. As to the charge that the legislation giving the arrears of pension was an innovation, Mr. Ingalls read from the Pension act of July, 1862, and the acts of the following years up to 1873 to show that the date on which pensions were made to begin was the date of the discharge or disability and not that of the filing of an application. This present proposition was to remove the limitation from July 1, 1880, to Oct. 1, 1884, so that those whose applications should be filed before October, 1884, should be adjudicated upon an adjustment that should rate their pension from the date of disability. Mr. Ingalls admitted that the limitation of time in his amendment was unjust, and he was ashamed of it, but when he could not get for the soldier the whole loaf it was his duty to take what he could get. He did not believe the expenditure of $246,000,000 would be involved in the bill, but if it were the money would not be paid in one year, but be distributed through several years. Pending debate the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met in continuation of Wednesday's session and resumed the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill. The first question was on the amendment offered by Mr. Thompson to make the aggregate yearly contribution of the Central Pacific Company 55 instead of 35 per cent of the net earnings and that of the Kansas Pacific 45 per cent. The amendment was agreed to.

The question was then taken on the minority bill and it was rejected.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York, moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to report by the third Monday in December a bill by which the sinking funds of the companies shall be enlarged by additional payments, so that the debt due the Government may be surely paid at maturity.

The motion to recommit was rejected—65 to 84.

The bill then passed without division.

Today's session then began.

Mr. Hopkins, from the Committee on Labor, called up the bill to prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract to perform labor.

Mr. Jones, of Wisconsin, offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting any individual from assisting any member of his family or relative to migrate from a foreign country to the United States. The bill was then passed without division.

Mr. Tucker moved to dispense with the morning hour, his purpose being to move that the House go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the bill repealing certain internal-revenue laws, but he failed to secure the necessary two-thirds vote.

Mr. Lowry called up the contested-election case of Campbell vs. Morey and the time for debate was limited to four hours.

After a speech by Mr. Lowry in support of the claim of the contestant, the House adjourned.

PUSHING PAYNE'S CANDIDACY.

Ohio Democrats Talking About the Power of "Oil" with John Kelly—Tilden Said to Be for Payne.

CLEVELAND, O., June 17.—It is publicly announced here tonight that the candidacy of Senator Henry B. Payne for the Presidency has assumed such proportions that he will be a leading man at the Chicago Convention. The managers of the Payne boom have been at work quietly and have secured pledges from many delegates who cloak themselves under the names of other candidates. Political cannons, which in Massachusetts have a Butler label attached, have the name Payne engraved deep in the metal underneath. Remove the Bayard label in New Hampshire, Connecticut, and New Jersey and in many cases Payne's name will be found. Underneath the Randall tag in Pennsylvania and West Virginia Payne has his cognomen deeply cut. In New York Payne has encountered his most formidable obstacles, and there he has done his most work, but with questionable success. Tilden and his friends could not forget the embarrassing position the New York delegation was placed in at the last convention by Payne's failure to cast the vote of his own State delegation as Oliver had assured the Sage of Greystone could be done. Oliver pointed to the election of his father to the Senate over all combinations as positive security that he had the Democracy of Ohio absolutely in his capacious trousers pocket. He revealed his methods to Tilden and Samuel recognized a child of his own political loins and was well pleased. The old communication between New York and Ohio was renewed. Tilden's name was put forth as the central magnet, while Payne's was to be entirely ignored, so as to keep the calcium light of public attention from Oliver's shameful Senatorial campaign for his father. The letter of declination was agreed upon, save the contingency that Tilden might possibly be forced under unforeseen circumstances to accept.

But just how to secure the New York delegation was the rub. It was easy to get it for Tilden, but could he transfer it bodily to Payne, as he had four years ago? The fight between Cleveland and Flower promises to result favorably to Payne. There will be bargains and compromises. Oliver H. Payne has been negotiating with John Kelly. The great Democratic boss four years ago at Cincinnati swore that he would defeat Payne if nominated. He now avers that he will support the nominee of the convention whoever he may be, and will roll up an old-time Democratic majority in New York City for him. It requires a vast sum of money to run a genuine Tammany campaign in this city. Col. Payne has the necessary shekels. Has John Kelly got a number of Col. Payne's blank bank checks? Can Tilden make arrangements with Cleveland, if the delegation is instructed in the latter's favor, to accept the second place under Henry B. Payne? Will Flower or Slocum make such an arrangement under similar circumstances? Will Payne accept second place or name an Ohioan for that position if either Cleveland or Flower heads the ticket? These are the vital questions for the Democracy that are being animatedly discussed now on a Standard Oil Company's special wire between Euclid avenue, with Cleveland at one end and the Democratic State Committee rooms at Albany at the other end.

CONFEDERATE REUNION.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 19.—[Special.]—Adjutant-General King will apply to the War Department for 300 tents for the Confederate reunion at Dallas Aug. 8 next. It is believed that upwards of 40,000 ex-Confederate and ex-Federal soldiers will attend the reunion.

Bedbugs, Flies.
Flies, roaches, ants, bedbugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

EDUCATIONAL.

Graduating Exercises at the Cook County Normal School and Subsequent Festivities.

A Large Class Graduated at the State Normal University—The Essays and Orations.

Sixteenth Annual Commencement at Cornell—Concluding Exercises at the Northwestern University—Other Institutions.

THE COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.

GRADUATING EXERCISES YESTERDAY.

The graduating exercises of the Cook County Normal School took place yesterday afternoon in the large hall of the institution, and were listened to with interest by an audience that occupied every available seat and a good portion of the standing-room. As the weather showed signs of rain the idea of holding the exercises outdoors was abandoned and Normal School Hall was used for the purpose. The hall was beautifully decorated with evergreens, flowers, and mottoes. The graduating class of 1884 numbers thirty-three pupils, of whom all but one are young women. The audience was composed largely of women, mostly residents of Englewood and Normal Park. Several members of the County Board of Education and five County Commissioners were present and occupied seats on the platform. The exercises opened at a quarter past 2 with introductory remarks by Col. F. W. Parker, Principal of the school, followed with prayer by the Rev. N. F. Axtell and music by the class. Then came the various exercises by individual graduates. The essays, orations, songs, and object lessons were all very creditable to the pupils, except that some of them were rendered with faltering voices and timid manners. The diplomas were presented to the graduates by Henry F. Donovan, President of the County Board of Education. Most of the exercises were heartily applauded, but none elicited such enthusiastic demonstrations as the light gymnastics of the class, which were conducted by Miss Nellie M. Meanley, and were exceptionally fine. The valedictory address by Miss Reed was one of the best productions ever listened to at the Normal School. At the conclusion of the regular program, remarks were made successively by Commissioners Sommer and Gleason, Dr. A. H. Champlin, of the County Board of Education, the Rev. Florence Kallock, and R. E. Hoyt. After the final song had been sung many persons present accepted an invitation to a collation prepared at the dormitory by direction of the County Board. In the evening a large number of pupils and friends of the school enjoyed a dance in the grove near the building.

ILLINOIS NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

TWENTY-FIFTH COMMENCEMENT.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—Today at Normal occurred the twenty-fifth commencement of the Illinois State Normal University, the spacious hall, despite the inclement weather, being crowded to its utmost capacity with visitors from Normal, Bloomington, and other places in the State, including members of the State Board of Education and educational men from different institutions of learning. The class of 1884 numbers twenty-five. The following was the order of exercises: Salutatory and oration, "The Heliocentric Theory of History," Nathan A. Harvey, Cumberland County; essay, "Physical Education," Carrie A. Dillon, McLean County; oration, "Evils of the Aggregation of Wealth," Edward Aldrich, Christian County; essay, "A Perfect Woman Nobly Planned," Zella Campbell, Tazewell County; oration, "Life on the European Plan," David H. Chaplin, McLean County; oration, "The Student," M. Emma Briggs, McLean County; essay, "Elements of an Essential Duality," Carrie A. Gifford, Grundy County; oration, "A Plea for the Specialist," William D. Edmunds, Grundy County; essay, "Make Yourself a Necessity," Clarissa E. Ela, McLean County; essay, "Mushrooms," Mary M. Hall, McLean County; oration, "Occupy," Annie Hendron, Woodford County; essay, "Home as an Educator," Harriet M. Montgomery, Logan County; piano duet, Misses M. D. Cochran and Minnie M. Milligan; oration, "A Plea for the Helpless," William D. Heath, Boone County; oration, "The Teacher's Qualifications," Leander Messick, Jo Daviess County; oration, "Modern Fallacies," Orris J. Milliken, Boone County; essay, "The Schoolmaster in Literature," Carrie M. Fuller, La Salle County; essay, "The End Is Not Yet," Cora J. Walker, Livingston County; oration, "Horace Mann," Murray M. Morrison, Brown County; oration, "Extremes," Monroe W. Utz of Indiana; oration, "Manual Education," Austin C. Rishel, La Salle County; oration, "Temperance and the Teacher," Orville T. Rogers, McLean County; oration, "Underground Work," Clara A. Whitcomb, McLean County; oration, "The Impending Danger," James C. Wood, Woodford County; essay and valedictory, "Perspective," Ella J. Caugey, Rock Island.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

THE EXERCISES CONCLUDED.

Yesterday morning the Methodist church at Evanston was crowded with an audience, many of whom were from Chicago and elsewhere. The occasion was the commencement exercises of the Northwestern University. Dr. Joseph Cummings, President of the University, occupied the chair. Freiberg's orchestra was stationed in the gallery over the entrance to the auditorium. Following the overture, Bishop Ninde offered prayer, after which the following program, interspersed with music, was presented: W. H. Crawford, "The Apostle of the First Crusade"; Miss Mary A. Hill, "Lady Macbeth"; A. D. Currier, "Richelieu"; Miss Zella Frances Adams, "William Wordsworth"; C. S. Raddin, "The Hereos of the British Navy;" Miss Fanny Simpson, "History;" E. B. Patterson, "The Perpetuity of the Union;" Miss Adella G. Maltbie, "Lord Nelson;" W. F. Atchison, "Feudalism;" Miss Leila M. Crandon, "The Pilgrim Fathers;" S. E. Bell, "The Reformer of Scotland;" Miss Helen M. Redfield, "Francis Sieber." At the conclusion of the program degrees were conferred, of which mention has been made previously in these columns. The prizes were then announced, the most important of which the Kirk prize of $100, was awarded to William Henry Crawford, of Wilton Center, Wis.

The following are the names of the members of the class of 1884: Zella Frances Adams, Wilbur Fisk Atchison, Leon Edwin Bell, Mary Ann Bennett, Florence Maud Call, Leila Moss Crandon, William Henry Crawford, Albert Dean Currier, Mary Ann Hill, Charles Horswell, Adella Goodrich Maltbie, George Peck Merrick, Edmund Booth Patterson, Charles Griffin Plummer, Charles Salisbury Raddin, Helen Miranda Redfield, William Durham Sargent, Fannie Simpson.

Last evening the President's reception took place at his residence on Hinman avenue. It was attended by the alumni who remain in the village and a number of others. At the several fraternity-rooms banquets and reunions will be held.

By this evening the students and visitors will have sought their several homes. Altogether the exercises of the commencement have been well attended and a lively interest invariably manifested. The Trustees are entirely satisfied, and feel encouraged that the future of the institution is a bright one.

CORNELL.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 19.—[Special.]—The sixteenth annual commencement of Cornell University occurred in the armory this morning, with over 1,500 people in attendance. Upon the platform were seated the Trustees of the university and members of the faculty. The hall was beautifully decorated with bunting, flags, and banners, and a magnificent floral display filled the place with rich perfume. Fine music was rendered by Pariati's orchestra, of Albany.

Following was the program: Oration, "Savonarola's and Calvin's City of God," George Ford Ditmars, Ovid Centre; thesis in chemistry, "Arsenic in Commercial Products," Clarence Isaac Robinson, Mt. Vision; dissertation, "The Women of the American Anti-Slavery Conflict," Helen Maroaks, Steuben; disquisition, "The Mythological View of Nature Revived in Wordsworth," Delbert Harvey Decker, Fulton; thesis in architecture, "The Growth of Japanese Architecture," Yorinaka Tsumaki, Tokio, Japan; oration, "John Quincy Adams in the House of Representatives," Oscar Dillwyn Weed, North Rose; oration, "Edmund Burke and the American Revolution," Ernest Wilson Huffcut, Afton; thesis in civil engineering, "The Economics of the American Transisthmian Projects," Daniel Webster Mead, Rockford, Ill.; the Woodford prize oration, "The Growth of National Consciousness in the American People," Charles Anson Potter, Ithaca.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT WHITE.

At the conclusion of the orations and essays President White addressed the audience. He spoke substantially as follows: "We do not claim we have a finished university. We are simply at the threshold of our career. In the establishment of endowed fellowships and scholarships for the university this year lies the germ of a new and most important future in American education." He then compared the management of the university to a passage over the ocean. During the rough part of the voyage the passengers are very quiet, but when port is reached there often happens a good deal of adverse criticism. In conclusion President White addressed a few parting words to the graduates, after which the diplomas were presented.

THE DEGREES.

Following is the degree list: Bachelors of Arts, 8; Bachelors of Philosophy, 9; Bachelors of Science, 31; Bachelors of Agriculture, 2; Bachelor of Architecture, 1; Bachelors of Civil Engineering, 7; Bachelors of Mechanical Engineering, 3. Second degrees—Master of Science, H. P. Cushing; Masters of Arts, M. M. Pitcher, C. W. Rolfe; Civil Engineer, C. W. McCrea.

President White gave a reception this evening to the Trustees, faculty, and alumni of the university at Sage College. There was a large attendance. The graduating class also held a banquet at Library Hall.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

WISCONSIN NORMAL SCHOOL.

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 19.—[Special.]—Commencement exercises of the State Normal School began today with a very large attendance of visitors, among them ex-State Superintendent Seering, of Wisconsin, now President of the State Normal School at Mankato, Minn., and ex-Gov. Fairchild. The latter addressed the graduates and delivered the diplomas. Tonight the alumni of the school were addressed by M. J. Burke, of Milwaukee, at a grand banquet given at the Revere House.

LOMBARD UNIVERSITY.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 18.—[Special Correspondence.]—The commencement exercises of Lombard University closed with the graduation exercises this forenoon. They were opened Sunday by a scholarly baccalaureate address by President White. Monday interesting class-day exercises and the annual junior exhibition were held. Tuesday the Association of Graduates held interesting meetings and subscribed a liberal sum toward needed improvements on the college building. The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees was concluded this morning. The annual report of the Treasurer showed the university to be in a sound financial condition. The senior graduation exercises were largely attended. Anna M. Brewster of New Canton, Gay M. Brunson of Lockport, Lulu M. Burt of Minneapolis, Charles L. Edwards of Minneapolis, Jay Edwards of Knoxville, Ia., and Frank R. Jones of Galva comprise the class.

OAKWOOD SEMINARY.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., June 19.—[Special.]—The commencement exercises at Oakwood Seminary here yesterday were very interesting. Five young ladies graduated—viz: The Misses Alice and Florence Boyd and Miss Nellie B. Patterson in the department of literature, and Miss Nellie F. Campbell and Harriet Curtis in the department of art. Prof. Wilcox, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, delivered the annual address.

HOPE COLLEGE.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 18.—[Special Correspondence.]—The annual examination of the preparatory and collegiate departments at Hope College commenced this morning and will continue during the week. Several members of the council and alumni attended. This evening the Rev. E. Winter, of Grand Rapids, Mich., delivered a lecture before the students and the public at the College Chapel on "Ideal Manhood."

MIAMI UNIVERSITY.

CINCINNATI, O., June 19.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Miami University at Oxford, O., yesterday, steps were taken for the preparation of a course of study for freshmen and sophomore classes and for the selection of professors with a view of reopening the university this fall. The matter will be decided at a meeting to be held July 1. There is a fund amounting to upwards of $50,000 in the treasury.

ST. PATRICK'S ACADEMY.

The commencement exercises of St. Patrick's Commercial Academy were held in Central Music-Hall last night. A very large audience was in attendance, among whom were many clergymen and laymen, including Archbishop Feehan, Mayor Harrison, Vicar-General Conway, and the Rev. Dean Terry. Judge Prendergast delivered the address to the graduates. The valedictory was delivered by Benedict J. Short. The graduates are: Robert M. Sweitzer, Joseph P. Conroy, Thomas B. Clohesy, Edward P. Byrnes, Augustine V. Gillespie, Benedict J. Short, John W. McClory, James E. Ryan, John F. Quinlan, William J. Finn, Francis R. Gilmore, John C. O'Connell, John T. Patterson, Thomas R. Farrell, and Francis H. Henderson. Medals for general proficiency were awarded to R. M. Sweitzer, John B. Penny, David J. Morrisey, Patrick A. Carey, John V. O'Brien, Joseph Conroy, James T. McNamara, Augustine V. Gillespie, and John W. McClory. The exercises consisted of a musical and literary program, terminating with an exhibition drill by the Chicago Zouaves, commanded by Capt. T. Ford.

PARK INSTITUTE.

The lecture-room of the Union Park Congregational Church contained a large audience last night at the annual exercises of the Junior and Intermediate Classes of Park Institute. The musical portion of the program was participated in by Leila M. Hulbert, Edith M. Berkey, Lulu M. Gaskill, Florence Beckett, Maime H. Smith, and Ettie Mandl. An operetta, entitled "The Interviewer," was a main feature of the exercises, Miss Sue P. L. Paynter personating the reporter in a natural and sprightly manner. The following was the literary portion of the program: "The Jackdaw of Rheims," Maud B. Fairchilds; French recitation, Mildred Lamison; "The Duchess May," Anna A. Benjamin; essay, Lucie Fish; casket scene from "Ivanhoe," Julia G. Snitzler and Florence M. Dunne; recitation, Hattie B. Dow.

NORTH TOWN BOARD.

The Accounts of Ex-Supervisor Loftus—The Auditing Committee.

Patrick Loftus, the ex-North Town Supervisor, who retired from his office with an alleged shortage of $4,000 in his accounts, has finally made overtures for a settlement. At a meeting of the North Town Board yesterday he presented orders which he had cashed since his retirement amounting to $3,200. When Supervisor O'Malley examined his predecessor's books he immediately discovered the discrepancy and demanded a reckoning. Loftus, instead of coming down with the cash, handed in some orders which were standing out against the town, and which he said he had cashed. The then Town Board, however, refused to accept them. Committees were appointed, but they never could arrive at an agreement. A division in the committee still exists, and it is doubtful if it will accept the orders under the circumstances. A report on the matter will be made at the next meeting, July 10.

Justice Barker read the report of the Auditing Committee. The salaries paid to Assessor Chase's deputies and clerk for the fiscal year amounted to $11,145. The Supervisor's receipts were $36,274 and the disbursement amounted to $28,734. Complaint was made about Collector Niebling's vouchers because they were not "officially signed," and also about the extravagant manner in which he runs his office. It was found that he used $2,919 more to pay expenses than his predecessor for the same period of time. Orders had been drawn and receipted for as paid, it is charged, without having been audited or ordered paid by the proper persons, and the committee suggested that no payments be made in future until regularly allowed by the board.

A POSSIBLE COMET DISCOVERY.

BOSTON, Mass., June 19.—[Special.]—A faint nebula was discovered May 26 by Krueger through the Vienna great refracting telescope, in right ascension seventeen hours forty-eight minutes, and north declination thirty-five degrees thirty-two minutes. As it was missing when sought Wednesday night it may prove to be Schulhof's comet of 1858.

EDWARD C. PICKERING.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Arrived—The Pennland, from Antwerp; the California, from Hamburg; the Lydian Monarch, from London; and the State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow.

LONDON, June 19.—Arrived out, the Werra and Westphalia, from New York.

SUITS AGAINST NATIONAL BANKS.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 19.—[Special.]—The State Attorney-General today instructed the County-Attorney of Dallas County to institute mandamus suits at once against the Presidents of the National banks at Dallas to compel them to furnish the Assessor with a list of stockholders, as required by the amended assessment laws of 1883. Like proceedings will be instituted against the National banks in the State refusing to show up.

BASE-BALL.

Cleveland, 3; Chicago, 1.

CLEVELAND, O., June 19.—[Special.]—Cleveland's grand fielding and sharp hitting beat Chicago again today in a splendid game before 1,000 people. Chicago could do nothing with McCormick, and the luck of the game was with the home team, Briody catching four foul tips at critical points. Cleveland won the game in the first inning, making two runs on two bases on balls, singles by Murphy, McCormick, and Moffett, Flint's wild throw and muff at the plate, and a wild pitch. They earned another in the ninth on McCormick's two-baser, Muldoon's single, and Briody's sacrifice to first. Chicago scored one in the eight on hits by Flint and Dalrymple, Ardner's fumble, and Pfeffer's base on balls with the bases full. Decker's umpiring was again very fine. The score:

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Cleveland—							
Phillips, 1b	4	1	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Murphy, l. f.	4	0	2	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glasscock, s. s.	2	0	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hotaling, c. f.	4	1	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCormick, p.	4	1	2	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moffett, r. f.	4	0	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Muldoon, 3b	4	0	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ardner, 2b	4	0	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Briody, c.	4	0	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	34	3	8	9	27	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago—							
Dalrymple, l. f.	4	1	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gore, c. f.	4	0	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kelly, r. f.	4	0	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anson, 1b	4	0	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pfeffer, 2b	3	0	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Williamson, 3b	4	0	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burns, s. s.	4	0	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lee, p.	4	0	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flint, c.	4	0	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	35	1	7	10	27	[illegible]	[illegible]

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2. Two-base hits—McCormick, Dalrymple. Three-base hit—Dalrymple. First base on balls—Glasscock (2), Phillips, Pfeffer. First base on errors—Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 3. Struck out—Cleveland, 4; Chicago, 5. Double play—Williamson-Pfeffer-Anson. Wild pitch—Lee, 1. Umpire—Decker.

Detroit, 18; Buffalo, 2.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 19.—In the game today between Detroit and Buffalo the visitors won the game mostly on account of the new pitcher, Ely, for the Buffalos, who was batted all over the field. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	[illegible]
Detroit	1	7	0	0	7	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Runs earned—Detroit, 14; Buffalo, 1. Home runs—Meinke, White. Three-base hit—Wood. Two-base hits—Myers, Scott. Left on bases—Buffalo, 12; Detroit, 9. Struck out—Buffalo, 5; Detroit, [illegible] First base on errors—Buffalo, 2; Detroit, 7. First base on balls—Buffalo, 4; Detroit, 2. Passed balls—Myers. Unpire—Vancourt.

Providence, 6; Philadelphia, 5.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 19.—In the game today between Providence and Philadelphia the former won by the following score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Providence	1	1	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	2	3	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Earned runs—Providence, 5. Home-run—Denny. Two-base hits—Hines (2), Sweeney, Denny, Carroll, Radford. Struck out—Providence, [illegible] First base on errors—Providence, 2; Philadelphia, [illegible] First base on balls—Providence, 2; Philadelphia, [illegible] Passed balls—Crowley, 2. Wild pitch—Ferguson. Time—1:15. Umpire—McLean. Pitching [illegible]—Sweeney, 1; Ferguson, 5.

Chicago Union, 12; Kansas City, 1.

The Kansas City Unions were beaten by Chicago yesterday. Horan pitched for Chicago, and Foreman, the late change pitcher of the Chicago Unions, for Kansas City. Dwight, a local amateur, caught for Kansas City. The Kansas City team was outplayed in every respect by Chicago. In the second inning a triple play was made by Chicago. Kansas City had two men on bases—one on third and one on second—when a fly was knocked to centre-field, the man on second was caught off the base, and the runner on third was put out while running home. Chicago goes away for six weeks. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Kansas City	0	1	0	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	1	4	0	1	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Runs earned—Chicago, 5; Kansas City, 1. Two-base hit—Schoeneck. Left on bases—Chicago, [illegible]; Kansas City, 4. Double play—Horan-Gross-McLaughlin. Triple play—Briggs-McLaughlin-Gross. Struck out—By Horan, 4; Foreman, 6. Bases on balls—By Foreman, 1. Wild pitches—Foreman, 1; Horan, 3. Passed balls—Dwight, 4; Gross, 2. Time of game—1:50. Umpire—Sullivan.

Chicago Reserves vs. Daytons.

DAYTON, O., June 19.—The Chicago Reserves defeated the Daytons yesterday and today by scores of 11 to 2 and 11 to 10, respectively, through the Daytons' inability to hit McDermott. Today the Chicagos won the game by making seven runs in the last inning. Tonight McDermott, pitcher for the Chicagos, was given a release at his own request, and will hereafter play with the Daytons.

Northwestern League.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 19.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Paul	2	0	0	1	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria	1	0	0	0	1	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	1	[illegible]

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 19.—[Special.]—The game today between Fort Wayne and Terre Haute resulted in favor of the former, as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Fort Wayne	1	3	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Terre Haute	0	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]

BAY CITY, Mich., June 19.—[Special.]—In the game today between Bay City and Saginaw the former won, as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bay City	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	[illegible]
Saginaw	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	[illegible]	1

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 19.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Stillwater	0	0	0	1	1	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quincy	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 19.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Grand Rapids	2	0	2	0	3	6	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	17
Muskegon	0	0	0	0	1	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 19.—The Minneapolis-Milwaukee game was postponed on account of rain.

American Association.

At Washington—Washington, 2; St. Louis, 1. Postponed game.

At Pittsburg—Allegheny, 1; Cincinnati, 7.

At Brooklyn—Columbus, 6; Brooklyn, 1.

Union Association.

At Baltimore—Baltimore Union, 13; Keystone Union, 5.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati Union, 6; St. Louis Union, 2.

A NICE LAW POINT.

Decision in a Canadian Case Involving a Large Sum of Money.

MONTREAL, Que., June 19.—[Special.]—A nice point was decided by the Hon. Justice Mathieu this morning in the case of La Banque Jacques Cartier vs. La Banque d'Epargne. In 1873 Cotte, then manager of the Jacques Cartier Bank, obtained a loan of $25,000 from the savings-bank, giving as collateral security 500 shares of his own bank. The market value of these shares fell very much, and the savings-bank demanded additional security, otherwise the stock would be sold. Cotte declared to the savings-bank that the loan was not for himself, but for his bank, asking them not to sell the stock, as that would injure the bank's credit, and promising to give them negotiable paper of the bank's customers. The savings-bank then accepted promissory notes and applied them to reducing loans. After the Jacques Cartier Bank closed its doors the Directors repudiated the transaction and demanded the notes from the savings-bank or an account of amount. The savings-bank said that they had realized about $15,000 over the amount of the loan, and paid that into court. The court decided that Cotte, being only an agent of the bank, could not, without a resolution of the board, transfer negotiable paper belonging to the bank for a personal loan. The court regarded the transaction as a personal one on the part of Cotte, and rejected the declaration which he made. Accordingly judgment was given in favor of the plaintiffs for the amount claimed—viz.: $43,938.

A DOUBLE-SCULL RACE.

CHATHAM, Ont., June 19.—The double-scull race between Chatham and Toronto crews for gold medals and the championship of Canada, mile and return, was won easily by O'Connor and Enright, the Toronto pair.

NEW TEXAS WHEAT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 19.—One car of new wheat in good milling order, about No. 2 grade, from Waco, Tex., was sold at auction on 'Change for $1.21 per bushel.

ON THE WAR-PA

Mayor Harrison Makes
Raid on the McDonald
ing-Houses.

What Is Thought of This Pla
gooning Them into Poli
Submission.

The Mayor Says Editor Dowdall
Who Wants to Get His Fin
the Bung of a "Bar'l."

MAYOR HARRISON

HE EMPTIES OUT THE VIALS OF
ON EDITOR DOWDALL.

"That is pretty," said Mayor H
terday, when his attention was
proposed exposure of his reco
Dowdall, of Peoria. "I have no
except that if Editor Dowdall is a
he is a more unmitigated fool
taken him for, and that is not
much. I heard of these thing
weeks ago, and I said to some pa
me about them: 'Let them expl
care a continental fig for anything
about my private character. I
my position in Chicago, wher
knows, or believes at least, that
Attacks on my personal char
sort I would not answer.
sonal character and my
stand before the people, and I w
ply to an attack of that kind. A
ination for Governor, I have al
said that I did not want it. I ha
that I could conceive of its com
shape that I could not refuse. I
the *Madison County Sentinel* I sai
not accept the nomination unles
able assurance that it was the de
Democrats of this State. Mr.
course, I don't count. I can
ever I want him for about 75 c
hanger-on—a camp-follower;
fellow, but I don't care for him
other. They may promulgate
as they please before the
after it; but I defy any human
that I have ever done a thin
trary to the position of an hon
City of Chicago. Here where t
me let them do it. I can always
of the people of this city as to t
is as much as I have to say. L
the mine, I shall pay no atten
when the mine has exploded and
blown away they will find the
sitting on the top in the attitud
scious of his own record.
"But I will say this parent
not a candidate for the nomi
ernor. I have never said to
being that I would accept if i
to me. I have never said to
that I wanted to be a deleg
district delegate to the National
don't care a continental whe
National Convention. I yeste
money and have got two ticket
ing in. Whether I sit among t
not I don't care a fig. I am the
cago, and I am satisfied to stay

SMASHING THE MAC

"I intend to break up a disre
est, fraudulent machine whic
is pulling with. No charges c
cause I am not asking anythin
now. When I am ready to ask
then I will go before the people
"Do you refer to Mr. Mackin
"I have nothing to say abo
is a friend of Dowdall and M
suppose furnishes them with
in a machine in politics, but it
the interests of the people, an
their wishes. I believe that
organize so as to bring the p
to vote for the candidates t
But whenever the machine is
the interests of some clique it
to the party, and must be
party will fall with it."

THE CAUSE OF DOWDAL

"What is the cause of Dow
you?"
"I will tell you. I have a g
nation, and I can generally p
other man's place; but, not
haven't imagination enough to
fool's place. So I can't look in
mind. Mr. Dowdall some time
on my tariff position. I answ
fully, but he hadn't the cours
letter. Afterwards I intimate
that Dowdall had that letter,
have been asking him why he
it. And I suppose that ha
Again Dowdall tried to get
ago, to push Mr. English fo
his ground being that English
I suppose Dowdall thought he
gers into the bung-hole. I
cousin, Mr. English, was the
up, and he has never forgive
don't believe in barrels in el
for the Democratic party. I
on the Republican side bec
chance to put their hands in
rel and can beat us; but I be
poor man's candidate on o
who conceives of nothing
what he can make, thought
has never forgiven me for
English as he saw him."

THE MAYOR'S

IT WAS TO WHIP THE GA
THE GENERAL

The raid on the McDo
Wednesday night was the s
among the politicians yest
agreed that it was due to th
notify Mike that if he we
must not run counter to th
ministration. A reporter a
terday afternoon: "What
making the raid on the gam
"I suppose that the pol
there was some gambling g
been so much talk about
in running around, I susp
some gambling-houses, and
were pulled last night."
"Were 'brace' boxes be
to orders?"
"I am not going to an
to why the pull was made.
pose the police found out
was going on."
"Do you know why som
and others not disturbed?"
"I suppose the police sa
in some and not in others.
to the police, but leave t
independent to do their du
"Why was the raid mad
a TRIBUNE reporter of Chi
"You will have to go t
tell you. It is against th
be interviewed."
"Why were some house
let alone?"
"That is one of the thin

COMME

County-Commissioner M
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done nothing to be proud
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went about it in a very
manner that has compro
people of Chicago. He h
declared that there was
but when his late friend
back on him he sudden
bling is in full blast, an
ceeds to give the boys a
been in better taste for
for a few days at least
proceedings before he o
Outsiders looked upo
—not because they were
bling interests but becau
clearly a political one
in the interests of law
terested people argued
molesting houses on wi
grip tacitly acknowledg
pathy with the gamble
them alone so long as t
interfere with his polit
newal of the raids last
is made in detail furthe
the bitterness of feelin

WHAT MI

McDonald is too shr
publicly what course
relating to raids, bu
that he will spend hi
than be whipped into
the Mayor inaugurat
Wednesday night. Sa
man last night as he st
saw a wagon-load o
carted away: "Mike
the Chicago gamblers
fight. It is true that h
a few thousand a mont
ture and revenue tha

ON THE WAR-PATH.

Mayor Harrison Makes Another Raid on the McDonald Gaming-Houses.

What Is Thought of This Plan of Dragooning Them into Political Submission.

The Mayor Says Editor Dowdall Is a Fool, Who Wants to Get His Fingers in the Bung of a "Bar'l."

MAYOR HARRISON.

HE EMPTIES OUT THE VIALS OF HIS WRATH ON EDITOR DOWDALL.

"That is pretty," said Mayor Harrison yesterday, when his attention was called to the proposed exposure of his record by Editor Dowdall, of Peoria. "I have nothing to say except that if Editor Dowdall is at these things he is a more unmitigated fool than I have taken him for, and that is not saying very much. I heard of these things weeks and weeks ago, and I said to some parties who told me about them: 'Let them explode.' I don't care a continental fig for anything coming out about my private character. I am proud of my position in Chicago, where everybody knows, or believes at least, that I am honest. Attacks on my personal character of this sort I would not answer. My personal character and my reputation stand before the people, and I would never reply to an attack of that kind. As for the nomination for Governor, I have again and again said that I did not want it. I have simply said that I could conceive of its coming to me in a shape that I could not refuse. In a letter to the *Madison County Sentinel* I said that I would not accept the nomination unless I had reasonable assurance that it was the desire of all the Democrats of this State. Mr. Dowdall, of course, I don't count. I can buy him whenever I want him for about 75 cents. He is a hanger-on—a camp-follower; a good, clever fellow, but I don't care for him one way or the other. They may promulgate as many things as they please before the convention or after it; but I defy any human being to prove that I have ever done a thing that was contrary to the position of an honest man in the City of Chicago. Here where the people know me let them do it. I can always get the verdict of the people of this city as to the facts. That is as much as I have to say. Let them spring the mine, I shall pay no attention to it; but when the mine has exploded and the smoke has blown away they will find that I am serenely sitting on the top in the attitude of a man conscious of his own record.

"But I will say this parenthetically: I am not a candidate for the nomination of Governor. I have never said to a living human being that I would accept if it were tendered to me. I have never said to a human being that I wanted to be a delegate-at-large or a district delegate to the National Convention. I don't care a continental whether I go to the National Convention. I yesterday subscribed money and have got two tickets, and I am going in. Whether I sit among the delegates or not I don't care a fig. I am the Mayor of Chicago, and I am satisfied to stay here.

SMASHING THE MACHINE.

"I intend to break up a disreputable, dishonest, fraudulent machine which Mr. Dowdall is pulling with. No charges can hurt me, because I am not asking anything of the people now. When I am ready to ask for something, then I will go before the people."

"Do you refer to Mr. Mackin's machine?"

"I have nothing to say about Mackin. He is a friend of Dowdall and Mr. Oberly, and I suppose furnishes them with facts. I believe in a machine in politics, but it must be run in the interests of the people, and not to thwart their wishes. I believe that its purpose is to organize so as to bring the people to the polls to vote for the candidates that they want. But whenever the machine is used to further the interests of some clique it becomes a curse to the party, and must be 'downed,' or the party will fall with it."

THE CAUSE OF DOWDALL'S WRATH.

"What is the cause of Dowdall's enmity to you?"

"I will tell you. I have a good deal of imagination, and I can generally put myself in another man's place; but, not being a fool, I haven't imagination enough to put myself in a fool's place. So I can't look into Mr. Dowdall's mind. Mr. Dowdall some time ago attacked me on my tariff position. I answered him pretty fully, but he hadn't the courage to publish my letter. Afterwards I intimated in an interview that Dowdall had that letter, and the papers have been asking him why he doesn't publish it. And I suppose that has made him mad. Again Dowdall tried to get me, four years ago, to push Mr. English for the Presidency, his ground being that English had a barrel, and I suppose Dowdall thought he could get his fingers into the bung-hole. I didn't think his cousin, Mr. English, was the best man to put up, and he has never forgiven me for that. I don't believe in barrels in elections, especially for the Democratic party. I believe in a barrel on the Republican side because they have a chance to put their hands into the Federal barrel and can beat us; but I believe in running a poor man's candidate on our side. Dowdall, who conceives of nothing in politics except what he can make, thought I was a fool, and has never forgiven me for not seeing his cousin English as he saw him."

THE MAYOR'S MOVE.

IT WAS TO WHIP THE GAMBLERS INTO LINE THE GENERAL BELIEF.

The raid on the McDonald houses made Wednesday night was the subject of much talk among the politicians yesterday, and they all agreed that it was due to the Mayor's desire to notify Mike that if he went into politics he must not run counter to the wishes of the Administration. A reporter asked the Mayor yesterday afternoon: "What was the reason for making the raid on the gamblers last night?"

"I suppose that the police found out that there was some gambling going on. There has been so much talk about primaries, etc., that, in running around, I suspect the police saw some gambling-houses, and the result was they were pulled last night."

"Were 'brace' boxes being used, contrary to orders?"

"I am not going to answer any question as to why the pull was made. I told you I suppose the police found out that some gambling was going on."

"Do you know why some houses were pulled and others not disturbed?"

"I suppose the police saw gambling going on in some and not in others. I don't furnish eyes to the police, but leave them pretty tolerably independent to do their duty."

"Why was the raid made last night?" asked a TRIBUNE reporter of Chief Doyle.

"You will have to go to some one who can tell you. It is against the rules of the office to be interviewed."

"Why were some houses pulled and others let alone?"

"That is one of the things we can't tell."

COMMENT.

County-Commissioner Mattocks said in speaking of Mayor Harrison's raid: "Harrison has done nothing to be proud of; and if his intention was to hit his adversaries a hard blow he went about it in a very bungling manner—a manner that has compromised him before the people of Chicago. He has frequently openly declared that there was no gambling in Chicago, but when his late friends and colaborers went back on him he suddenly discovers that gambling is in full blast, and he immediately proceeds to give the boys a 'pull.' It would have been in better taste for Harrison to have waited for a few days at least after the Palmer House proceedings before he ordered the raid."

Outsiders looked upon the raid as an outrage—not because they were friendly to the gambling interests but because the move was so clearly a political one and not intended to be in the interests of law and morality. Disinterested people argued that Harrison by not molesting houses on which McDonald had no grip tacitly acknowledged that he was in sympathy with the gamblers, and was willing to let them alone so long as they did not attempt to interfere with his political schemes. The renewal of the raids last night, of which mention is made in detail further on, naturally increased the bitterness of feeling.

WHAT MIKE MAY DO.

McDonald is too shrewd a man to announce publicly what course he intends to follow as relating to raids, but his henchmen declare that he will spend his entire fortune rather than be whipped into line by the plan which the Mayor inaugurated through the police Wednesday night. Said a prominent sporting man last night as he stood in "The Store" and saw a wagon-load of gambling implements carted away: "Mike would lose prestige with the Chicago gamblers if he weakened in this fight. It is true that he can better afford to lose a few thousand a month on confiscated furniture and revenue than the men he drags into the fight with him, but they would sacrifice a great deal to see him win."

THE GAMBLERS' SAY.

The gamblers were claiming last night that Mackin and McDonald, in consequence of the raids, would use the machine to either defeat Harrison's nomination for Governor or force it, as circumstances might determine, and would certainly defeat his selection as a delegate to the National Convention either from his district or at large. They said he really did not intend accepting the Gubernatorial nomination, but only wanted the prestige of having refused it. Even Ald. Whelan, although a leader in the faction for which the Mayor is fighting, said he thought Harrison's name would not be mentioned at Peoria. He likewise thought that McDonald would keep the fight up.

The belief is that Mike has resolved to keep the fight up until spring, defeating the Mayor at every possible turn, and in the end retiring him from power and political influence completely. But those who would like to see this done fear that after his coffers have been depleted to the extent which a long series of raids would entail Mike will hold up his hands and beg for mercy. It is a long time before spring, and Mike will be a richer man then if he will show the white feather to the Mayor now. In his private conversation the Mayor has always counted on this, claiming that McDonald's avariciousness gave him a leverage, and that when he chose to force it the boss gambler would consult his pocket every time and throw politics to the dogs. Though Mike swore a mighty oath last spring that Mackin should be Alderman, when the Mayor's pinchers were applied he gave in, though howling with rage. It is said that Harrison's success in bringing Mike to time on that occasion strengthened his belief that the agency of the police would be enough whenever the Mackin machine again became troublesome, as it has in the First Congressional District.

MR. MACKIN'S VIEWS.

"I know nothing about the raid further than what I see and read about," Joe Mackin would say when interrogated. But Joe smiled in a knowing sort of way, and said that the Mayor was playing a losing game. Raiding Mike McDonald was not raiding the Democracy, for the Democratic voters did not rely upon gambling as a means of subsistence.

The gamblers are flattering themselves that McDonald has made a host of new friends in consequence of the Mayor's course the last two nights. One man said that the fight would be taken into the Council by Mike's friends, and that Chief Doyle would "hear something drop." It was freely rumored after the raids that the keepers of houses not yet molested had been notified to get their property out of the way and close up or share the same fate as Mike and his friends. The same houses that escaped Carter's interference Wednesday night were equally fortunate last night, and their proprietors felt so secure that they kept the games as wide open as though a policeman or a spiteful Mayor did not exist. These games, however, were not well patronized, the "suckers" generally staying away for fear there might be a general raid.

A SECOND KNOCK-DOWN.

A REPETITION OF THE RAID OF WEDNESDAY—SMASHING IN MIKE'S DOOR.

The second battle between Harrison and the gambling-houses supposed to belong to the Mike McDonald combination was fought last night. Though his forces were left in possession of the field it was a more barren victory than that of Wednesday, the spoils being much less and the prisoners captured being only thirteen all told. The signal for attack was given at a quarter before 8 o'clock, and within ten minutes the Mayor's myrmidons were swarming in each of the five places pulled the night before. The only resistance was offered at the headquarters of the enemy, No. 176 Clark street, where a battering-ram was used to force the door. It consisted of an iron ball weighing about 200 pounds with a chain attached. A few swings of this ball were more than the stoutest door could resist. This delay gave the occupants plenty of time to escape by means of the exits which the building affords. When the police had made a breach sufficient to admit them the gas-jets had all been turned off and the place was dark as a pocket. When a light was struck, the only occupant of the place was a colored man. A few checks and five tables were about all that remained, and the officers proceeded to take them out and load them in a patrol-wagon. The colored man made some objections to this procedure, and was at once placed under arrest and taken to the sweat-box at the Central Station, where he had time to meditate on his folly.

AT HANKINS' PLACE.

George Hankins' place, No. 134 Clark street, yielded still less. No one was found on the two floors devoted to the goddess of chance with the exception of three colored porters. The chairs were piled up on the tables as if business had been closed out. Very little, with the exception of a few tools, was taken from this place. George had evidently expected the raid, and had evacuated after spiking his guns.

The visit to Trainer and Johnson's house, No. 194 Clark street, was almost a bootless errand. No one was found there, and the officers having gathered up the tables and a few loose implements used in gaming took their departure.

THE GAME AT MARTIN'S.

A few minutes before 8 o'clock Officers Shea and Kipley entered Taber & Co.'s, at No. 103 Madison street, and passing through to the rear climbed the narrow back stairway leading to Joe Martin's gambling rooms on the second floor. At the same time two officers stationed themselves at the front entrance, and a few minutes later three patrol wagons drove up to the door. It was remarked in yesterday's TRIBUNE that the game at Martin's would probably be running as brisk as ever inside twenty-four hours, and sure enough it was. Yesterday morning Martin bought a new layout from Morris & Co., consisting of one roulet table, one faro table, one box chips, and three tables not definitely described, at a total cost of $800. The new furniture was in place early in the day, and during the afternoon the game went on as usual. When the raid was made at 8 o'clock the two tables were running and a fair business was being done. Martin happened to be out of the rooms when the police entered, but hearing of the trouble he was very soon on the scene, and promised the boys that he would see them bailed out at the earliest possible moment. The immense crowd blocked the street while the prisoners were being gathered in, and the customary yells and cheers rang forth as the procession of patrol-wagons galloped off to the station.

AT WALPOLE'S.

At Walpole's place Martin Buck was pulling the cards out of a faro-box. Six men stood or sat around, some watching for the next turn with the peculiar interest of one who has something at stake, while others were winning money "in their minds." They were all taken across the river. This place yielded up three tables loaded with cards, checks, etc., which made two wagon-loads. The value of the property confiscated by the raids last night is about $2,500. The patrolmen at the Central Station did the inside work, and five patrol-wagons hauled away the prisoners and plunder.

THE GROSS RESULTS.

From Walpole and Durham's place, No. 91 Clark street, seven prisoners were secured. They were Martin Buck, keeper, and George Williams, William J. Wilson, P. Johnson, Harry Buck, Joe Williams, and John Hartman, inmates. John Walpole, one of the proprietors of the place, supplied bonds for those arrested at his establishment. Six persons were secured at Martin and Wallace's place, No. 103 Madison street, all of whom were furnished bail by Joe Martin. They gave their names as William Jones, keeper, and James Morasco, John Martin, George Henery, G. Wallace, and A. Fordeck. The prisoners were taken to the Chicago Avenue Station. Bail was furnished them before 9:30 p. m.

As upon the preceding night, the confiscated gaming apparatus was burned at the Desplaines Street Station. The appliances were inferior in quality, having been resurrected from cast-off lots to furnish the rooms until better could be supplied. There were five tables from Mike McDonald's, four from Martin & Wallace's, and four from Walpole & Dunham's. There was also a lot of old, discarded chips, cases, case-keepers, etc. Of the tables five were roulet. Only one of these was in a condition to be used, the wheels having been taken from the other four.

WEDNESDAY'S VICTIMS.

The entire gang arrested in Wednesday's raid were arraigned before Justice Kersten at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mike McDonald was on hand, and acted as counsel for his friends. There was a great deal of mirth indulged in whenever a fine was imposed, and McDonald said in an off-hand way, as if he was getting a drink on tick from a barkeeper, "That's on me." When the man with the euphonious cognomen O. U. Sucker was called there was a roar of laughter. James G. Blaine was the assumed name of a dealer at 176 Clark street. Altogether 187 persons were fined—178 were assessed $5 apiece for being inmates, and nine dealers were called upon to contribute $10 apiece. John Walpole, who was found at No. 91 Clark street, was let off on payment of $5. The police had no proof that he was a keeper. The total fines and costs amounted to $1,170, and McDonald said he would vouch for it that every cent would be paid.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

THE MAYOR IN 1881 AND 1884.

When the police tried to enter Mike McDonald's place at No. 176 Clark street last night they found the door closed, and it was necessary to use an enormous ball weighing 200 pounds for the purpose of breaking it in. When they did get in they found nothing but one colored man, some chairs, tables, and other articles which can be used for gaming purposes. This use of force calls to mind a passage in the Mayor's inaugural in 1881, when he discussed at length the subject of gaming. Speaking of the methods of his predecessor in dealing with McDonald, he said:

> When it was finally discovered that one place was in full blast the police made a descent upon it, an explosion of powder ensued, and the case went to the State courts, where Judge McAllister held substantially that police officers had no authority to break in the doors of places where it was not absolutely certain that gambling was being regularly conducted therein. This decision was looked upon as a victory by the gamblers, and gambling-shops opened, with various self-imposed restrictions, in different sections of the city. Ropers-in flourished extensively and gambling held undisputed sway behind double-barred and screened doors.

It would be interesting to know whether the persons who entered Mike's last night were absolutely certain that "gambling was being regularly conducted therein," and, if so, how long they have known it. The Superintendent of Police declines to be interviewed, so no information on this interesting point can be obtained from him.

It will also be noticed that last night, as well as the night before, certain houses were omitted from seizure. This is possibly because they come under the head of those referred to in the Mayor's inaugural, in the following words:

> Those that are run are put upon their good behavior, minors are excluded, and those who must play protected from the tricks of dealers; and games of a character calculated to attract the man of small means and the young are being entirely prevented.

Since the police department declines to be interviewed, it is impossible to learn what "unsuspecting victims" made complaint to the police department yesterday and day before yesterday. Until the names of the "unsuspecting victims" are furnished the public will probably remain firm in the belief that Ald. Whelan and a few other anti-machine men were the persons who furnished the information on which the pulls were made.

THE ANTI-MACHINISTS.

THEY WILL HOLD A NEW CONVENTION—FRIENDLY CRITICISM.

The anti-machine men in the First Congressional District have at last resolved to issue a call for new primaries and a new convention. At first they intended holding a convention simply of the delegates who were kicked out of the Palmer House Convention, but yesterday Ald. Whelan, John Stearns, Ald. Sanders, Stephen Albert, M. A. Driscoll, Frank Hoyne, Percy Appleton, and a few others of the set determined to issue a call for the new convention, to be held June 26. They will name judges and polling-places for the various wards and towns of the district in a few days. They have also arranged for a big meeting of kickers in Central Hall, corner of Twenty-second and Wabash, tonight. But some of the anti-machine men are opposed to an independent convention. They say its delegates would surely not be admitted at Peoria, and that, being avowedly followers of the Mayor, it would do him serious damage. The Harrison men in the Fourth Ward are most urgent in opposing the second convention. They say it will be a farce, and if the anti-machinists had gone into the fight properly, as was done in the Fourth, the machine would have been forced to show them some consideration, and they would have had a chance to air their grievances at Peoria. Now, the Fourth-Warders say, party precedent, usage, and so forth render it certain that the kickers will be kicked out of the Peoria gathering, since Mr. Mackin's delegation will have every evidence of regularity, and the rural Democrats are very suspicious of Independents. The Fourth Ward people think the whole anti-machine movement in the First and Second has a powerful odor of freshness, and they want the Mayor to squelch Ald. Whelan, Brother-in-Law Stearns, and others of the anti-machinists who are doing the wind work. "They'll go down to Peoria and make asses of themselves," was remarked yesterday, "and will claim to be Harrison's authorized representatives. Then when the boot of the convention is applied and they are lifted out to the banks of the river it will be considered a slap at Harrison. Between ourselves the Mayor had better let Mike alone and look after his fool friends."

WHITE LEAD.

Rumors of a Rupture in the Chicago and St. Louis Pools.

CINCINNATI, O., June 19.—[Special.]—It was reported today that a rupture in the white-lead pools of St. Louis and Chicago would occur shortly and affect unfavorably Cincinnati men. A reporter called on Vice-President Goshorn, of the Anchor White-Lead Works, and obtained from him the following statement:

"I doubt whether the report is true, but if it is it will not affect the Cincinnati trade, because the pools are confined to St. Louis and Chicago merchants. W. A. Pulsifer, of the St. Louis White-Lead & Oil Company, was here a few days ago, and he reported affairs in good shape. He never hinted of a prospect of a rupture in the pools. If I understand the pools right, there can be no rupture under any circumstances till Jan. 10. Business here is good, and prices are fair, and no prospects of a cut of any kind."

William Wood, President of the Eagle White-Lead Company, said he did not expect any serious break. Thus far Cincinnati has not been affected. Business, he said, was good and the demand steady.

CAVING LEVEES.

What May Prove a Serious Break in the Mud-Bank at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 19.—[Special.]—At half-past 11 o'clock last night the levee above Carrollton, about fifty feet above the Protection Levee, caved in. At the point the levee is about ten or twelve feet high and the crown of the levee about nine and a half feet wide. The cave took in the entire crown of the levee for a distance of fifty-four feet, leaving as the only protection the slope of the levee. The surface of the river is about four feet above the level of the ground in the rear, and there is only a thin strip of land to protect the lower portion of Jefferson Parish from overflow. The cave is about fifty feet above the lower line of Jefferson Parish, and has been frequently reported as dangerous. Although not in the city limits, the city authorities placed men at work to erect a new levee surrounding the cave. About 2 o'clock Thursday morning the batture at the Mississippi Valley Coal-Yard, between Millandon and Lower Line streets, seventy-five by 225 feet, sunk, and about 4,600 barrels of coal which were on the batture at the time went into the river.

CANINE INTELLIGENCE.

Passengers on an afternoon train from Springfield, Mass., daily witness in Westfield an instance of canine intelligence that is worthy to go on record. Soon after the train passes a trap-rock quarry, on the outside of the track used by eastward-bound trains a dog can be seen racing along with the cars until a paper is thrown off by the baggage-master. The dog instantly seizes it, and, after giving a bark of acknowledgment, trots down the embankment to the house of his owner, not far away. The sagacious animal is apparently of Newfoundland breed, and for three or four years has acted as news-carrier in the way described. Every day except Sunday, summer and winter, he goes to his post on the track at about the time the train is due, and there awaits the throwing of the paper. It is said that he not only knows the hour when the trains should come along, but also that on one day in seven there is no need of his services. Apparently the dog has also learned to know the whistle of his train from that of any other, for if in the road or yard when the whistle is sounded half a mile down the track he rushes for his station.

A BEAUTIFUL SNAKE WHOPPER.

R. K. M. in *Puck:* While Priscilla Martin, of Scrogg's Neck, was dusting the bookcase last summer, a snake brought in a mouthful of daisies and set them in a glass of water that was standing on the window-sill. It afterward made friends with the family and did various curious things about the place. It returns every summer and is always welcome. It goes down the well and fastens the bucket on whenever off the rope, and it hangs from a beam by its tail and holds the leather bag that the young man of the house pounds back and forward with his knuckles. Last week, when they were making a lot of ice-cream for a Sunday-school picnic, the snake beat the eggs with its tail, and did it better and about fifty times faster than it could have been done in the usual way.

RAILROADS.

An Iron-Clad on Pacific Coast Passenger Rates to Go into Effect June 13.

What the Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Company Shows.

The Pacific Coast Passenger War Ended—An Ironclad Agreement by the Missouri River Lines.

The row regarding the maintenance of passenger rates from the Pacific coast has at last been adjusted. In accordance with instructions from their General Passenger Agents the Pacific Coast Agents of the Chicago & Northwestern, Missouri Pacific & Wabash, Burlington, Chicago & Alton, Rock Island, and Milwaukee & St. Paul Roads held a meeting at San Francisco a few days ago and enacted a new agreement for the strict maintenance of rates hereafter. An advance copy of the agreement reached here yesterday. It provides that the tariff of rates published by the Central Pacific Railroad Company for the sale of tickets to all Eastern points shall be strictly maintained so far as these lines are concerned. The maximum commission that may be paid on any first-class ticket from any point on the Pacific coast to Chicago or any point east thereof via Council Bluffs, Kansas City, or intermediate points on the Missouri River, shall not exceed $3, and on second or third class tickets $2.50, except via Kansas City to St. Louis and east thereof, on which the maximum commission shall not exceed $1 from Kansas City to St. Louis on any class of tickets, although $3 first-class and $2.50 second and third classes may be paid between Kansas City and Chicago via St. Louis, and $3 first-class and $2.50 second and third class may be paid from Council Bluffs to St. Louis and to Chicago, through St. Louis, when via the Texas & Pacific Railway's connections. "Street commissions" shall be allowed only on business actually sold by the representatives of the lines parties to the agreement, and agents representing lines east of Chicago or St. Louis shall not be allowed to pay or use the same for the roads parties to the agreement. It being understood that "street commissions" are included in the amounts named above as maximum commissions which are not to be exceeded, and in no case shall any agent use any portion of this commission to cut rates. That no higher commission than that referred to above can be paid to or allowed any steamship, Portuguese, or Italian, agent. All such agents must come under the same head as hotel men. Should any steamship or railroad agent, or any party not under the direct control of any of the parties to the agreement, in any wise use any portion of these commissions to cut rates, such party shall be absolutely cut off from receiving commissions from each and all the lines parties to this agreement for such length of time as may be agreed upon. Any party hereto failing to cut off such party shall be held as violating this agreement and be subject to the penalties prescribed for violation. That free transportation of passengers or paggage to the depots, the checking of excess baggage free, or presents of theatre tickets, or inducements of a like nature will be considered a violation of this agreement. That no privilege of any description shall be promised or granted to holders of any class of tickets other than the contracts such tickets provide for. That no orders for tickets shall be sold by the parties hereto upon ticket agents at Council Bluffs, Kansas City, or other termini or points, except to passengers holding passes or special-rate tickets issued by the Central Pacific Railway Company. That no passes or free tickets shall be given to secure passengers, and if the fact of a pass or free ticket being given to secure any passenger business is established, the agent who gave the pass or free ticket must redeem the same at the regular fare between the points for which issued, in addition to the other penalties provided. That any sharing of rentals with or payment of salary, side out, or extra allowance of any nature to steamship agents, their assistants, or other outside parties, which shall have the effect of increasing directly or indirectly the amount of commission shall be deemed a violation of this agreement. It is agreed by the above-named roads that their Oakland offices, their representatives, and the business at that point is subject to the same penalties and conditions as prescribed in this agreement, and they also agree not to open or maintain any offices or agents at any California points other than San Francisco and Oakland, and that all California points are subject to this agreement. The penalties for the violation of any portion of this agreement will be a fine of $100 for each offense, and as a pledge of good faith each party to the agreement must deposit with George W. Ristine, arbitrator, the sum of $100. The fine when collected to be divided equally among the lines which did not violate the agreement. The arbitrator is empowered to call for such documents as may be required, and if necessary can require sworn testimony. The agreement is to be in effect from June 13, 1884, and shall continue until the expiration of thirty days' written notice by one or more of the parties hereto unless sooner terminated.

The Annual Report of the Pennsylvania—Valuable Information.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 17.—[Special Correspondence.]—There is no document issued from any railroad office in the country which contains such full and detailed information regarding the working of a great corporation as the report of the General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It fills over fifty pages of large octavo size with a vast amount of information which is of general interest to railroad men as well as of special interest to the managers and stockholders of this great corporation. The report shows that during 1883 the earnings were $32,017,813, an increase of $1,180,851, or 3.8 per cent; expenses, $18,321,413; net earnings, $12,008,460, an increase of $535,599, or 4.67 per cent. Expenses were increased in all departments except that of conducting transportation, in which there was a decrease of 2.2 per cent. The increase in expenses of 2.48 per cent was caused by extensive repairs and renewals of locomotives and freight-cars and the increased cost of maintenance of 168 miles of additional track; there was an increase of 2.62 in first-class passengers and 2.10 in first-class passenger mileage. Commutation passengers increased 5.36 per cent in number and 12.24 in mileage. There was a loss of 33.36 per cent in emigrant business diverted by the Pool Commission, leaving the total passenger mileage 5 per cent less than during the previous year. The average distance traveled was 22.8 miles, against 23.71, showing that the greatest improvement was in the passenger mileage. Through freight eastward increased 2.37 in tonnage and 2.4 in mileage, while through freight westward fell off 6.36 in tonnage and 6.4 in mileage. Local freight eastward increased 4.73 per cent in tonnage and 5.54 in mileage, while local freight westward increased 11.56 per cent in tonnage and 4.9 in mileage. The through business was only 8.9 per cent of the total traffic, but furnished 23.1 per cent of the tonnage mileage. The average distance each ton of freight was moved was 138.3 miles, against 141.4 during the previous year. The increase in the movement of cars was due to the fact that the average car-load increased 4.1 per cent, owing to the larger number of standard cars in the equipment.

The oil shipments were 1,521,730 barrels through, showing a decrease of 59.9 per cent. The coal shipments were 9,289,488 tons, an increase of 1,021,129 tons, or 12.3 per cent. The coke shipments were 3,137,400 tons, an increase of 248,613 tons, or 8.6 per cent. The live-stock movement from East Liberty eastward was 34,-926 cars, an increase of 5,116, or 17.2 per cent.

There were added during the year 168.71 miles of single track by the building of the Ridgway & Clearfield Road, the Frazier & Phœnixville Branch of the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley, new branches in the bituminous and coke regions, and the extensions of the third and fourth track of sidings. There were used for repairs 14,322 tons of steel rails and for construction 6,591 tons. The total miles of track on the Pennsylvania Railroad and branches is 2,551, of which 1,138 are on the main line, 179 on branches owned, 1,139 on the branches leased, and 194 on private sidings. There are on the main line between Philadelphia and Pittsburg 106 miles of third track and twenty-nine of fourth. Considerable work was done in the way of building new stations, new engine-houses, new iron bridges, and renewing others. Telegraph-poles between Harrisburg and Altoona were renewed and twenty-eight miles constructed.

The earnings of United Railroads of New Jersey were $14,408,540, an increase of $708,500, or 5.34 per cent. Of the increase 5.5 was in passengers and 5.7 in freight. Expenses were increased $639,024, or 6.47 per cent, to $3,895,-201, owing to the extensive renewals, and repairs, and increased traffic. The net earnings were $3,846,383, an increase of $86,036. There was increase of 8.3 per cent in the number of passengers and 4.6 per cent in passenger mileage, the average distance of each journey being 21.04 miles against 21.78 the year before. There was an increase of 7 per cent in local freight eastward, 9.7 in local freight west, through freight east 3.2 and west 4.2 per cent. The through business furnished 29.8 per cent in tonnage and 42.35 in mileage. The greatest improvement was in local freight west—9.7 in tonnage and 7.5 in mileage. In repairs 3,952 tons of steel were used and 2,562 tons in construction. The total mileage of the division was 930, of which 639 was main line. The fourth-track system has been extended so that there is now 64.4 miles of third track and 51.6 of fourth track in use. The new bridge over the Hackensack has been completed, and with the new line through Bergen cut will furnish an entirely new and independent line between the Passaic River and Jersey City. A number of new iron bridges were put in, new tracks laid, and nine new passenger stations put in. The company also owns a floating equipment numbering 133 ferry-boats, lighters, and barges. One new ferry-boat, two tug-boats, and four car-floats were added to the equipment during the year.

The Delaware & Raritan Canal earned $548,-055 during the year, of which $376,232 was from tolls on lading and $141,824 from steam-towing. The expenses were $291,574, and the net earnings $256,480, which was only $2,156 less than for the previous year, showing but trifling changes. There had been no material change in the equipment of the canal.

The Philadelphia & Erie also shows trifling changes as compared with the previous year. The gross earnings were $4,108,843, an increase of 2.3 per cent. Freight earnings increased 3.85 per cent and passenger earnings fell off .18 per cent. The net earnings were $1,325,738, an increase of 5.93 per cent. The passenger movement shows a falling off of .24 per cent in number and 1.73 in mileage, the average distance traveled being 20.96 miles in 1883 and 21.38 in 1882. The freight movement shows a decrease of 7.61 in the number of tons moved and an increase of 1.92 in the mileage. The through traffic furnished 62.39 of the total mileage and the average haul was 100.92 against 91.49 the year before.

There were used in repairs 1,832 tons of steel rails and seven miles of new track laid, making the total amount of the second track in use 85.32; the length of main track is 287 miles, and of sidings 149. Four wooden bridges were replaced by iron during the year and one by a stone-arched culvert. R. W. M.

The Pennsylvania's New Shops at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 19.—[Special.]—General-Manager McCrea and other Pennsylvania officials arrived in the city this afternoon, and probably tomorrow will receive from the contractor the shops and other extensive buildings erected east of the city, adjoining the Deaf and Dumb Asylum grounds. The contract price for eight brick buildings was $150,-000, besides which the company has expended $50,000 in additional buildings and works. The floors of the shops have been cemented, and the buildings themselves are of brick, stone, and slate. A large tract of ground extending along the Pan-Handle Road has been purchased by the railroad company, and there has been a complete transformation of the landscape. An extensive switch yard is being laid out on the new ground, and a large number of men are employed in the preparation of the shops and works for business. Employment will be given to 500 men when the work is fairly under way, and this capacity is to be increased as occasion may demand.

Extension of a Narrow-Gage Road in Michigan.

BUCHANAN, Mich., June 19.—[Special.]—Contracts and bonds have been signed for the extension of the St. Joseph Valley Narrow-Gage Railroad from this place to South Bend, and from Berrien Springs to St. Joseph on Lake Michigan, to be completed and in operation by Dec. 1. The South Bend extension, twelve miles, will pass the greater part of the distance through Portage Prairie, one of the richest in the State, the land ranging in value from $90 to $150 per acre. It is now expected that the grading will be commenced about July 1. The present road is ten miles long, running between this place and Berrien Springs, and has been running the last three years at considerable less than a profit, but with the contemplated extensions will pay its owners a good dividend.

Celebrating the Arrival of a Railroad.

GREENSBORO, N. C., June 19.—At the invitation of the business-men of Greensborro 5,000 persons, including representative business-men from Wilmington to Mt. Airy, assembled here today to celebrate the opening of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad to this point. One hundred and thirty miles are completed. The road is in fine condition—substantial depots, new steel rails, and good rolling-stock. The ultimate purpose is to connect with Cincinnati and Wilmington. Judge Gilmer delivered an address of welcome. Gov. Jarvis followed in an address portraying the prosperity of the State. Senator Vance and others spoke, and then there was a grand banquet.

In the Hands of a Receiver.

DELPHOS, O., June 19.—[Special.]—The Cleveland, Delphos & St. Louis Narrow-Gage Railway, which has its western terminus at this place, and at present extends to Carey, O., a distance of seventy-five miles, was today placed in the hands of a Receiver on account of dissatisfaction existing with some of the bondholders regarding the finances of the road. William Sample, of Pittsburg, was appointed. The road is doing a good business and pays its employés promptly each month.

Miscellaneous Items.

Commissioner Vining, of the Western Trunk-Line Association, has issued a batch of special notices giving new rates on freight to and from points in Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and other Western points.

Commissioner Fink announces that until further notice east-bound rates on seventh and ninth classes to Albany and Albany points will be made on the basis given in Joint Executive Committee circular No. 597.

The Lake Shore has made arrangement to bring here in a special train 300 people from New York who will attend the National Democratic Convention in this city. The party leaves New York Sunday, July 6.

The gross earnings of the Chicago & Alton for the second week in June, 1884, were $163,-210 against $163,075 for the corresponding week last year; increase $983. The gross earnings thus far this season increased $58,033.

Rumors were current yesterday that General-Manager S. H. H. Clark, of the Union Pacific, had tendered his resignation, and that Mr. S. R. Callaway would temporarily fill the position of General Manager of that road. In the evening an Associated Press dispatch was received stating authoritatively that the report is entirely without foundation.

Mr. Charles F. Case having resigned as General Eastern Agent of the Erie & North Shore Dispatch (fast freight) the following appointments have been made to take effect July 1: T. L. Hanna, New York Agent Erie & North Shore Dispatch, office 410 Broadway, New York; F. W. Richardson, New York Agent Commercial Express Line, office No. 317 Broadway, New York.

The General Freight Agent of the Burlington gives notice that all articles intended for exhibition at the Nebraska State Fair of 1884, to be held at Omaha, will be charged for at regular tariff rates (prepaid) over this company's lines in Iowa. Upon presentation of certificate signed by the Secretary of the Fair Association that the property has been on exhibition and has not changed ownership it will be returned free to original shipping point on this line.

Commissioner Carman, of the Northwestern Traffic Association, has called a meeting of the General Managers of the various roads in the association for the purpose of making a final effort to adjust the difficulties brought about by the competition of the Lake Superior lines via Washburn and Duluth. The principal troubles are on east-bound business, and it is the opinion of Commissioner Carman that the managers will succeed at Tuesday's meeting in effecting some arrangement by which the cutting of rates via the Washburn and Duluth routes can be stopped and the maintenance of rates made possible hereafter.

Commissioner Vining gives notice that the following special rates will be in effect: All freight (except lumber) between Eastern association points and Rising, Neb., will take same rates as far as David City; beer-coolers from Eastern common points to California terminals, $2.50 and refrigerators $3 per 100 pounds for contracting parties; bones, C. L., to St. Louis, from Sterling, Colo., 53 cents, and from Crook, Colo., 51½ cents; on shipments to Detroit or Toledo add 10 cents, to Chicago add five cents, to the St. Louis rate; emigrant movables, L. C. L., from Chicago to Fremont, Neb., $1.40 per 100 pounds; fertilizers, C. L., from Denver, Colorado Springs, or Pueblo to Chicago, 57½ cents; to St. Louis, 52½ cents; to Detroit or Toledo, 62½ cents; hardware in boxes or barrels from New York and common points to San Francisco, when consigned to Sidney, N. S. W., or Auckland, N. Z., $2 per 100 pounds; organs from Chicago to San Francisco, $4.75 per 100 pounds; wool originating at Baker City or other points in Oregon will be billed from Council Bluffs to association points at the same rates as those used for similar shipments from San Francisco.

The following modification of the current joint classification and special rates will be in effect until further notice between Western Trunk-Line Association points east of the Missouri River and Council Bluffs and Omaha: Bottle and flasks, empty, O. R., L. C. L., 2; C. L., 4; glassware, O. R., L. C. L., 3; C. L., 4; lamp-chimneys, O. R., L. C. L., 3; C. L., 4. The following rates will be applied on sewing-machine woodwork, boxed or crated, O. R.; sewing-machine castings, loose or in bundles, O. R.; in straight or mixed car-loads, minimum weight of 20,000 pounds: Chicago to Council Bluffs or Omaha, 37½ cents; Detroit or Toledo to Council Bluffs or Omaha, 45 cents; Mississippi River points to the above-named points, 30 cents.

Sixteen train-dispatchers, representing all the railroads centering in Chicago, met in the Dispatcher's office of the Northwestern Railroad last night to consider means for the establishment of a National Association of Train-Dispatchers. The object of such a movement is to establish a uniform system of train-dispatching throughout the United States and Canada, and the adoption of a uniform system of train signals for conductors and locomotive engineers, so that many of the existing inconveniences and dangers attending railway travel may be obviated. Committees were appointed to draw up suggestions and a plan of work to be presented at the Convention of Train-Dispatchers to be held in Louisville Aug. 20. It was decided that all the dispatchers present at last night's meeting would attend the convention.

WHAT SHOULD A WIFE CALL HER HUSBAND?

London *Pall Mall Gazette:* What ought a wife to call her husband in speaking to a third person? Should she say "my husband," or should she use the surname without any prefix (as Mrs. Carlyle used to talk of "Carlyle"), or should she adopt another plan of that lady's, and speak, as it were, of "Mr. C."? Perhaps it is a matter of indifference in England, but in France a woman's usage in the matter is taken as a test of breeding. In the provinces, it seems, wives speak of their husbands as "monsieur," as if their particular "monsieur" were superior to all others. Or perhaps they think this style expresses an indifference indicative of "bon ton"; "my husband" they imagine would be vulgar. With the polite world of Paris, on the contrary, "my husband" is accepted as the proper phrase, subject to two exceptions. A very affectionate wife may speak of her husband by his Christian name; while after a certain age any other style except the surname with the prefix "monsieur" is held to be ridiculous and a sign of "provincialism."

FIRST AND LAST.

Adam was the first man to introduce his kind of a "white elephant" into the Eden of America, and will be the last.

Snuffed out—"The Light of Asia."

Poison Oak.

Spartanburg, S. C., March 13, 1884.

Your most valuable medicine (Swift's Specific) has done me so much good that I feel like saying this for the benefit of those who suffer like I did. I was poisoned by poison oak, and saw not a well day for six years, until I used Swift's Specific. In the six years I used almost every kind of medicine, but none had the desired effect. After using six bottles of Swift's Specific I am restored to perfect health—with not a sign of that awful poison left!

Yours truly, DAVID NESBITT.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

City of Paris.

HOSIERY SALE!

TODAY AND TOMORROW.

We have secured another Sample Lot of Misses' Hose from a foreign manufacturer. They consist of the finest quality Full Regular Made, each pair different and not two pair alike, which we will sell at almost

One-third the Regular Price.

600 pairs Misses' Hose in Plain Colors and Stripes, French Heel and Toe, sizes 6½ and 7,

Only 15 cents a pair,

Regular price 40c.

550 pairs Misses' Hose, extra fine quality and rich colors, in Plain and Striped, French Heel and Toe, sizes 6½ and 7,

Only 25 cents a pair,

Regular price 60c.

John W. Goetz & Co.,

State-st.,

S. W. Corner Washington.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S PALACE DIME MUSEUMS.

SOUTH SIDE. The Turtle Child from Arkansas, Midgets, Long-bearded Men, and hosts of wonderful people.

WEST SIDE. Barnum's "What Is It," the Armless Man, Zulu Chieftains, the Bearded Midget, Circassians, and wonders new to Chicago.

Every Stage Act New at Each House.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MR. LEWIS MORRISON

And his superb company in an entirely new play, by Rebel Thorne, entitled

"VICTOR," OR "WIFE FOR WIFE."

Sunday Matinees discontinued for this season.

STANDARD THEATRE.

All the week. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

TRUE HEARTS OF ERIN.

Next week—DRAPER'S DOUBLE "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" COMPANY.

BAUM'S PAVILION,

Twenty-second-st., Cottage Grove and Indiana-avs. This week only.

JOSEPH H. KEANE AND POWERFUL COMPANY

In his latest dramatic hit and most comical creation, entitled MRS. PARTINGTON!

A genuine new England home picture in four acts and a hundred laughable tableaux. Popular prices. 25 cents; reserved seats, 35 cents.

NATIONAL PANORAMA CO., Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.

Battle of Gettysburg.

Open daily, Sundays included, from 7:30 a. m. to 11 p. m. Albums now for sale. Vandepoele Electric Light.

AMERICAN PANORAMA CO.

SIEGE OF PARIS.

Now open daily, Sundays included, from 8:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.

INAUGURAL DAY,

FRIDAY, JUNE 20,

OF THE

Great Running Meeting

AT THE

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.

5 Races. 22 Starters.

FIRST RACE—Mile Dash—Ascender, King Troubler, Finality, Leman, Holyrood, Gano.

SECOND RACE—Chicago Stakes—1¼ Miles—Harpoon, Audrain, Richard L., Bob Miles.

THIRD RACE—Dash 1¼ Miles—Obermeyer, Centerville, Imogene, Bob Miles.

FOURTH RACE—Illinois Oaks—1¼ Miles—Mona, Laura Gould, Fallen Leaf, Savannah, Europa.

FIFTH RACE—Hurdle Race—Mile Heats—Athelstane, Ohio Boy, Scalper.

Admission. {Including Seat in Grand Stand.} $1.00

Racing commences promptly at 2:30 p. m.

Madison-st. cars direct to the track gates. The C., B & Q. R. R. will run a special train from the Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams-sts., direct to the track, starting at 2 p. m.

Headquarters and Official Pool Room at Palmer House.

Racing tomorrow and every day next week.

STATE AND TWENTY-SECOND-STS.

Triumphal Engagement

OF THE

Universally Proclaimed Grandest Tented Exhibition in Existence,

THE GREAT

FOREPAUGH SHOW,

Extravagantly Lauded by the Press and Public of Chicago.

Every Afternoon and Evening, at 2 and 8 o'clock.

At State and Twenty-second-sts.,

June 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26.

NOT OPEN ON THE LORD'S DAY.

The Feature Show of the Universe!

The Royally Sacred White Elephant! The Wonderful Troupe of Bedouin Arabs! The Magnificent 3-ring Circus! The Parisian Hippodrome! Double Menagerie! Museum of Marvels! Trained Wild Beasts! The $100,000 Challenge Herd of Performing Elephants! The Infinitely Comical Clown Elephant! Menter's Great Military Band, etc.

GOOD SEATS FOR 20,000 PEOPLE

5,000 Opera Chairs on the Grand Stand.

Extra cars afternoon and night on all street railways running to State and Twenty-second-sts.

Pavilions safe, cool, and comfortable. Ladies and children, unaccompanied by gentlemen escorts, can attend the Matinees with the utmost propriety.

Admission, and a Good Seat....50 cents

Children under 9 years..........25 cents

Private Boxes, seating six persons, $2 a seat.

Reserved Chairs, Boxes, and General Admission Tickets can be secured at

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,

Corner of State and Madison-sts.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

COMMENCING SUNDAY EVENING, June 22,

MATTIE VICKERS

AS

JACQUINE,

Supported by Mr. CHAS. S. ROGERS, and a superb company, in Gayler's comedy drama, entitled

JACQUINE;

Or, Paste and Diamonds.

Miss Vickers will introduce her famous specialties, "Louise, the German Flower Girl," "Pretty as a Picture," and a choice medley of the latest production.

Advance sale of seats will open Saturday at 9 a. m.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

Commencing MONDAY, June 30, Every Night,

THE COMPLETE AND ENTIRE

Wallack Theatre Company,

From Lester Wallack's Theatre, New York,

In a Repertory of Wallack's Successes.

PARTICULARS IN LATER ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THIRD WEEK—FIFTH ANNUAL VISIT OF Augustin Daly's Company.

Farewell Matinee Tomorrow at 2.

RED LETTER NIGHTS!

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF DALY'S MUSICAL COMEDY.

A Laugh from rise to fall of the curtain.

Ada Rehan, Mrs. Gilbert, May Fielding, Virginia Dreher, May Irwin, James Lewis, John Drew, Charles Fisher, Wm. Gilbert, Otis Skinner, George Parkes. In Act IV. a Kirmess.

Next Week—Mr. Daly's celebrated comedy, 7-20-8, with the great original cast which created such a furore here last year.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:45. Head east.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

RESERVED SEATS

7-20-8 Now on sale at the Box-Office for next week. THE ONLY PERFORMANCES BY MR. DALY'S COMPANY.

GREAT CHICAGO

MUSEUM and THEATRE

One block north of Clark-st. bridge.

Return engagement of the Charming Artiste, MISS GRACE CARTLAND.

CAMILLE TONIGHT! TONIGHT! Friday at 8:15.

25 CTS. Admits to Museum and Theatre. 25 CTS.

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. admission TEN CENTS. Hourly entertainments on the Museum Stage.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

THIRD WEEK OF CONTINUOUS SUCCESS.

The Magnificent Spectacular, Dramatic, Ballet Pantomime,

KIRALFY BROS.'

GRANDEST PRODUCTION,

EXCELSIOR!

Sixth "Excelsior" Matinee Saturday.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE SUNDAY NIGHT.

CASINO ROLLER-SKATING RINK.

Corner State and Twenty-fourth-sts.

Skating surface 190x86; seating capacity 2,700; 1,300 skaters at the Casino nightly. First Regiment Band and Fred'k Austin, the Great Cornetist. COOL AND AIRY. Every evening and Saturday afternoon of this week D. J. CANARY, Champion Fancy Trick Bicyclist of the World, the winner of the great $500 contest with Warren Wood last Saturday evening in the presence of 5,000, will repeat his MARVELOUS FEATS ON THE BICYCLE, such as riding forward, backward, up and down steps, over logs, tilts, etc., on ONE WHEEL ONLY, also his great balancing act on the Bicycle while resting on two chairs. Mr. Canary is the only professional who can do any of the above-named tricks. General Skating and Music as usual, from 7:30 to 10:45 p. m. Regular prices, no advance. Admission 25c. Grand opportunity to see for one admission: The Great Casino Rink, 1,300 roller-skaters, finest bicycle-riding ever given; Fred'k Austin, Chicago's greatest cornetist; First Regiment Band, Chicago's best; Most Handsomely decorated place in the city. Sessions, 10 to 12, 2 to 5, 7:30 to 10:45. Elegant private boxes. Delightful place for ladies to enjoy a high-toned amusement. It is the aim of the management to make the Casino a place of comfort and enjoyment for ladies as well as gentlemen.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Judge William J. Whaling has returned from the South to his residence in this city.

IN GENERAL.

Lieut. George Hubbard, of the central detail of police, has almost recovered from his injuries, and will go on duty again next Monday.

Robert Crawford, who three weeks ago shot Dennis Kelly, wounding him almost fatally, was discharged by Justice Foote, Kelly not appearing at court to prosecute.

Before Commissioner Hoyne Bertha Klein, who keeps a place at No. 274 Clybourn avenue, was held to the grand jury in $500 bonds for selling beer and cigars without a United States license.

The commission examining the Chicago Post-Office relative to the allowance for expenses the coming year will today visit the branch postal stations with the view of learning the amount needed for their proper maintenance.

A competitive examination of graduates from Cook County graded schools will be held in the office of Superintendent Lane, in the Court-House, Monday and Tuesday, July 23 and 24, for the prize scholarship in the Northwestern University at Evanston.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 71° above zero; 9 a. m., 72°; 10 a. m., 73°; 11 a. m., 74°; 12 m., 74°; 1 p. m., 72°; 3 p. m., 71°; 6 p. m., 68°. Barometer—8 a.m., 29.53; 6 p. m., 29.52.

The Captains of Police were instructed yesterday to enforce the section of the municipal code prohibiting the use of water for sprinkling purposes between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. Offenders are to be arrested and prosecuted in the police court, the penalty being a fine of from $3 to $20.

A wealthy woman, whose husband was known for great liberality in his gifts to the church and its seminary, has received since his decease several hundred letters asking aid for benevolent causes. The clause in his will gave her permission to use part of the funds of the estate for charity.

The corner-stone of Father D. J. Riordan's new church—St. Elizabeth's—situated on the corner of Forty-first and State streets, will be laid with impressive ceremonies Sunday by Archbishop Feehan. The Rev. E. J. Dunne, of All Saints' Church, will preach the sermon, and several church dignitaries will be present. The services will begin at 3:30 p. m.

The Second Presbyterian Church held its last divine service till September Sunday. Work has already been commenced on the tower, and the interior of the church will be thoroughly renovated. The completion of the tower will be done at the expense of a lady parishioner, who desires her name to be withheld, and the Trustees are pledged to secrecy.

The jobbing houses in all mercantile lines at present are very quiet, the employés taking the vacation allowed them at this season of the year or preparing to go. The road salesmen, who belong to that large army of importuners for trade called drummers, have returned from their travels, and report the crops looking excellent, the prospects good, and the country merchants with light stocks on hand.

There are two frame houses on Market street in which beer and other liquid compounds are dispensed in the front room, while the remaining apartments are used for housekeeping purposes. Within the last few years real estate in that vicinity has become very valuable, and the property-owners adjacent to these two saloons have tried to purchase these houses so as to erect on their sites brick warehouses. But the beer-venders remain, and so far have refused to accept the liberal offers made for the property.

The committee having in charge the Minnesota pilgrimage of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, Knights Templar, announce that a special train for the excursionists will leave the Northwestern depot at 9 o'clock next Sunday morning, being due at St Paul at 10 o'clock the same evening. The Sir Knights, in full uniform, meet at the Asylum Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, and will march thence to the depot under escort of St. Bernard Commandery. The Elgin military band accompany the Commandery to St. Paul. The train will have a dining-car attached.

In the Superior Court yesterday John H. O'Leary, a groceryman doing business at No. 640 West Madison street, confessed judgment in favor of H. C. and C. Durand on two promissory notes, for $735 and $167 respectively. Later a Deputy-Sheriff went to close the grocery, but found a new owner in possession of the premises, who showed a bill of sale from O'Leary to himself. He said he bought the grocery nearly two weeks ago. The J. Fred Waggoner Manufacturing Company confessed judgment in favor of the J. W. Butler Paper Company for $664 in the same court.

Deputy-Coroner Shanahan held a second inquest yesterday on the body of John Prokop at No. 108 De Koven street. The jury recommended the discharge from custody of the prisoners, Michael Sullivan, Jack Hagarty, and John McQuaid, who were arrested on suspicion that they knew more than they were willing to disclose about the death of Mr. Prokop. Dr. Biuthardt testified that the cause of death was tubercular consumption. An inquest was held on the body of Patrick Sullivan, the dancing master, who died in his chair on Twenty-second street. Verdict, death from apoplexy.

Albert Dalton died day before yesterday of consumption, aged 30 years. The funeral will be by carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery this afternoon at 2 o'clock from No. 126 Honoré street. The deceased was a constant attendant for the last twenty years of the Second Presbyterian Sunday-school. He was the son of a veteran, his father, Capt. A. Dalton, having served in the Seminole, Mexican, and the War of the Rebellion. His grandfather served in the War of 1812, Blackhawk and Seminole War. His great-grandfather was a member of Gen. Harry Lee's famous Virginia Light Horse.

Mrs. Minnie C. Brown, of No. 47 Congress street, the divorced wife of George F. Bryant, was tried by Justice Foote for persecuting Bryant on the street June 16 and carrying a concealed weapon. Bryant and his and Mrs. Brown's daughter, Maud Bryant, on arriving in the city from Milwaukee, were met at Wells street depot by Mrs. Brown, who called Mr. Bryant anything but pet names and threatened to kill him. When riding on the patrol wagon Mrs. Brown tried to throw away her hand-satchel containing a loaded revolver. Justice Foote placed her under a bond of $300 to keep the peace for six months, fined her $25 for carrying a concealed weapon, and ordered the confiscation of the revolver.

Jack O'Leary and Phil Grotman tried to hold up two men near the corner of Centre avenue and Indiana street early yesterday morning, when one of the latter shot O'Leary in the cheek. He dropped, and his companion rushed up to see how badly he was hurt, when two officers came up and placed the footpads under arrest. Their intended victims left without ceremony and Justice C. J. White continued till Saturday the case against O'Leary and Grotman in the hope that the unknown parties who were waylaid might turn up. It is said that the same two robbers tried to hold up a butcher named Sheedy, who had $310 in his pockets, but who, by placing his hand on his hip as if to draw his gun, frightened them away.

The Illinois Council of Deliberation met in triennial session yesterday morning at the preceptory of the Scottish rite. About fifty representatives were present. The reports of the Treasurer and Secretary showed a large increase of membership and a healthy and prosperous condition of the rite throughout the State. A new constitution was adopted. The following officers were elected and installed: Dep. and Com.-in-Chief, John C. Smith 33°; First Lieut. Com., E. L. Cronkite 32°; Second Lieut. Com., C. F. Hitchcock 32°; M. of S. and G. O., E. S. Mulliner 32°; G. P., H. C. Ranney 32°; G. C., Joseph Elder 32°; G. T., Alfred Russell 33°; G. S., Gilbert W. Barnard 33°; G. E. and A., D. C. Cregier 33°; G. H., John Schofield 32°; G. M. of C., L. D. Richardson 32°; G. S. B., George M. Moulton 32°; G. C. of G., L. C. Riggs 32°; G. Sent., A. McLellan 32°. The work was exemplified in the evening for the benefit of representatives from the country.

Officer Loewenstein, of the Chicago Avenue Police Station, spends his valuable time in arresting persons who have done service in the penitentiary or the bridewell whenever he meets such an unfortunate on the street. Recently he began persecuting Minnie Daly, and ran her in on general principles whenever he met her, until Justice Kersten said he was tired of fining the woman unless some substantial charge was brought against her. A few nights ago Loewenstein arrested Thomas, alias "Kid," Murphy, kept him locked up, and finally preferred a charge of vagrancy against him. Murphy called for a jury in Justice Kersten's court and was promptly acquitted. He proved to the satisfaction of the jury that he was employed at an honest trade and was trying to reform. His detention by the police probably lost him his situation, and he considered their action an unwarrented persecution.

WEDDING BELLS.

SATTLEY—KELLEY.

Mr. Winfield N. Sattley, General Agent of the Massachusetts Mutual Life-Insurance Company, and Miss May Effa Kelley were married at noon yesterday at No. 355 Ohio street, the Rev. Dr. Thomas performing the ceremony. Mr. Charles O. Hall acted as best man and Miss Addie F. Cody, daughter of Judge Cody, as bridesmaid. The parlors were elaborately and tastefully decorated with flowers and tropical plants. The bride was attired in periasse silk, en princesse, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and wore pearl ornaments. Soon after the ceremony refreshments were served, and later in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Sattley departed for an Eastern tour. They will be at home at No. 355 Ohio street in about two weeks.

Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Coe, Mr. J. H. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Land, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Chamberlain, Miss Mamie McKallar, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. McKallar, Mrs. George E. Earle, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Warren Earle, Mrs. Spencer Benham, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Benham, Mr. Charles O. Hall, Miss Grace Cody, Mr. Elmer Sattley, Miss Addie Cody, Mr. Marsh Sattley, Mr. A. B. Cody, Dr. T. S. Tabor, Mr. George E. Kline, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Annable, Mr. Chester Barnard, Miss Florence Johnson, Mr. O. K. Johnson, Mr. E. P. Roberts, Mrs. J. E. Broughton, Miss Gussie Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Driver, Miss Effie Cushman.

Among the wedding gifts were a set of silver fruit knives from Mr. and Mrs. Driver; silver fruit dish, Messrs. Johnson, Cost, and Annable; Japanese candlestick and gold cane, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts and daughter; vase, Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain; toilet set and vase, Mr. and Mrs. George Ryall; brass and crystal sconce, Mr. and Mrs. Coe; manicure case, Grace and Arthur Cody; silver card case; Mr. and Mrs. Land; set of silver fruit knives, Judge and Mrs. Cody, Naperville, Ill.; opera glass, George E. Earle; set of silver nut picks, Miss Addie Cody; point-lace handkerchief, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Benham; hammered brass porte-cartes, W. E. Lacy; set of silver fruit knives, Mr. and Mrs. Broughton; silver water pitcher and set, Messrs. Kline, Barnard, and Odell; silver table set, Marsh and Elmer Sattley; photographs, Mr. and Mrs. McKallar; hammered silver toilet case, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory; pearl lorgnet, M. and E. Sattley; Spanish lace fichu and gloves, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kelley, Creston, Ia.; toilet clock, T. Arendson; Turkish linen, Miss Mamie McKallar; prayer book, W. B. Bogart; French bronze clock and statuet, Charles O. Hall; cut-glass cruet, Miss Paxson.

WHEELER—RUMSEY.

Mr. S. H. Wheeler and Miss E. Theodora Rumsey were married Wednesday last in the Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion at Lake Geneva. The church was handsomely decorated for the occasion. The Rev. Dr. Vibbert, of St. James' Church, Chicago, assisted by the Rev. R. T. Kerfoot, of Lake Geneva, performed the ceremony. The bride is the daughter of Mr. Julian S. Rumsey, whose summer residence is at Lake Geneva, and the bridegroom has a neat cottage at the same place, where he will bring his bride after the wedding tour.

SPALDING—BOARDMAN.

A very pleasant wedding was the marriage last evening of Mr. J. W. Spalding and Miss Mary E. Boardman. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. M. J. Boardman, No. 235 Michigan avenue, at 7 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer officiating. Miss Fannie Hopson and Miss Jennie Cox acted as bridesmaids, Mr. E. G. Newell as groomsman, and Messrs. C. H. Wells and Albert C. Barnum as ushers. The bride was attired in a white satin dress, trimmed with point applique lace, and the bridesmaids wore white, lace-trimmed satin dresses. The parlors were tastefully decorated with flowers and urn plants, and above the heads of bride and bridegroom as they stood for the ceremony was suspended a novel floral umbrella. A large assemblage of Chicago society people were present at the reception from 8 o'clock to 9:30, cards having been issued to 300 guests. Numerous costly presents were given. The young couple will go East to spend the summer, and will be at home at No. 235 Michigan avenue in September to receive their friends.

THE SALOON INFLUENCE.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF ITS POTENCY IN THE GRAND JURY.

Andrew Paxton, of the Citizens' League, yesterday had Michael Healy, a saloonkeeper at No. 2425 Archer avenue, arrested on three different charges—of selling liquor to minors and to drunkards, and for keeping a disorderly houses. Healy is a member of the present grand jury, and during the day devotes his time to hearing evidence against criminals and saloonkeepers who are charged with having violated, like himself, the Dramshop act. When his case was called up he asked for a continuance.

"On what grounds?" demanded Mr. Paxton.

"Because my presence is required with the grand jury."

"The fact is you don't want to have an opportunity to indict yourself; isn't that it?" was the sarcastic query of a bystander. The delay was granted.

Mr. Paxton says that he has strong evidence against Healy. He has a number of cases to place before the grand jury, but he despairs of ever bringing the guilty parties to justice if the testimony of his witnesses is so wholly disregarded as it was in the sixteen cases he presented for investigation to the May grand jury. Four of these were charges brought by the police for selling without a license; six for selling to minors, and a similar number for selling to confirmed drunkards. Not a single indictment was returned, although in some of the cases, Mr. Paxton says, the evidence was overwhelming. The Citizens' League failed to get the saloonkeepers off of the present grand jury and hence need hope for no indictments.

C. M. Albenson, of the North Side League, swore warrants out before Justice Kersten for the arrest of Tim Sheehan, of No. 47 Wabansia avenue, for selling to drunkards, and Henry Wendell, of No. 150 Willow street, for a like offense.

VISITORS FROM SIAM.

THE OBJECT OF THEIR MISSION IS TO KEEP AMERICAN SPIRITS OUT OF THEIR COUNTRY.

Among the arrivals yesterday by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific were the Siamese Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States and the members of the Legation. The register of the Grand Pacific showed the following names: Prince Narès, Siamese Minister; Prince Sonapandit, Chancellor of the Legation; Maj. Suayh, Secretary of the Legation; Mr. Wilberforce Wyke, English Attaché to the Legation; Nai Tuan, clerk; and E. H. Loftus, interpreter. Prince Narès' full name is "Krom Mun Narès Varanddhi," and he is a brother of the King of Siam, as is also Prince Sonapandit. He is 31 years old, of medium hight, slight build, and has an olive complexion, jet black hair, and high cheek bones. The language of the Siamese differs so widely from the modern tongues of Europe in its articulate sounds that it is very difficult for the Siamese to acquire English and speak it with any fluency. Yet the Prince understands it thoroughly and can make himself understood, but Maj. Suayh, who was educated at Oxford, speaks English perfectly and without any accent.

There are so few persons in Siam sufficiently educated to assume the duties of Minister to foreign nations that each one selected has to cover a wide field. Thus, there is but one Minister for all Continental Europe and one for Great Britain and the United States. Prince Narès has been at London for the last year, and came over in May to present his credentials to this Government. He was received at New York by Admiral Rodgers and escorted to Washington, where he was the guest of the Nation. The chief object of the visit to America was to secure an amendment of the existing treaty between the two countries, involving a concession on the part of the United States with regard to the exportation of liquors from this country into Siam. The importation of spirits has greatly increased of late, owing to the duty imposed, and with it has increased crime and immorality. What the Siamese Government asked was an agreement whereby it could control the importation of spirits, and hence the visit of the Siamese Minister. The Government at Washington considered the matter favorably and granted the request.

The visitors do not set much store on Barnum's white elephant. One of them said these so-called white elephants were slate-colored, or piebald, and there was nothing sacred about them; they were simply looked on as curiosities.

The Legation started May 30 from New York in a special car for a trip across the continent, and went via Cincinnati and St. Louis. They stopped at Denver two days and visited the mining district to gain information as to the best methods of working mines, with a view to applying them to the rich mines in Siam. They visited the chief points of interest on the Pacific coast, and are now on their way to Boston, where a grand reception awaits them. They will remain in Chicago until Saturday and occupy the time in seeing the city. The next stop will be at Niagara. From Boston they return to Washington to settle some unfinished official business, and they will sail from New York July 5, so as to be in London July 15.

WOMEN'S WORK.

RESCUING THE FALLEN—STATISTICS CONCERNING ARRESTS OF WOMEN.

The quarterly meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union was held yesterday. Mrs. T. B. Carse, President, read her report, which showed that the following additional officers had been appointed since the annual meeting: Vice-Presidents, Mrs. N. Norton, Mrs. L. N. Cragin, Mrs. J. F. Willing, Mrs. A. F. Kelley, Mrs. J. D. Packard, Mrs. Thomas Kane, Mrs. M. McDowell, Mrs. C. H. McCormick, Mrs. M. Talcott, Mrs. Blatchford, Mrs. W. During, Mrs. M. M. Conwell; Chairman of Bethesda Mission, Mrs. Charles Goodman; Superintendent, the Rev. Dr. Prince; Chairman of Kindergarten, Mrs. H. R. Smith. The Bethesda Mission has removed its quarters from Fourth avenue to 368 Clark street, and the rooms overhead have been fitted up as a day nursery. This is considered one of the most important parts of the work, and Miss Knowlton contributes $42 per month towards carrying it on. The day nursery receives only the children of worthy, industrious mothers, keeps them from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. at a daily cost of 10 cents, sends those old enough to the kindergarten, and gives special attention to young infants. None are received Sundays.

Mrs. Bigelow submitted the financial statement, which showed that for the quarter ended the receipts were $1,875 and the expenditure $1,329.

An interesting statement was made by Mrs. J. B. Hobbs of the number of women arrested during the quarter, with their offenses and nationalities. The report from the Harrison Street Station showed that 1,153 had been arrested, of whom 196 were charged with drunkenness, 670 with being disorderly, and 208 with being inmates of houses of ill-fame. Of the total 640 were Americans, 208 Irish, 25 Germans, 20 English, 17 French, 13 Scotch, 14 Swede, 16 Canadians, and 205 colored. At West Twelfth Street 61 had been arrested, of whom 47 were charged with being drunk and disorderly, while at Desplaines street the total arrests amounted to 588, of which 383 were for drunkenness, and the nationalities were as follows: American, 198; Irish, 229; German, 130; other, 31. Of these only 45 had any occupation.

Mrs. M. B. Willard stated that the Committee on Literature were carrying on an important work in the dissemination of temperance principles through the distribution of handbills, showing that the Nation, while spending two billions a year for necessities, education, and benevolence, spent one and a half billions on liquor and tobacco.

The kindergarten in connection with the mission was stated to have sixty children on the roll, with an average attendance of forty.

Mrs. I. D. Evans, Chairman of the Committee on the Work of Rescuing Fallen Women, reported that as soon as $3,000 was guaranteed for the expenses of a rescue house, the midnight work would be organized under the direction of Mr. Allen, of New York. A considerable number of the city clergy have undertaken to preach a sermon and have a collection annually on behalf of this work.

Reports were also received from the Band of Hope, Sunday-school, and industrial school, which showed that all were in a flourishing condition. A week from Saturday the Sunday-school children will have their picnic to Dalton, near South Chicago, Mr. C. S. Lyford supplying the expenses of conveyance.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

PREPARING FOR THE AUGUST REUNION.

Members of the Finance Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion of the Northwest met at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon, Gen. Chetlain in the chair.

The Chair stated that the object of the meeting was to devise ways and means for raising funds for the four-day reunion to be held at the West Side Driving Park Aug. 26-29. After some informal discussion, in which members of the committee expressed ignorance of the precise object of the reunion and of the amount of money needed, John J. Healey, representing the local Executive Committee, stated that it was intended to make the reunion pay for itself. There would be a sham battle and other attractions, which, though free to soldiers, would undoubtedly draw a large general attendance. But the Committee of Arrangements would certainly need, Mr. Healy thought, a guarantee fund of $5,000, as considerable expense must be incurred at the outset. If the affair is self-supporting the committee is pledged to devote the guarantee fund to the erection of a memorial building or monument in this city in honor of the soldiers of the Northwest. Whatever surplus above expenses may be realized from the reunion is to be devoted to the same object.

Gen. Lieb remarked that these facts concerning the purpose of the reunion were just what the public ought to know before they are asked to contribute on its behalf. He thought that if the object had been made public earlier, the meeting then being held would have been better attended; but most of the 100 members of the committee were, as he had been, in utter ignorance of the reunion's very commendable object. On Gen. Lieb's motion it was resolved to be the sense of the committee that the Executive Committee should draw up a plan stating all particulars about the proposed reunion. When they have got a definit statement of the object of the reunion and informed the public by circular, the Finance Committee will at once organize sub-committees and proceed to beg. All the leading industries of the city have representatives on the committee and will be thoroughly canvassed.

The committee adjourned subject to call of the Chairman. The local Executive Committee meet at the Sherman House tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock.

SIEGE OF PARIS.

THE NEW PANORAMA AND ITS PORTRAYALS.

The panorama of the siege of Paris, southeast corner of Wabash avenue and Hubbard court, was opened yesterday afternoon to the stockholders and members of the press. The picture is painted upon canvas sixty feet in width or hight, encircling the building. The spectator stands on the top of a house at Montretout and surveys the surrounding scene from its parapet on which photographs were taken by the artist a few days after the surrender. The house which has been greatly damaged by shells from the batteries is represented by actual timber. Its grounds are partly represented by graveled walks, natural earth, and trees, some broken and bearing seared leaves, others green and fresh. These objects blend so nicely with the colors of the canvas that it is almost impossible to tell where real nature ends and art begins. The beholder sees no picture such is the optical illusion. The hights, towers, hills, and fortifications touching the distant clouds to the imagination are real objects lying far away, whose outlines are indistinct in the hazy light. To the spectator the line of vision is bounded by the horizon, and the assertion that those towers are only forty-five feet instead of five miles distant seems like vandalism. The coloring is pale. In this respect the landscape is unnatural, but it is shown under abnormal conditions when wrapt in the leaden cloak of war. The air is filled with smoke from musket and cannon; and the ruins of the palace, for the scenes portrayed are those of Jan. 19, 1871, at the moment when the left wing of the French army, which had gone out to fight its way into the country and get bread for the people of the starving city, was establishing itself on the top of the plateau. The redoubt of Montretout, which lies within gunshot of the point of view, has just been taken, and the German prisoners are being marched away under escort. The pieces of the siege ordnance captured in the stronghold are being pulled over the wet ground almost axle-deep in the mud in which the horses bog to the knees.

The picture has a proper setting with regard to the points of the compass. Toward the north the spectator sees batteries of Mont Valérien protecting the march of the French reserves. Close to the base of the house upon which the spectator is standing the Fourth Regiment is reforming, while along the road to the east the column of Gen. Neel is advancing. Looking above their heads the spectator sees the River Seine, the race-course, the famous bridge, the Bois de Boulogne, with a bird's-eye view of the City of Paris, the most conspicuous sights of which are the Triumphal Arch, the dome of the new opera-house which strangely appears in the immediate neighborhood of Père-la-Chaise, the white tombstones of which stand forth in bold outline upon the side of dark, greenish hights. Just beneath the line of the horizon are the Hôtel des Invalides, the Soldiers' Hospital, the domes of the churches of Notre Dame and St. Sulpice and the Jewish Synagog. Out of the centre of the compact array of houses to the eastward arises a black cloud of smoke with a red base, which marks the place from whence the French were trying to engage the enemy's batteries upon the hights of St. Cloud toward the southwest. Boulogne lies just across the river from Montretout, and the shot-riddled steeples of its churches help to tell the story of the siege. The houses in the immediate neighborhood of the one from which the view is taken are barricaded, and the smoke is bursting from the windows and portholes which have been bored through the walls by rival cannon-shot. French soldiers in battalions and regiments are scattered over the open field toward the west and are marching against the Prussians and Germans, who hold the Park of St. Cloud, indicated by the tops of the trees which crown the nearest eminence, a thick column of smoke indicating the destruction of the palace.

The appointments for the exhibition are all complete and the doors will be thrown open to the general public today. The hanging of the picture and the circular building in which it is shown are similar to the Battle of Gettysburg panorama just across the street from it.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

AN OBLIGING PRISONER.

Joe Puskey has proved himself an obliging prisoner. He was indicted for the larceny of $9 from a countryman at Marley, Will County. After he stole the money he came to Chicago, was arrested, and held in jail for the last three months. The theft took place outside the county, the prosecuting witness could not be found, and, notwithstanding all these circumstances in his favor, which would ultimately have resulted in his liberation, he yesterday entered a plea of guilty before Judge Williamson. The court considered his willingness to acknowledge his guilt, and the fact that he saved the county the expense of a trial, and sentenced him to twenty days in the County Jail. Puskey thought he got off cheap and went back to prison rejoicing.

THE M'NAMARA GANG.

The McNamara gang has been finally disposed of. The last of its members who pleaded guilty, Kenole, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary by Judge Williamson. Final judgment was passed on the rest of the notorious band, and they will probably be taken to Joliet today. Their aggregate sentences figure up fifty-five years.

NOTES.

The trial of Edward F. Thomas and William G. Murphy for conspiracy to defraud Mrs. Kate Carberry by a questionable real-estate transaction was finished before Judge Anthony. The jury will return a sealed verdict this morning.

A jury was selected before Judge Williamson to try Lizzie Dalton for relieving Edgar Saint Marie of his watch and chain. From the prosecuting witness it was learned that his name was mispelled in the indictment, which defendant's lawyer considered good ground for dismissal of the cause, to which the court assented. The prisoner was held in $1,000 bail, however, until the grand jury reindicted her.

Eddy McCabe, another of the Scully gang of youthful criminals, was convicted of larceny. The jury found him 12 years of age, and he was remanded for sentence, together with his companions, who were tried before him.

THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

THE PROPOSED ADDITIONS WILL NOT BE MADE.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Exposition Company was held yesterday afternoon to decide as to their action with regard to the proposed addition to the building. After careful consideration of the question they decided to give up the idea of making any addition, and will simply renew the old foundations and reconstruct the wall on its original site, thus leaving things as they were. They have come to this decision not from any idea that the proposed addition would bring them into conflict with Judge Moran's injunction, but simply because they did not wish to raise any question whatever, and because they are required to hasten on their work of improvement and repair.

President Seeberger, on being asked his opinion, said: "We have decided to give up our twenty-five-foot extension, as we can't afford to wait. We must go ahead with our improvements, and can't afford to run the risk of any obstacles that may arise."

"We don't want to bring the city into any trouble," said Mr. J. Irving Pearce. "We would have liked to have the addition for the sake of increased exhibition space and the general symmetry of the building, but rather than raise any difficulty we have given up our project."

Secretary Reynolds remarked: "We have changed our plan, not from any idea of coming in collision with the court injunction, but simply because we did not wish to have any question raised in the matter."

"Did the city revoke the permit?"

"Certainly not—they did not need to, as we suspended the building operations of our own accord."

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

IT IS GOING TO BE ABATED.

Smoke Inspector Merki served summons on ten violators of the smoke ordinance yesterday—offenders who have been frequently notified to abate the nuisance, but did nothing because they believed the ordinance would be declared illegal. He said no fines would be remitted hereafter, and all assessed would be collected. The talk about the enforcement of the ordinance being an injury to the Illinois soft coal business was all nonsense. Very little of this coal, comparatively, was used in the city, and the enforcement of the ordinance had led several parties to use the coal, as it is cheaper and just as good as any other where a smoke-burner is used. Abating the nuisance was no longer an experiment, there being several devises which would effectually do it, but cooperation was necessary on the part of the engineer, no matter what device was adopted. Agents who said that if their burners were put in prosecution would cease, even if the chimneys did smoke, were liars, as offenders would be prosecuted so long as they violated the ordinance, even if they had a smoke-consumer attached to their boilers.

Edward Norton, F. S. Hanson, A. F. Cole, Dixon & Peterson, Frank Trunkey, and E. C. Chapin were before Justice C. J. White, and promised to abate the nuisances made by them within a week. The court told them if they didn't do so he would impose the full penalty of the law and continue fining them until they complied with the ordinance. The case against Cole was dismissed.

ACCIDENTS.

THE RECORD OF MISHAPS.

Mrs. Matilda Johnson, of No. 20 Hawthorne avenue, while dodging a moving engine on the Northwestern track at North Halsted-street crossing, fell into a ditch twelve feet deep and sprained her left leg severely.

August Johnson, 14 years old, while putting a belt on a pulley in Robinson's Plaiting Works, No. 258 Michigan street, got his left leg caught and broken below the knee.

Louis Steekug, whose home is at the corner of Canalport avenue and Blair street, fell from the breakwater at the foot of Twenty-first street, while fishing, and broke his right leg.

John Murphy, a boy 9 years of age, fell from a barrel wagon at the corner of Halsted and West Van Buren streets and one of the hind wheels passed over his back, severely injuring the spine. He was taken to his home, No. 67 North Market street.

Arthur Mitchell, the little son of Mr. Frederick Mitchell, the lawyer, was playing near a tub of boiling hot water, when he lost his balance and fell in. The entire upper part of his body and hands were painfully scalded, and he is lying in bed suffering fearful agony.

John Clark, 4 years old, was run over by a lumber-wagon driven by Thomas Gillany, and had his right leg broken. He was taken to his home, No. 855 Thirteenth place.

Edward Miller, a sailor on the schooner J. B. Lyon, lying off the Indiana street bridge, while standing near the hatch was struck by a steam bucket, which fractured his jaw and left wrist. He was taken to the Marine Hospital.

MORE "LIGHT" ON THE SUBJECT.

The creator of the Woolly Horse, the Cardiff Giant, Joyce Heth, the Missing Link, the Fejee Mermaid, the Aztec Children, can't stand the "Light of Asia."

A MODEST BEAST.

Forepaugh's little "white elephant" is a modest beast. It changes color every time it is spoken of.

Forepaugh is doing the biggest business of any circus that ever visited Chicago. The daily attendance has averaged 25,000.

Several thousand people were turned away from the Forepaugh show last night.

The late Family Sewing Machine we have just issued is guaranteed to sew faster, easier, and do superior work to any other. Singer Mfg. Co., 235 Wabash avenue.

Finest teeth, $8; filling half rates. Drs. McChesney.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.
ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Prof. Henry A. Mott, Government Chemist, says.
"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure.
"H. A. MOTT, Ph.D."

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued marriage licenses to the following couples yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
William W. Bryan, Maywood	24
Annie Larson, Maywood	18
Charles J. Crumb, Chicago	22
Ettie D. Martin, Chicago	22
Michael Weigand, Cicero	24
Elizabeth Ortloff, Cicero	20
Edward Ponsche, Chicago	21
Mary West, Chicago	20
John Wrogglesworth, Chicago	25
Mary Jane Frith, Chicago	24
John Schminnes, Chicago	28
Magdelena Simon, Chicago	20
Conrad Oswald, Chicago	49
Christine Rock, Chicago	44
Thomas Hearty, Lake	25
Margaret Wade, Lake	23
Charles Johnson, Chicago	24
Nellie White, Chicago	18
Thomas W. Soden, Chicago	27
Sarah Swanson, Chicago	24
John C. Ker, Quincy, Ill	27
Ada Collins, Chicago	20
Anton Bix, Chicago	29
Francesca Okun, Chicago	27
Heinrich Reher, Chicago	23
Johanna Druve, Chicago	20
George E. Baude, Chicago	23
Emma C. Henry, Chicago	19
William Liebrant, Chicago	28
Emma Eisenhut, Chicago	20
Frans Kauffeldt, Chicago	29
Emma Katow, Chicago	21
George S. Hamit, Chicago	30
Josephine Ahrett, Chicago	21
Thomas McKeon, Chicago	26
Sarah Gannon, Chicago	23
John Fornaciari, Chicago	29
Alice Riley, Chicago	19
James Bradley, Chicago	26
Julia Ann Robinson, Chicago	25
Philip Walker, Chicago	24
Georgie Powell, Chicago	23
Wilhelm Peters, Chicago	26
Mary Sourberry, Chicago	21
Tomaster Maat, Chicago	52
Mrs. Rena Wierenga, Chicago	48
Thomas W. Barrett, Chicago	21
Anna I. Higgins, Chicago	20
John Olsen, Chicago	29
Anna Dahlberg, Chicago	22
John Mettelmeier, Chicago	26
Minnie Smart, Chicago	21
Szymon Kowalkowsky, Chicago	23
Francesca Bardonska, Chicago	19
August Schuschewski, Chicago	28
Mathilda Mroski, Chicago	25
James Thorp, Chicago	28
Mary E. McDermott, Chicago	23
Louis Schweitzer, Chicago	25
Mary Sassenrath, Chicago	22

MARRIAGES.

DAVIS—LANE—At Rockford, Ill., June 18, by the Rev. A. W. Snyder, Mr. Richard L. Davis, of Chicago, and Miss Nannie M., daughter of Dr. R. P. Lane, of Rockford.

Baltimore, New Orleans, and Philadelphia papers please copy.

DEATHS.

LYNCH—Wednesday, June 18, at his residence, Michael, beloved son of Daniel and Ellen Lynch, and brother of the late Daniel Lynch, aged 34 years 10 months and 15 days.

Funeral Sunday, June 22, at 9 a. m., to All Saints' Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

DeCOSTA—June 19, David DeCosta, aged 29 days, infant son of Jacob and Ragna DeCosta, No. 224 Blue Island-av.

Funeral today from residence of grandparents, 525 West Madison-st., to Waldheim Cemetery.

McCLELLAND—June 18, at 7:30 a. m., Hugh McClelland, at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary McClelland, 105 West Thirteenth-st.

Funeral at 2 o'clock to Graceland.

McCARTHY—At 276 South Morgan-st., Thomas McCarthy, beloved husband of Bridget Sullivan, native of the Parish of Filemore, Cahirciveen, County Kerry, Ireland, aged 68 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SULLIVAN—June 15, at 137 Twenty-second-st., Patrick Sullivan, aged 65 years, of apoplexy.

The remains have been taken to the vault at Graceland Cemetery, and will be interred at 3 p. m. Friday, the 20th inst. Funeral services will be held at the grave. Friends of the family are invited.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Political.

A GRAND PICNIC AND EXCURSION WILL be given by the Young Men's Blaine and Logan Club to Willow Springs Grove Sunday, June 29, 1884. The train leaves the Union Depot, corner of Canal and Adams-sts., at 8:30 a. m. sharp. Tickets for the round trip 50 cents; for sale at Wolff's, corner of Madison and Halsted-sts., and at Hess Bros', 36 La Salle-st.

Miscellaneous.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE American Educational Aid Association today at 2 p. m., Club Room A Grand Pacific.

THE WOMAN'S GOSPEL TEMPERANCE Church, Noble and Ohio-sts. The Trustees have closed this church to all association meetings until further notice.

Apollinaris
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."
"Its purity offers the best security against the dangers which are common to most of the ordinary drinking waters."
London Medical Record.
ANNUAL SALE, 10 MILLIONS.
Of all Grocers, Druggists, & Min. Wat. Dealers.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

LARGE REDUCTION
IN THE COST OF
Apollinaris Water.
On notice being given to us we will collect empty APOLLINARIS bottles and pay for the same at the rate of
$2 for
50 large or 100 small.
FRANZ FALK BREWING CO'S DEPOT,
91 & 93 N. Union St.

ILLINOIS MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Public notice is hereby given that a decretal order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois was entered on the eleventh day of June, 1884, requiring all persons and corporations holding claims or demands against the Receivership of the Illinois Midland Railway Company or against the property of said Company in the custody of the Court, to present and make proof of such claims and demands to the undersigned, Special Commissioner, on or before the first day of September, A. D. 1884, and providing that all such claims which shall not be so presented shall be barred and estopped from payment out of or participation in the trust fund in the custody of the Court or the assets of said Receivership.

The above requirement does not apply to persons whose claims have heretofore been allowed by order of said Court, nor to employes of the several Receivers whose names appear on the pay-rolls.

Parties interested will be provided with instructions and blanks for proof of claims upon addressing the undersigned at Petersburg, Illinois.

N. W. BRANSON,
Special Commissioner.

CHEW POLICE

CANDY — Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

CIGARS — No smoker should be without a box of our celebrated "PITCH" BRAND of HAVANA CIGARS. Try them. J. B. NORTON & CO., 113 Dearborn-st. 130 Madison-st.

THE JULY CENTURY
Contains:
JOHN BRIGHT (with frontispiece portrait), by the editor of the "Fortnightly Review." A careful estimate of the career of the great Liberal leader.
ACADEMICAL DEGREES: Especially Honorary Degrees in the United States, by Ex-President Theodore D. Woolsey.
A GREEK PLAY AT CAMBRIDGE, with illustrations by Kenyon Cox.
THE KU KLUX KLAN: Its origin, growth, and disbandment. A remarkable paper on this mysterious organization.
SCENES OF HAWTHORNE'S ROMANCES, by Julian Hawthorne, with ten beautiful illustrations by Harry Fenn, of "The Wayside," "The Old Manse," and "Brook Farm."
RECENT ARCHITECTURE IN AMERICA, by Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer, with illustrations of the Metropolitan Opera-House, the Newport Casino, etc.—the second of a series of illustrated articles on the best and most characteristic work of the new school of American architecture.
CRUISING AROUND CAPE BRETON, by S. G. W. Benjamin, illustrated by Burns. An interesting travel paper on a picturesque region.
THE REVERSIBLE LANDSCAPE, by Frank R. Stockton. A humorous story of art of a "kind that cannot be too high."
THE STORY OF MYRA, by Julia D. Whiting. A pathetic love-story of New England life.
THE UNITED STATES PENSION-OFFICE, by Eugene V. Smalley.
LADY BARBERINA, by Henry James—conclusion of the new novelette.
DR. SEVIER, by George W. Cable, containing graphic descriptions of scenes in New Orleans just before the breaking out of the Rebellion.
In Topics of the Time are editorials on the Advertising Power of a Good Name, Dishonesty in Commerce and Politics, etc.; Open Letters on Recent American Poetry, Church Music, The Study of Acting in Paris and New York, Silk Culture at Home, etc. Also poems by Charles de Kay, the late Irwin Russell, John Vance Cheney, and others.
Price, 35 cents; $4.00 a year. Sold everywhere.
THE CENTURY CO., New York, N. Y.

FRAUD! CAUTION!
Many hotels and Restaurants refill the LEA & PERRINS' bottles with a spurious mixture and SERVE IT AS THE GENUINE Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

THE GREAT SAUCE
OF THE WORLD.
LEA & PERRINS'
Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to
EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."
SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, &c.
Lea & Perrins
Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Sold and used throughout the world.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.
NEW YORK.

SPRING
Is the season in which bad or poisoned blood is most apt to show itself. Nature, at this juncture, needs something to assist it in throwing off the impurities which have collected by the sluggish circulation of blood during the cold winter months. Swift's Specific is nature's great helper, as it is a purely vegetable alterative and tonic.
Rev. L. B. Paine, Macon, Ga., writes: "We have been using Swift's Specific at the orphans' home as a remedy for blood complaints, and as a general health tonic, and have had remarkable results from its use on the children and employees of the institution. It is such an excellent tonic, and keeps the blood so pure, that the system is less liable to disease. It has cured some of our children of scrofula."
W. H. Gilbert, druggist, Albany, Ga., writes: "We are selling large quantities of Swift's Specific for a spring alterative and general health tonic, and with the best results. It is now largely used as a preventive and cure for malaria. There are many remarkable evidences of its merit in this section."
Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to applicants.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.
New York office, 159 West Twenty-third-st.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.
This Friday Morning at 10 o'clock,
OUR REGULAR FURNITURE SALE!
An immense line of Chamber and Parlor Suits, 300 Br. and Ingrain Carpets, and a full line of
GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers,
80 and 82 Randolph-st.

ART SALE
EXTRAORDINARY!
THE GREAT SALE OF
Oriental Carpets, Rugs, &c.,
WILL BE CONTINUED
This Morning at 11 o'clock,
And Afternoon at 3 o'clock,
At 215 Wabash-av.
Mr. B. SCOTT JR. will conduct the sale.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers,
80 and 82 Randolph-st.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
For Our Regular Saturday's Sale
We will have an immense stock second-hand
FURNITURE
And General Household Goods,
Carpets, Bedding, &c., &c. Wait for it.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

KRANZ'S 'Paris Glaces.'
Something entirely NEW. Superior to all other fine confections. ONLY of KRANZ, 80 State-st.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE
99 Madison-st.
Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

THE WENTWORTH,
NEWCASTLE, N. H.
[Railroad Station, Portsmouth, N. H.]
Open June 28. Accommodations for 500 guests. More attractions than any other seaside resort on the Atlantic coast. House contains every modern appliance, spacious rooms, best of beds, large dining halls for music and dancing, fine orchestra of ... pieces; has bowling and billiard rooms, ... boating, fishing, and bathing; steam yacht for excursions, sail and row-boats, and coaching and livery stables newly furnished with the best stock, harnesses, and carriages. An elegant Tally Ho coach with London-made harnesses, and splendid ... six bays; the finest turnout in the country. Electric lights illuminate the grounds. Telegraph ... the house. New York and Boston stock reports received hourly. The Wentworth is reached by the Eastern Railroad in one hour and fifty minutes from Boston. Four hours' ride from Fabyan House by way of White Mountain Notch and North Conway. The Seashore Express, with elegant Pullman cars, leaving Boston at 3:15 p. m. and Portsmouth at 7:... will make the run between Boston and Portsmouth in one hour and thirty-five minutes. Coaches of the hotel are always in waiting at Portsmouth.
GEORGE F. THOMPSON, Manager.

MEMPHREMAGOG HOUSE,
Newport, Vermont.
Will open June 1st. Has accommodations for ... guests. Is delightfully situated on the Lake, the pure atmosphere being particularly favorable for those afflicted with hay fever or malarial troubles. First-class orchestra; drives delightful; scenery unsurpassed; good boating. Is on direct line between Montreal, Quebec, White Mountains, and Boston. Best way to reach this favorite resort is via Michigan Central Grand Pleasure Tours, represented by L. D. Hensner, 67 Clark-st., Chicago.
Terms, $3 to $3.50 per day; $12.50 to $17.50 per week. Send for circular. W. F. BOWMAN, Manager.
Formerly proprietor from 18.. to 18..

Fountain Spring House,
WAUKESHA, WIS.
This popular house having been thoroughly overhauled and put in first-class order, will open for the season WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1884. For rooms and terms apply to
ALBERT CLEVELAND, Manager.

Virginia Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.,
Are now open for guests. Accommodations first-class. Baths vary in temperature from 78° to 110° Faht. The efficacy of these waters in the treatment of various chronic diseases, such as Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and affections of the Skin, Kidney, Liver, and Uterus is established by an experience of a century. Board $4 per day; $25 per week. For further information, or pamphlets, address
M. MUSTOE, General Manager.

THORN MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Arden Cottage and Wentworth Hall,
JACKSON ... New Hampshire,
In the Heart of the White Mountains.
Open from June 1 to Nov. 1. Accommodates 200 guests. Telephone, telegraph, steam heat, open fireplaces, electric bells, and every convenience for the comfort and pleasure of guests. Buy tickets to Glen Station, P. & O. R. R., three miles from house, where coaches will be waiting. Send for circular and diagram of rooms. M. C. WENTWORTH, Prop.

Maplewood Hotel and Cottages,
Maplewood (White Mountains), N. H.
Open June to November. Accommodation for 500 guests. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Atmosphere pure and dry. Pure water. O. D. SEAVEY, Manager.

STOCKTON HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
Season of 1884 opens June 21. Unexcelled in all its appointments. Finest beach in the world.
JAMES McCLELLAN, Proprietor, formerly of the Logan House, Altoona, Pa., and Bryn Mawr Hotel. For terms, etc., address Cape May, or the Philadelphia office, No. 49 South Third-st.

THE KENSINGTON,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
This beautifully located and first-class hotel will commence its third season June 14. Being a few hundred feet from the thoroughfare on Union-av.—the finest drive in Saratoga—and overlooking Congress Park makes it especially desirable for families.
JAMES H. RODGERS, Owner and Proprietor; also proprietor Coleman House, New York, and Erie Railway Dining Hall, Hornellsville, N. Y.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Opens June 28th.
THE LEADING HOTEL. Augmented Orchestra. Electric Bells, Electric Lights, Superior ... and attendance. HENRY W. ANDREWS, Lessee.

SINCLAIR HOUSE,
BETHLEHEM, N. H.
Open June 1. Accommodates 300 guests.
DURGIN & ..., Proprietors.

PLEASANT POINT HOUSE,
GREEN LAKE, WIS.
For terms, circulars, and any information, apply to JAMES L. ROSS, 161 La Salle-st.

THE MANSION, Atlantic City, N. J.
The largest hotel. Open all the year. All modern improvements. CHAS. McGLADE, Prop'r.

Removal of Wrecks in Harbor at New Orleans, Louisiana.
(Advertisement.)
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 3 South Rampart-st.,
NEW ORLEANS, La., June 13, 1884.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., July 14, 1884, for removal of the following wrecks in the harbor at New Orleans, La.:

Steamship Gresham, now lying in the Mississippi River, in line with Ninth-st., City of New Orleans.

Ship Ailsa, now lying in the Mississippi River, between Sixth and Washington-sts., City of New Orleans.

Steamship General Grant, now lying in the Mississippi River, in front of wharf between Toulouse and Jefferson-sts., City of New Orleans.

Bidders must be ready to enter into contract within ten (10) days after notification of award of contract, and file bond for same within ten (10) days after signing contract.

For blank forms, specifications, or further information apply at this office.

AMOS STICKNEY,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13, 1884.

Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 12 o'clock m., Friday, June 27, 1884, for furnishing supplies, consisting mainly of meats, provisions, groceries, dry goods, shoes, drugs, paints, hardware, fuel, lumber, etc., for the use of the Government Hospital for the Insane, near Washington, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Blank forms of proposals, schedules of items and estimated quantities, specifications and instructions to bidders will be furnished upon application to the department.

H. M. TELLER, Secretary.

U. S. and German Mail Semi-Weekly Steamers.
Hamburg-American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH (London), CHERBOURG (Paris), and HAMBURG. Saturday Steamers to Hamburg direct.
FROM NEW YORK.
Gellert ... July 17 | Rhaetia ...
Bohemia ... July 19 | Wieland ...
Westphalia ... July 24 | Suevia ...
Rates: First Cabin, $..., and $.... Steerage, $.... Prepaid steerage tickets, $18. Excursion rates greatly reduced. Send for "Tourist Gazette."
C. B. RICHARD & CO., Gen. Pass. Agts., 61 B'wy, N. Y.
CHAS. KOZMINSKI & CO., Gen. West. Agts.,
170 Washington-st., Chicago.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry from New York every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second, $.... Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & Co.,
53 Broadway, N. Y., and 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

PARTIES FOR EUROPE
Should take a Brunswick Berth, in use exclusively on the INMAN STEAMSHIP LINE.
These berths keep perfectly level under all conditions of weather, affording perfect rest and comfort at night, thus doing away with many of the discomforts of ocean travel. INMAN S. S. CO. (Limited), No. 1 Broadway, New York, or F. C. BROWN, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago.

RUPTURE CURED.
DR. PARKER—DEAR SIR: I am free to say I was discouraged when I called to see you. For ten months all truss adjusters had failed to hold my rupture, which was scrotal hernia, much larger than a goose egg. Thanks to your superior skill and ... Truss, I now consider myself as sound as I ever was, not having worn a truss for more than a year, and often lifting in and out of wagons weighing ... pounds or more. My age is 59 years.
L. S. HODGE,
Residence 589 West Jackson-st.
Aug. 25, 1883.
Dr. A. H. Parker, President of Truss Co., Office and Factory, 58 State-st., Chicago.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Michigan Safe-Blowers Obtain ... Thousand Dollars in Cash ... Securities.

Two Heavy Burglaries—Mrs. K... Her Ancient Swain—Three Ex...sionists Drowned.

A Murderer's Execution Delayed—Ho... New Albany, Ind.—Matrimonial ... —Self-Destruction.

ILLINOIS.

THE ADAMS MURDER TRIAL.

DECATUR, Ill., June 19.—[Special.] ... ence for the defense in the John ... was given today. Milton Adams ... of the Maroa Town Board, test... murdered man, Joseph Cooper ... officer half a block and had a kni... hand, when the two men exchan... words; Cooper advanced on Adams ... and finally the officer fired. ... standing several feet away; ... Cooper say, before the shot was ... No one else heard the statem... Lowrey testified that he met ... Decatur the day of the shooting, wh... him, "John Adams don't li... bothers m I'll kill him." ... closed this evening, and Judge D... of Covington, Ind., opened the argum... people. He was followed by C. C. ... defense. The case will be given to ... morrow evening.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

QUINCY, Ill., June 19.—[Special] ... Blutgut, a prominent wholesale liq... went out into the suburbs and atte... cide by cutting his throat. It is b... will recover.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

HILLSBORO, Ill., June 19.—[Sp...] William Dripps, a prominent an... farmer residing southwest of here, ... by lightning this morning and insta...

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 19.—... The Secretary of State today issu... of incorporation to the organizers ... following new companies: The Ame... Glass Manufacturing Company a... capital stock $100,000, to manufactu... and fancy furniture and all kinds o... toys; incorporators, August Fr... Whipple, C. D. Hook, and others ... Lion Range Iron Company of C... line for and work iron, capital stock ... incorporators, Gordon H. Gile, Jam... ing, and R. H. MacFarland. The ... ance Valve Manufacturing Compan... to, capital stock $500,000; incorpor... ren B. Reaser, T. J. Cooper, and J... The Curved Slot Link Manufacturin... at Chicago, to manufacture mac... other articles in which the curv... principle can be used, capital stoc... incorporators, William A. Butters, ... Wright, and R. W. Gifford.

BURGLARS AT SHELBYVILLE.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., June 19.—[Spe...] night there were four burglaries ... and excitement is at fever heat. A ... company is being organized to ru... burglars.

INDIANA.

EXTENSIVE BURGLARY.

ELKHART, Ind., June 19.—[Special] ... ing, through the back door and ... panel burglars got into Michael L... ing store last night and carried off ... the value of $1,500.

WHOSE MONEY WAS IT?

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 19.—... Edward Baker, a Frenchman, ... the police this morning that he ... robbed of $1,125 by a woman nam... tonia Kizer and her reputed bro... says he met the woman in Buffal... promised to marry her. They c... city in order to arrange the guar... Mrs. Kizer's infant child, and y... tered into a written contract to ... evening, Baker says, Mrs. Kizer go... of the money, and this morning ... brother were missing. From othe... is learned that Baker and Mrs. ... quarreling yesterday, at which time ... that the money was the proceeds o... her personal property, and not ... longed to him. The woman is 27, ... is nearly twice as old.

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

... The Supreme Court today re... Koerner case, with instructions ... prisoner into court and resentence ... Andrew Koerner was sentenced in ... Criminal Court to be hanged June ... murder. The court holds that the ... quiring that 100 days shall elapse ... sentence and the execution of ... mandatory and must be complied ... conviction is not disturbed in ... Koerner will be resentenced and h... the Governor interferes, which ... stood he will not do. Judge No... only ninety days between senten... tion.

HOMICIDE AT NEW ALBANY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 19.—... colored, was shot last night at ... Ind., by his wife. After killing ... locked up the house and wen... gave herself up this morning, and ... husband forced her to kill him ... ment.

THREE PERSONS DROWNED.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 19.—[S...] night two young colored women, ... and Anna Pheilx, excursionists ... Two States, fell into the riv... drowned. Sam Payton, an excur... same boat, four miles below Owe... overboard and was drowned. T... not recovered.

SINGULAR AND FATAL AC...

HAMMOND, Ind., June 19.—[Sp...] while the men who were at wor... were returning for dinner the t... racing. Jack Clary was throw... fence and injured, from the ef... he died in an hour and a half. H... ers living in Chicago. He had ... mond several years. He was a ... band.

WISCONSIN.

A LARGE HAUL.

MANITOWOC, Wis., June 19... Burglars were at work in this ci... They stole the necessary tools ... smith-shop and visited a store, ... and a saloon. They were only s... latter place, where they manag... with $600.

DEATH OF MRS. CHLOE ...

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., June 1... Mrs. Chloe Buell, wife of Maj. I... the earliest settlers in Walwort... laid at rest here today at the ... 86 years.

VOSS—SCHROEDER.

WATERTOWN, Wis., June ... The Rev. Julius Voss, pastor o... Church at Peshtigo, Wis., ... Schroeder, daughter of ex-Ald. ... were married this evening at ... bride's parents, the Rev. J. H... forming the ceremony.

KANSAS.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE C...

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., June ... The remains of Col. Platt lay ... guard of honor at the Fort Le... last night. The funeral servic... ... by Bishop Vail and Ch... Stout, after which the remai... to the depot by six compan... party will arrive at Chicago a... afternoon en route for West Poi...

IOWA.

SELF-DESTRUCTION.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., June ... E. P. Gerger, a resident of ... County, Ill., died in the c... place today. The deceased w... morning of the 18th inst. ly... lumber yards with an ugly ... inflicted by his own hand... charge of by the authoriti... wound was dressed was com... safekeeping. Last night he ... attempt to out his throat with ... succeeded in making a ...

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Michigan Safe-Blowers Obtain Ten Thousand Dollars in Cash and Securities.

Two Heavy Burglaries—Mrs. Kiser and Her Ancient Swain—Three Excursionists Drowned.

A Murderer's Execution Delayed—Homicide at New Albany, Ind.—Matrimonial Events —Self-Destruction.

ILLINOIS.

THE ADAMS MURDER TRIAL.

DECATUR, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—The evidence for the defense in the John Q. Adams case was given today. Milton Adams, President of the Maroa Town Board, testified that the murdered man, Joseph Cooper, followed the officer half a block and had a knife open in his hand, when the two men exchanged sharp words; Cooper advanced on Adams several times, and finally the officer fired. John Dix was standing several feet away; he heard Cooper say, before the shot was fired, "I'll do it." No one else heard the statement. John Mercy testified that he met Cooper in Decatur the day of the shooting, when Cooper said to him, "John Adams don't like me. If he bothers me I'll kill him." The defense closed this evening, and Judge Davidson, of Covington, Ind., opened the argument for the people. He was followed by C. C. Clark, of the defense. The case will be given to the jury tomorrow evening.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

QUINCY, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—J. W. Hodges, a prominent wholesale liquor dealer, went out into the suburbs and attempted suicide by cutting his throat. It is believed he will recover.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

HILLSBORO, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—Mr. William Dripps, a prominent and wealthy farmer residing southwest of here, was struck by lightning this morning and instantly killed.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the organizers of the following new companies: The American Santa Claus Manufacturing Company at Chicago, capital stock $100,000, to manufacture cabinet and fancy furniture and all kinds of children's toys; incorporators, August Fritz, Henry Thipple, C. D. Hook, and others. The Verdigris Range Iron Company of Chicago, to mine for and work iron, capital stock $5,000,000; incorporators, Gordon H. Gile, James H. Whaley, and E. C. Mumford. The Delasser Balance Valve Manufacturing Company at Chicago, capital stock $500,000; incorporators, Warren B. Reaser, T. J. Cooper, and J. B. Cooper. The Curved Slot Link Manufacturing Company of Chicago, to manufacture machinery and other articles in which the curved-slot-link principle can be used, capital stock $500,000; incorporators, William A. Butters, William F. Wright, and E. W. Gifford.

BURGLARS AT SHELBYVILLE.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—Last night there were four burglaries in this city, and excitement is at fever heat. A local horse company is being organized to run down the burglars.

INDIANA.

EXTENSIVE BURGLARY.

ELKHART, Ind., June 19.—[Special.]—By boring through the back door and taking out a panel burglars got into Michael Levy's clothing store last night and carried off clothing to the value of $1,500.

WHOSE MONEY WAS IT?

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 19.—[Special.]—Edward Baker, a Frenchman, complained to the police this morning that he had been robbed of $1,125 by a woman named Mrs. Annis Kizer and her reputed brother. Baker says he met the woman in Buffalo, where he promised to marry her. They came to this city in order to arrange the guardianship of Mrs. Kizer's infant child, and yesterday entered into a written contract to wed. Last evening, Baker says, Mrs. Kizer got possession of the money, and this morning she and her brother were missing. From other sources it is learned that Baker and Mrs. Kizer were quarreling yesterday, at which time she claimed that the money was the proceeds of the sale of her personal property, and not a dollar belonged to him. The woman is 27, while Baker is nearly twice as old.

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

The Supreme Court today remanded the Warner case, with instructions to bring the prisoner into court and resentence him. Andrew Koerner was sentenced in the Marion Criminal Court to be hanged June 27 for wife-murder. The court holds that the statute requiring that 100 days shall elapse between the sentence and the execution of a criminal is mandatory and must be complied with. The conviction is not disturbed in any way, and Koerner will be resentenced and hanged unless the Governor interferes, which it is understood he will not do. Judge Norton allowed only ninety days between sentence and execution.

HOMICIDE AT NEW ALBANY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 19.—Edward Butler, colored, was shot last night at New Albany, Ind., by his wife. After killing him the wife locked up the house and went to bed. She gave herself up this morning, and said that her husband forced her to kill him by cruel treatment.

THREE PERSONS DROWNED.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 19.—[Special.]—Last night two young colored women, Mary Waters and Anna Thelit, excursionists on the steamer Two States, fell into the river and were drowned. Sam Payton, an excursionist on the same boat, four miles below Owensboro jumped overboard and was drowned. The bodies were not recovered.

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT.

RAYMOND, Ind., June 19.—[Special.]—Today while the men who were at work on the road were returning for dinner the teamsters were racing. Jack Clary was thrown against the fence and injured, from the effects of which he died in an hour and a half. He has two sisters living in Chicago. He had lived in Hammond several years. He was a native of Ireland.

WISCONSIN.

A LARGE HAUL.

MANITOWOC, Wis., June 19.—[Special.]—Burglars were at work in this city last night. They stole the necessary tools from a blacksmith-shop and visited a store, the post-office, and a saloon. They were only successful at the latter place, where they managed to get away with $600.

DEATH OF MRS. CHLOE BUELL.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., June 19.—[Special.]—Mrs. Chloe Buell, wife of Maj. Ira Buell, one of the earliest settlers in Walworth County, was laid at rest here today at the advanced age of 86 years.

VOSS—SCHROEDER.

WATERTOWN, Wis., June 19.—[Special.]—The Rev. Julius Voss, pastor of the Lutheran Church at Pesntigo, Wis., and Miss Lena Schroeder, daughter of ex-Ald. O. L. Schroeder, were married this evening at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. J. H. Brockman performing the ceremony.

KANSAS.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE COL. PLATT.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 19.—[Special.]—The remains of Col. Platt lay in state with a guard of honor at the Fort Leavenworth Chapel last night. The funeral services were held today by Bishop Vail and Chaplains Davy and Mott, after which the remains were escorted to the depot by six companies. The funeral party will arrive at Chicago at 2:30 Friday afternoon en route for West Point.

IOWA.

SELF-DESTRUCTION.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., June 19.—[Special.]—R. P. Gerger, a resident of Roseville, Warren County, Ill., died in the county jail of this place today. The deceased was first found on the morning of the 18th inst. lying in one of the prisoner yards with an ugly gash in his throat inflicted by his own hand. He was taken in charge of by the authorities, and after his wound was dressed was committed to jail for safekeeping. Last night he made another attempt to cut his throat with a case-knife and succeeded in making a bad wound. Afterwards he was seized with convulsions, and died in one of the spasms. From a letter found on his body it appears that he has a family living at Roseville, Ill.

MICHIGAN.

HEAVY ROBBERY.

DETROIT, Mich., June 19.—The safe of J. Collins, in the Township of Peck, Salanac County, was blown open by burglars last night, and $10,000 in cash and securities stolen. No clew to the thieves.

HARTMAN—BARNES.

COLDWATER, Mich., June 19.—[Special.]—Miss Emma Barnes, daughter of the Rev. Dr. F. Barnes, of this city, and Carroll S. Hartman, of Grand Rapids, were married at the residence of the bride's parents in this city today. The residence was crowded with friends, many of whom were present from Grand Rapids and Battle Creek. The presents were the most numerous and costly. The bridal couple departed for Grand Rapids.

MINNESOTA.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN ACTOR.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 19.—Wood Benson, a veteran actor, aged 70 years, appeared as Phineas Flamm in "Jacquino," with Miss Vickers and Mr. Rogers last night, and died at 11 o'clock today from dropsy complicated with pneumonia. His home is in Philadelphia, and his company is in St. Paul.

THE NURSERYMEN.

Proceedings at the Second Day's Session.

The second day's session of the American Association of Nurserymen was opened yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, M. A. Hunt, presiding. The report of the Treasurer, A. R. Whitney, showed receipts for the last year of $505, and expenditures of $289.

Reports from States were continued from the preceding day.

Mr. Hoag, of California, referred to the interest the State had taken in the question of studying insects hurtful to horticulturists. Beyond that he made no report.

D. E. Peters, of Kansas, made a favorable report from that State, remarking that pear and cherry trees were being planted freely.

S. B. Lewis reported that the small-fruit prospect was excellent in Michigan.

In Minnesota J. S. Gibbs reported that the nursery stock was in excellent condition, the only scarcity being in grapes and cherries.

M. J. Pullman, of Missouri, said that the stock was looking remarkably well. The increase, he thought, of stock over last year was about as follows: Peaches, 5 per cent; cherries, 40 per cent; dwarf pears, 100 per cent; grapevines, 50 per cent; plums, 15 per cent; apricots, 15 per cent; and evergreens, 90 per cent.

J. T. Lovett, of New Jersey, reported that peaches were not as plentiful as last year, apples were scarce, pears medium, and the supply of cherry and plum trees small. There was an increase of fully 25 per cent in grapevines.

From New York it was reported that small fruits were plentiful, cherry stock short, apples same, and peaches fair.

A member of the New York delegation then offered a resolution that it be the duty of the Vice-Presidents from the various States to see that reports of stock are made in writing and fully report the quantity of stock maturing for the coming fall trade and that a separate report be made of all yearling stock.

This was agreed to.

Ohio reported that there was a full supply of apples, the same of peaches, cherries fair, and plums short. The supply of small fruits was largely increased over last year.

Pennsylvania reported the supply of apple stock about the same as last year; peaches good, pears few, cherries light, and small fruits about the average.

Tennessee reported 200,000 peach trees for sale, while there was a light supply of small fruits.

In Texas peaches showed an increase of 10 per cent and of apples and grapes 50 per cent.

There was a larger planting in Virginia, while in Wisconsin there was a smaller supply than last year.

N. H. Albaugh, of Tadmore, O., read a paper upon "Budding and Grafting, and the Influence of Stock on Bud and Graft."

This was followed by W. A. T. Stratton, of Petaluma, Cal., who offered a paper upon the roses of California. Without reading it was ordered to be printed. The same action was taken with a paper entitled "What Shall We Plant and What Shall We Put on the Market," by Samuel Foster, of Muscatine, Ia.

T. C. Plumb, of Wisconsin, read a paper on "The Climatic Conditions of 1883 on the Apple Crop."

The association then took a recess until afternoon.

At the afternoon session Mr. Parker Earl, of Carbondale, Ill., spoke in regard to the coming World's Fair at New Orleans, with especial reference to horticulture. The managers are spending over $100,000 in this department and are constructing one of the largest conservatories in the world. There will be room for the display of about 25,000 dishes of fruits and 40,000 square feet of space for the exhibition of plants. He therefore urged the importance of preparing for this exhibition in the interest of themselves and of horticulture. There were fully $100,000 to be awarded in prizes, so that any effort made would be fully repaid in a pecuniary view.

Mr. Gibbs, of Minnesota, and Mr. Barry, of New York, advocated a generous exhibition by nurserymen at New Orleans.

An invitation was received from the Illinois Central Railroad to visit Pullman today. This was accepted and it was announced that the train would leave the Central depot at 9 a. m.

Chicago was selected as the place for holding the next annual meeting.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Edward Sanders, Chicago; First Vice-President, Col. U. B. Pearsall, Fort Scott, Kas.; Secretary, D. W. Beadle, Galena, Ill.; Treasurer, A. R. Whitney, Franklin Grove, Ill.; Executive Committee, S. D. Willard, Geneva, N. Y., T. V. Munson, Denison, Tex., and S. M. Bayless, St. Louis.

J. R. Johnson, of Dallas, Tex., read a paper upon "Our Work a Necessity." He spoke of its importance as one of the most necessary avocations in life.

This was followed by a paper by Peter Henderson, of New York, upon "Success in Advertising." He advocated generous and persistent advertising. He believed, however, that it never paid for a nurseryman to exaggerate the quality of his goods. People soon find that the truth has not been told, and they will consequently cease to patronize the man who has deceived them. When a person has once started advertising it will not do to stop. He denounced newspapers which lied about their circulation, and urged his fellow horticulturists to look carefully to the medium they used to make known to the public their wares. He did not consider advertising by catalogs and books as profitable, believing that newspapers were the best mediums.

Brief remarks upon the subject were made by Messrs. Sanders, Orange Judd, and Dr. Schroeder.

The afternoon session was closed with a paper by John Thorp, of Queens, N. Y., upon "Artificial Fertilization; Its Bearing on Varieties of Today," after which there was an adjournment until evening.

The evening session was not so largely attended as those of the morning and afternoon.

Eugene Sanders, of Chicago, read a paper upon "The Pioneer Nurserymen and Florist, Past and Future." The paper was a review of the work of the early nurserymen and florists of the country. He spoke especially of Samuel Brooks, who came to Chicago fifty years ago from England, and who really started the nursery business here. He was one of the old style, but the pioneer of the future was a man of capital and brains, and eagerly takes hold of all new ideas and inventions.

A number of questions were submitted for discussion, the first being "In what way can Northern market-gardeners best compete with those of more southern latitudes who market their produce with us?"

T. V. Munson, of Texas, suggested that to his mind the best answer he could give was for the Northerners to go South.

Col. Colman, of St. Louis, said the competition was a fact, and the Northern man had no show except by going to the Southern States. The only way to compete was in planting the later varieties of fruits. Another way was to plant fruits and vegetables which will take the place of Southern products when the latter go out of season.

J. C. Plumb, of Wisconsin, said there were two sides to the question. Money was made in his State by market-gardening, the supply being grown for the winter market mainly.

The second question, "Is the use of artificial fertilizers in the nursery profitable?" only drew out a few remarks, the tenor of which was that stable manure was preferable.

The next question, "Is the abolition of import duties on nursery stock beneficial or otherwise to the nurseries of the country?" was not discussed.

"Can any means be devised by this association for the better protection of the nurseryman's best friend—the planter?"

Mr. Munson, of Texas, condemned the practice of imposing upon planters through the medium of false pictures. Nurserymen should be honest in their representations.

Mr. H. Colman considered that the only way to prevent these frauds was to educate the farmer to a higher standard and that should be the duty of the nurserymen. It is only the unreading farmers who were swindled. An educated man could not be duped by sharpers.

The following offered by I. N. Hoag, of California, was adopted:

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this convention the best interests of the nursery, floral, and horticultural industries of the country will be greatly enhanced by a general exhibition of the products of such industries at the World's Exposition at New Orleans in 1884-'85; therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly favor such exhibition, and pledge ourselves individually and collectively to exert our influence to have our respective States fully represented in these departments of industry at such exposition.

The convention then adjourned.

THE CALUMET ROAD.

Arguments Presented to the Hyde Park Trustees.

The Hyde Park Village Board of Trustees held a special meeting Wednesday evening, the order of business being the further consideration in open meeting of the proposed ordinance granting a right of way on Cottage Grove avenue to the Chicago & Lake Calumet Railway Company. A number of protesting property-owners were present in their own behalf, and were also represented by counsel. President George H. Roest and Ald. D. L. Shorey represented the interests of the company. Formal protests from property-owners were presented and read. Other documents, some of them favoring the proposed grant, were also presented. The most noticeable of these was the following from Henry D. Lloyd: "As the owner of 16½ acres on Sixty-third street, one block east of Cottage Grove avenue, I wrote to the preceding Council, urging that the proposed ordinance down Cottage Grove avenue should be drawn so as to fully protect the rights of person and property along the route. Allow me now to say in my own interest, and that of other resident and property-owners of Hyde Park, that the ordinance now before you seems to me to be unnecessarily exacting in some particulars, and may make the enterprise so unattractive that capital will not undertake it. It would be nothing short of a public calamity if the prospect of rapid transit, which will give Hyde Park thousands of new residents, bring new business to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars a year to its grocers, butchers, etc., etc., and adds millions to its property value, should now be defeated. The new road will for some time run at a loss, while it is developing its business. There is competition so close to it on either side that nothing like monopoly profits are likely, and no profits at all are likely for years. It is the duty of the Trustees to protect the public: the provisions for compensation where property is damaged; for gates at crossings; for a high fence to shut out the railroad from the view of the owners; for the regular running of the road, are all proper. But to go beyond the protection of the people and property and exact an outright contribution from this corporation towards the expenses of the town, as in one requirement that the railroad company should sewer Cottage Grove avenue, seems to me illogical and oppressive. I can see no more reason why the railroad that uses the street should sewer it than the milkmen who drive their wagons over it should be compelled to do so. Let the railroad do its share, as well as other taxpayers do. To ask more is too much, and to ask too much is to deprive ourselves of rapid transit. The proposed regulation of fares seems unwise to me. With the Illinois Central on one side, and the Rock Island & Lake Shore on the other side, there will always be competition enough to prevent extortionate rates. At the small, would suggest that the charter stipulate only that the new road charge no more for similar distances than the Illinois Central or the Rock Island. The large unoccupied territory, which has for so many years been paying taxes and yielding assessments with no return, has a right to this rapid transit, and the minority who are clamoring against it, and who will be indemnified for every cent of damage they will suffer, should not be allowed to deprive Hyde Park of its inestimable advantages. Finally all Hyde Park will get benefit of the new line added to the lake. If the new company is another corporation than the Illinois Central, its fares, its rate of speed, its accommodations will all compete with the Illinois Central and stimulate it to better service. And, if the new charter is to go to the Illinois Central, only a new fork or branch will come so near the suburban lines to Englewood as to be in sharp competition with them. Any effects so produced on the new branch will be transmitted to the main line, which must have everything the branch has, and in this way the whole road will be brought into close competitive relations with other suburban roads, and all Hyde Park will receive corresponding advantages."

C. R. Allen, a resident on Cottage Grove avenue, asked that the following questions be answered:

Who are the officers of the Chicago & Lake Calumet Railway Company? What is the capital stock? How much of it has been put in, and how much is now in its treasury? Who are the stockholders? What connection has the road which gives the privilege with the Chicago? If any, is it theirs by contract or by ownership? With what road is the connection, and what are the terms of it?

H. D. Lloyd said that the board were the Trustees of the whole of Hyde Park, not of any one section or street. So they were representatives of Cottage Grove avenue alone. He wished to call their attention to the fact that more than one-half of the property-owners on that street were in favor of the road. On what grounds was this measure opposed? Was it because it would not increase the population of the village? No. Was it because it would not add millions to the value of property? No. Was it because it would not increase the business of the tradesmen now established and those to come? No. Was it because it would not benefit the people of Chicago who were looking for outside homes? No. Was it because of damages? No, for the law provided indemnification. There were five square miles of territory, paying thousands of dollars of taxes, inaccessible and practically unsettled. This territory was capable of supporting a population of 500,000 people. If the eyes were put upon the map it would be seen that population and development followed the lines of the railroads. The Illinois Central, Rock Island, Lake Shore, and Northwestern were familiar examples. The cry of ruin was undoubtedly sincere but exaggerated. The cry was the same when the street-cars were laid on State street and Wabash avenue, and the benefit was now apparent to all. It was said that a steam railroad would ruin the avenue. This was a mistake, as was shown by any number of instances, especially in Eastern cities located on trunk railroads. Boston, Brooklyn, New York, and Philadelphia had all recently thrown open their streets to promote rapid transit. If the argument of ruin to property should prevail there would be no parks, no streets, no improvements. The main question was, Was it advantageous to Hyde Park as a whole? If it were, the interests of the minority must yield to the interests of the majority.

Col. Crosby, Col. Kennicott, W. W. Mellhany, E. S. Jennison, and others spoke in opposition to the ordinance.

A. B. McChesney, James H. Andrews, George F. Harding, George Robbins, and others favored the ordinance.

An adjournment was made without a decision.

STANLEY OUT ON BAIL.

CLEVELAND, O., June 18.—[Special.]—Isaac A. Stanley, the embezzling teller of the National Bank of Commerce, was taken before United States Commissioner White this afternoon on the charge of abstracting from the bank's funds $25,000, the sum the Directors decided to name in the prosecution. According to agreement, Stanley waived examination and was bound over to the October term of the United States Court in the sum of $15,000. Bail not being forthcoming, Stanley was taken back to jail, but at a late hour this evening Charles O. Scott and H. F. Carleton appeared and signed the bond, and the prisoner was released. Moon and Schwartz, the brokers, are still in custody, unable to procure bondsmen. The former takes his captivity very much to heart.

MINNESOTA TOTAL ABSTAINERS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 18.—[Special.]—The annual convention of the Total Abstinence Union of Minnesota was opened here this morning with representatives from nearly every portion of the State. After the appointment of a Committee on Credentials the convention adjourned to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, where there was a celebration of high mass by the Rev. Father Shanley, of St. Paul. The services occupied an hour, when the congregation was dismissed, the preaching of the sermon announced being postponed in consequence of the non-arrival of Bishop Spalding, of Peoria. This afternoon there was a grand parade of over 600 men in uniform in line, and a banquet at the Market-Hall.

MANUAL TRAINING.

Anniversary Exercises of the Chicago School—The Results Achieved.

Addresses by Director Belfield and John Eaton, Commissioner of Education.

The anniversary exercises of the Chicago Manual-Training School were held last evening at the school, corner of Michigan avenue and Fourteenth street. Among the audience of 300 women and men were Murry Nelson, William T. Baker, George C. Clarke, J. W. McGenniss, James W. Ela, Charles H. Ham, Superintendent Howland, Horatio L. Wait, the Rev. Dr. Gilbert, John Crerar, Nathan Corwith, the Rev. Dr. Burroughs, Anson Stager, John M. Clark, E. G. Keith, J. W. Doane, Frank Gilbert, A. F. Seeberger, William A. Fuller, Augustus Jacobson, George F. Bissell, Joel D. Harvey, O. S. A. Sprague, and A. W. Sprague.

Mr. E. W. Blatchford, on behalf of the Trustees, called the gathering to order and thanked them for their presence. A class was not to be graduated this year, the school having been open only a short time. It was at first thought, in view of the difficulties to be overcome, that the institution would not begin its work until next September, but the demand was such that it was opened Feb. 1, and the first year would be closed in about ten days. He thanked the parents for sending their boys to the school, assuring them that with the increased facilities next year and the following one everything would be done to meet their wishes.

The Rev. F. A. Noble prayed for the success of the institution.

THE DIRECTOR'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Henry H. Belfield, Director of the institution, then delivered his inaugural address. He said the new education which the school represented was broader, though its opponents represented it as narrower, than the old education. The present system largely failed to recognize the trinity of human nature, and, therefore, was only a partial system. Too long had education and a simple knowledge of books been looked upon as one and the same thing, whereas the education derived from books was only a part of education, which was the training of the brain and the body—the just and harmonious development of every organ. The development of one part at the expense of other parts, or the neglect of others was, as all knew, a partial education. The manual-training school supplemented the present system in what was believed to be a very important particular. The time of the pupil was about equally divided between the study of books and the study of things—between school work as it was called on the one hand and the drawing and shop work on the other. The shop work cultivated attention, which was not enforced but cheerful and voluntary work. Concentration. He was engaged on a problem of wood the same as he had been an hour before on a problem in algebra. An hour in the shop developed as much mental strength as an hour devoted to Virgil.

The speaker was sure that three years of the manual-training school would give as much purely intellectual growth as three years of the ordinary high school, for the reason that every school hour, whether spent in the class-room, drawing-room, or the shop, was an hour devoted to intellectual training, and he was also convinced that in some essential branches of knowledge the manual-training school boys would be far superior to the others. The education of the hand meant the more complete and more efficient education of the brain. This enterprise was being watched not only by Chicago, but by the whole land. The fact of its existence, organized by business-men of Chicago, had given an impetus to the new education, which was felt from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The school would not be sufficient to meet the demands. A breath of the applicants for admission to the September class exceeded the number of seats that could be assigned. [Applause.]

COMMISSIONER EATON.

The Hon. John Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education, followed, congratulating the Trustees of the school on what had been accomplished, and on the favorable outlook, hoping that this was but the beginning of the excellent progress that was going on to the end. He spoke of the misconceptions in the minds of many people in regard to manual-training schools, saying of these was great need of divesting them of the notion that a taint attached to labor. He then went on to speak of the changes which had occurred in methods of education. Apprenticeship having practically passed away, how was the training of the hand and the preparation for Centennial will be brought into close competitive relations with other suburban roads, and all Hyde Park will receive corresponding advantages." was the question of the age. Europe was full of it, and it was rising everywhere. The conditions were forcing themselves, as the population was centering in the cities, the authorities of which were asking themselves how far the public funds should be used in teaching sewing, cooking, and the use of industrial tools. He was specially interested in this institution because business-men established and supported it, and he hoped others would not only do the same for this department of education, but for various others of equal importance.

One great error of the present system of education was the pushing forward of a boy without thought of his future success in life. Chicago had not begun this work too soon. The movement was not for manual labor alone, apart from a solution of industrial education, but a movement along the whole line. We needed the conceptions that underlaid the feeling of the fathers that every one born in our land had a function in the community and in the Government; yet 40 per cent of the children died in infancy, and nearly half of those that survived were unable to support themselves, being supported by the other half of the community. Certainly it was not too early to begin to solve the problems by which the forces of training could be carried down every channel.

DR. NOBLE.

The Rev. Dr. Noble made a few remarks, in the course of which he said he had no doubt that some boys could be raised to a higher and better manhood through an institution of this kind than by any college or classical school in the land. If we were able to make men here the other cities would follow the example of Chicago.

HARVARD—COLUMBIA.

The Crew of the Former the Winners in the Annual Eight-Oared Boat-Race.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 18.—[Special.]—The fifth annual Harvard-Columbia eight-oared race on the Thames came off this evening, and the Columbias rowed the pluckiest race that has been seen for years. The wind was blowing gently up the course, but the water was only slightly affected by it. At about 6:30 the launch Carrie Goodwin, the referees' boat, whistled twice, and in a few minutes both crews were in line. Capt. Hull, the referee, after getting the crews in line, gave the word to start, and the two crews took the water at almost the same instant. The Harvards made a quick but ragged start, and did not settle well to their work for some distance. The Columbias got themselves into shape more quickly. The Harvards took a spurt in the last part of the first half-mile, which gave them a little lead, but the Columbias regained their loss fully at the one and one-half mile flag, making a close race from this point to the two and one-half mile flag. Every effort of the Harvards to force their boat ahead seemed as ineffective as though their boat was loaded down with lead. Their time was frightful, while the Columbias, fifteen pounds lighter to a man, seemed to get a response at every spurt. The race was won in the last mile by the great superiority of strength of the Harvard crews. Never in the history of college rowing has such a small crew given a crew so much larger such a close race. The Harvard crew rowed about thirty-eight strokes to the minute at first, but settled down to thirty-five. Columbia held up forty strokes throughout the course, rowing a short, dash stroke. The whole result was an unaccountable surprise to all the Harvard crew and their friends. The time of Harvard was 24:31¾. Time of Columbia, 24:39¾. Much unfavorable comment is made on the fact that the Columbia men coached their crew from the start to the finish in spite of Capt. Hull's protest. The Harvard crew at the close were faces as long as though they had suffered a defeat. There was a fair-sized crowd of spectators, among them the Yale crew, which followed the racers in their launch.

GETTING EVEN WITH A CONCIERGE.

That Gallic domestic tyrant the concierge, who rules the house with an iron hand, sometimes finds his match, according to a story in the Paris *Figaro*. One particularly severe Parisian concierge lately forbade all lodgers in the house to keep dogs, cats, children, or pianos—a prohibition strongly opposed by one gentleman who lived there for ten years and owned a favorite cat and dog. He gave notice to quit, and, as the concierge exacted a fortnight's notice, the lodger contracted with a professional rat-catcher to bring him a certain number of rats daily during the fortnight. He duly handed up his key and left, while the next day the concierge went to inspect the vacated apartments. On opening the door he found a vast colony of rats inhabiting the rooms, and all efforts to dislodge them were of no avail. Since then the rats have multiplied, have invaded the rest of the house and driven away the lodgers, and finally the landlord has turned the concierge out of his situation.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Annual Meeting of Illinois Survivors of the Mexican War.

VANDALIA, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—The annual reunion of the Association of Mexican War Veterans of Illinois convened in this city today. About fifty veterans answered to the roll-call. The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock by Col. F. Forman, President of the association. Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. O. Henry, of this city. The Glee Club then sang "We Were Comrades Together in the Mexican War." The address of welcome was delivered by the Hon. George H. Dirman, of this city, which was happily responded to by the President of the association. The Glee Club then sang "The Red, White, and Blue," the veterans joining in the chorus. Speeches were made by Capt. James M. Creed, of Marion County, and Col. W. J. Wyatt, of Morgan County. The evening session was taken up by speeches from various veterans, among whom were Summerlin of Cumberland, Hill of Morgan, Fuller of Effingham, Ursuly of Macon, and Henry of Fayette County. The program throughout the day and evening was interspersed with soul-stirring music. The association adjourned to 9:30 tomorrow morning.

VANDALIA, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—With today closed the eleventh annual reunion of the Illinois State Association of Mexican Veterans in this city. The fact that neither Gen. Sherman or Col. Morrison could be present occasioned much disappointment among the old soldiers, but did not check their ardor in the least. They were here to have an enjoyable time among themselves and they had it seemingly in every sense of the word. The entire forenoon was devoted to speech making by veterans, which were listened to with marked attention. The meeting adjourned for dinner, which was served by the ladies of the W. C. T. U. in the court-house yard, the fare consisting principally of pork and beans. Following dinner were more speeches, interspersed with music by the glee club and a martial band. After passing resolutions the association adjourned to meet at Effingham the 15th and 16th of September next. Col. Forrest Forman and Capt. Hartley were reelected President and Secretary, and the other officers were continued as last year.

Competitive Drill at the Dubuque Encampment—Pickpockets and Sand-baggers.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 19.—[Special.]—The weather cleared up today, and a crowd estimated at 20,000 people attended the encampment. The attraction was the competitive prize-drills, which commenced in the forenoon and continued all day. The Committee of Judges selected to decide the drill contest were Lieut.-Col. Edwin E. Mason, Assistant Inspector-General of the Platte; Capt. Horace Neide, Fourth United States Infantry, and Second Lieut. Charles G. Treat, Fifth United States Artillery. The National Rifles, of Washington, 100 in number, arrived this morning. They have a magnificent band with them, and as they marched through the streets on their way to camp their fine appearance and perfect step brought cheers from thousands of spectators. Dr. Reyburn, late physician to President Garfield, and other honorary members accompanied them. Pickpockets and thieves are getting big work; numerous losses are reported, including $500 and a gold watch stolen from Ald. Byrne by two strangers who put up at his hotel last night and went through the house. They escaped. This evening a man was sandbagged on one of the principal streets and robbed of $165. The Busch Zouaves, of St. Louis, excite general admiration for their wonderful proficiency in executing movements. Gov. Sherman and other dignitaries arrived today. Up to half-past 9 there is no report from the Awarding Committee.

Heroes of 1812—Only Four.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 18.—[Special.]—In response to an invitation of the Mayor of Paris the veterans of 1812 held their seventeenth annual reunion there today, and where a few years ago three score of veterans assembled but four old men gathered. These few were warmly welcomed at the meeting by the orator of the day, Mr. T. C. Lyng, who was responded to by J. G. Chinn on behalf of his comrades. The roll-call showed the following present: S. M. Berry, of Scott County, aged 88; J. G. Chinn, of Lexington, aged 87; Gilerd Evans, of Nicholas County, aged 90; R. M. Campell, of Clark County, aged 92. Letters were read from Dr. Perrin, aged 95, of Cynthiana, and Dr. C. G. Graham, aged 90 years and 6 months, both regretting their inability to attend. The latter wrote his own communication and lives in Louisville. Those who have died since the last meeting were: James Wilson, of Bourbon County, aged 92; Thomas Jones, of Bourbon County, aged 91; Samuel Jones, of Fleming County, aged 95; Richard McDowell, of Carrollton, aged 97; Benjamin Gratz, Lexington, aged 92; Moore Johnson, Mount Sterling, aged 88; and James Renick, Bourbon, aged 87. A magnificent banquet was tendered them, after which the veterans were escorted to the depot. This is probably the last meeting.

Reunion of Veterans.

KEOKUK, Ia., June 19.—[Special.]—The Lee County Soldiers' Association held its first reunion at Fort Madison, Ia., today. There were 8,000 people present to participate in the exercises. The program embraced speeches, toasts, a grand march, and the singing of old army songs. A flag captured by the Seventh Iowa at Belmont from a Mobile regiment was exhibited and the history thereof recounted. Dr. A. C. Roberts of Fort Madison was elected President for the ensuing year.

TEXAS CROPS.

Generally Favorable Reports from All Parts of the State.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 18.—[Special.]—After a careful and tedious analysis of the exhaustive crop reports as published in the *News* lately, covering seventy-six counties and embracing 136 official reports, the following summary is obtained of the condition and prospects of Texas crops: The yield of corn and grain is reported as above the average in forty-six cases, an average in twenty-six cases, and below the average in thirty-two cases. The acreage of corn and grain is above the average in sixty-three cases, an average in twenty-five cases, and below the average in thirteen cases. The general condition is reported as good in seventy-one cases, fair in thirty-nine cases, and bad in twenty-two cases. In nearly all cases the crops are late, and in many places have had to be replanted, owing to the heavy rains. The comparisons above are made in all cases with the great crop year of 1882-'83. The cotton crop, similarly compared with the great crop-year of 1882-'83, is reported as good in sixty cases, fair in fifty-one cases, and bad in twenty-five cases, as having been replanted in thirty-eight cases, and as late in seventy-three cases. There is an increased acreage returned in fifty-four reports and a decrease in fourteen. Taking it altogether, the report as to grain and corn is most favorable and encouraging. As to cotton it is not quite as good, but the prospects seem to be good for an increased output, even over the great year of 1882-'83, if not out short by the worms or drouth.

A POST-OFFICE ROBBED.

WASHINGTON, Pa., June 19.—[Special.]—Early this morning robbers effected an entrance into the post-office and store-room of J. M. Thomas at Thomas Station, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, a few miles from here. They succeeded in getting away with nearly $600 worth of plunder, among other things one gold and twelve silver watches, over $50 worth of United States stamps, etc.

"TOM PAINE" NOT A CHRISTIAN NAME.

Robert Treat Paine Jr., born in Taunton, Mass., in 1773, was the second son of the signer of the Declaration of Independence of that name. After some experiences as a merchant, and later as a lawyer, he became infatuated with the theatre and determined to devote himself entirely to the drama and to dramatic literature. He was appointed "Master of Ceremonies" to the Boston Theatre, then a salaried position, and in 1795 married a Miss Boker, an English actress and a member of the Boston Theatre Company. By this step he lost his social position, which had been a high one, and became estranged from his family. He lived latterly a reckless life and died in 1811, a comparatively young man. He was a brilliant writer and published most of his best work under his own name, Thomas Paine. But in 1801, to avoid being confounded with and by the author of the "Age of Reason," he petitioned the Legislature of Massachusetts to be allowed to call himself Robert Treat Paine Jr., on the ground that "Tom Paine was not a *Christian* name."—*Manhattan for July.*

THE MT. PULASKI MURDERS.

Testimony for the Defense All in and Rebuttal Begun.

LINCOLN, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—In the Mt. Pulaski murder trial the Rev. J. Bergen testified that Charles Best was christened August, 1883; Asa East, Henry Darnes, William Sawyer, and Henry Funderbirk, each in his turn told that they were at the charivari and the beer-drinking, and each in his turn stood the rigors of a cross-examination in which one contradicted the other in some minor details.

Mrs. Belle Hall, one of the defendants, was placed on the stand and testified that while living there her brother Ferris and his wife had visited them, coming about the middle of May and leaving Aug. 1. "Ferris worked for Charles McMahan and others; came to our house often while working for McMahan. He was not at the house Friday afternoon before the murders." Vim Hall left with witness' mother Friday evening. In her own behalf Mrs. Hall testified that the letter she wrote to Mrs. Marshall was in answer to one received from her. She explained that the trouble she had with her husband was that Hall sometimes got hold of her mail and therefore she wrote "It is not safe to write." Witness never told Mrs. Marshall that she had made the gags for Hall; never said he was at Chestnut that night and mean enough to do anything; "don't know anything about the murder, nor who committed it." On cross-examination she said she lived with Hall at Mt. Pulaski before they were married; did not run Hall out of the house in Springfield with a butcher-knife.

Ferris next took the stand. He said he went to Mt. Pulaski in 1882; worked for McMahan seven or eight days; left Hall's house the 1st of August; left the train at Taylorville to borrow money to pay his way to Staunton. The week Uncle Dickey married worked for John Funderbirk Friday; was at the charivari Thursday night, and at the beer-drinking the next night. "Did not tell any one that I was going to Logan County to get money; was not in Mt. Pulaski the 18th of August; never told Piper I knew where a rich bachelor lived, and to knock him on the head and rob him. Was never in Blue Mound except when a small boy." The cross-examination was long, tiring and tedious, and, with the exception of a few contradictions, Ferris told a pretty well dovetailed story. The fact that rewards were offered by the Board of Supervisors was then proven, which Blinn promptly knocked out of time by proving they had been withdrawn. With this the defense closed their case and the rebuttal began.

'Squire O'Neill testified that he had fined Dickey Williams for a violation of the city ordinance Tuesday, the 14th. John Purdy

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The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, June 19:

CITY PROPERTY.

Fry et. 125 ft s of Chase, s. f. 21x122½ ft, dated May 15 (John Sabbits to M. Kiarkotzky)..... $ 2,500
South Halsted st. 16 ft n of Thirty-seventh, e. f. 50 ft, dated June 18 (James McGrath to John Maassen)..... 2,600
Thirtieth st, 75½ ft w of Portland av, s. f. 24 x 125 ft, dated June 19 (Albert Crane to Thomas Hand)..... 600
Warren av, s e cor of Frankiin st, n. f. 66 x 124 ft, dated March 27 (Ira E. Whitney to Charles Lansdon)..... 1,200
Ida st, s w cor of Gresham, w. f. 24½x64 ft, dated Feb. 28 (E. A. West to Mary P. Morey)..... 2,250
Elston road, 266 ft n of Blackhawk st, e f. 24x16 ft, dated May 21 (Chicago Land Company to W. E. Hetterman)..... 250
Davis av, s w cor of Hirsch st, e f. 20x120 ft, dated June 3 (Jacobson & Page to F. A. Blomfeldt)..... 700
Archer av, near Twenty-second st, s f. Lot 4 of Lots 23 to 28 inclusive, in Cook's Addition (John Doerr)..... 7,500
Wood st, 250 ft s of Taylor, e. f. 24x132 ft, dated June 2, (Thomas Wood to J. F. Gubbins)..... 750
Clybourn av, 175 ft s of Blackhawk st, n e f, 25x132 ft, dated June 12 (William Ballerman to William Spruneck)..... 5,000
North Rangeman st, 150 ft s of Erie, e f. 24x118 ft, dated June 17 (H. and G. Felsenthal to G. B. Tomasoni)..... 1,000
Quincy st, 330 ft e of Kingsbury, s f, 66x30 ft, dated May 12 (John L. Wilson to John S. Clark)..... 8,500
Same property, and reconveyed June 6 (John S. Clark to Albert A. Munger)..... 5,840
West Twelfth st, 132 ft w of Robey, s f, 24x132 ft, dated May 21 (W. H. Bradly to Thomas J. Casey)..... 1,200
Henry st, 141 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 24x98 ft, dated April 19 (Master in Chancery to James Stinson)..... 605
White st, 125 ft w of North Robey, n f, 24x100 ft, dated June 3 (Alice Smith to C. M. Youngstrom)..... 1,250
State st, n e cor of Thirty-fifth, w f, 100x132 ft, dated March 25 (Master in Chancery to Thomas Morse)..... 14,625
Morgan st, 194½ ft n of Twentieth, w. f, 30 x 80 ft, improved, dated April 1 (Joseph Cepek to John Kubat)..... 2,650
State st, 75 ft s of Thirty-eighth, w. f, 50x132 ft, dated April 18 (Master in Chancery to Henry Birch)..... 5,000
West Eighteenth st, 350 ft e of Horne av, s. f, 24 x124 ft, dated May 20, 1882 (Carl Simon to Richard Weller)..... 500
Washington st, 75 ft s of Thirteenth st, e f, 50x 132 ft, dated June 18 (Louis Matthei to John Shea)..... 900
Lake Park av, 85 ft n of Thirty-first st, e f, 25x 132 ft, improved, dated March 1, 1883 (James W. D. Kelley to Harrison Kelley)..... 7,500
North Park av, 100 feet s of Forty-second st, e f, 25 x 125 ft, improved, dated May 1 (William Heinemann to Alojsie Churan)..... 7,000
West Monroe st, 87 ft e of Oakley av, n f, 25x 127 ft, dated June 3 (Charles V. Spear to Duncan Cameron)..... 4,465
Park st, 104½ ft n of Hornet s. f, 125x124 ft, dated June 12 (J. B. & J. H. Rogers to W. M. Johnson)..... 1,300
Seabrick st, 66 ft n of Goethe w f, 50x100 ft, improved, dated May 27 (Henry Dirks to John P. Altgeld)..... 12,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Butterfield st, 75 ft s of Thirty-ninth, e f, 25x 125 ft, improved, dated June 18 (James H. Wallace to George T. Williams)..... $ 1,400
Stewart av, 50 feet n of Seventy-fourth, e. f, 462 1-2 ft, improved, dated June 4 (Julius Ewert et al. to George T. Williams)..... 6,700
Dauphin st, near Fifty-fourth, s f, 24½x124 ft, dated June 18 (D. Curran to H. W. Keller)..... 512
Buddna st, 75 ft s of Gordon, e f, 24x125 ft, dated (Henry St. Jones (Schmalz to Mary Morr)..... 300

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Ohio st, 49 ft e of Forty-eighth, s f, 24x124 ft, dated June 19 (A. B. Dewey to M. and J. McLaughlin)..... 220
Monart st, 150 ft n of Cortland, w f, 50x100 ft, dated June 17 (M. and J. Ihde to Peter Vornlocher)..... 1,500

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

William Pate, two-story dwelling, 30x50 feet, No. 3234 Fifth avenue, $3,000.
Home of Providence, four-story dwelling, 32x90 feet, No. 503 North Market street, $10,000.
Miss M. Sage, two-story dwelling, 21x50 feet, No. 102 La Salle street, $3,000.
Price Kaufman, three-story factory, 25x118 feet, No. 21 North Green street, $6,000.
E. Hinkens, four-story factory, 42x80 feet, Ann and Randolph streets, $15,000.
John Hood, two-story dwelling, 22x36 feet, No. 3412 Prairie avenue, $4,000.
Augustus Gabriel, two-story dwelling, 22x60 feet, No. 324 Larrabee street, $4,500.
J. Buechell, one-story addition, 21x30 feet, No. 756 West Madison street, $1,200.
Same, basement, 38x30 feet, No. 133 South Clinton street, $2,000.
James Foley, three-story dwelling, 22x37 feet, No. 262 Centre street, $4,000.
A. W. Hemmett, basement, 50x42 feet, No. 107 Miller street, $2,000.
Singer & Talcott Company, two-story blacksmith shop, 22x22 feet, No. 324 South Franklin street, $300.
William Schoenfeld, one-story cottage, 20x30 feet, No. 1125 Leavitt street, $1,000.
W. S. Hall, two three-story dwellings, 50x70 feet, No. 107 and 107 Aberdeen street, $30,000.
David Walker, one-story cottage, 21x30 feet, No. 822 North Hoyne street, $1,000.

PROSPEROUS BRICKLAYERS.

New cards were issued Wednesday night at No. 76 Fifth avenue to 160 apprentices of the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, No. 1, of Illinois. The building business was never more prosperous since the years immediately following the great fire than today, and apprentices as well as skilled tradesmen are sharing in the prosperity. President Powell, of the local organization, claims that 300 mechanics are, through the efforts of the union, added yearly to the corps of skilled masons and bricklayers of Chicago. There are now about 4,000 union men in the city, very few of whom are out of employment, and those only temporarily idle. Bosses are entitled to two apprentices each, but as many employers have not regular employment for learners they do without them, yet none of the apprentices are idle. Union apprentices are under instructions not to put in time at carrying the hod, carrying water, building scaffolds, or doing anything aside from laying brick on the regular walls, the union by this means hoping to have them graduate full-fledged mechanics as nearly as may be at the expiration of their three years' service in actual practice.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

Nelson Morris, 1 cask wine; Charles Glanz, 9 cases furs; Wilson Bros., 1 case hosiery; G. Heinstorff, 1 case books; Marshall Field & Co., 7 cases dry goods; H. H. Hayden, 200 sacks salt; Barley & Tyrrell, 10 packages earthenware; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 6 cases guns; Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 9 cases toys; Benson Bros., 100 barrels fish; N. K. Fairbank & Co., 758 boxes tin; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 959 boxes tin; S. Padden & Co., 87 casks soda ash; J. A. Lomax, 587 crates bottles; W. H. Clare, 1 case painting; Lipman & Co., 61 bales burlaps; Anglo-American Packing Company, 163 boxes bacon; W. H. Schimpterman, 25 barrels beer; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 2 octaves gin; D. Brochers, 1 ¼ cask wine; L. G. Yoe & Co., 3 barrels maple sugar; D. Goldberg, 94 pieces household goods; H. S. Harvey, 1 horse. Collections, $4,905.

KILLED BY AN EXPLODING GUN.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 18.—[Special.]—A special from Cleveland, Tenn., says: Lucy, daughter of John G. Lea, Esq., of this city, was accidentally killed today. Earnest Briscoe, of Knoxville, was extracting a cartridge from a breech-loading shotgun, when one of the barrels exploded. One of the largest pieces struck Lucy, and her body was horribly maugled, and one arm torn to fragments. She lingered for five hours.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.

List to the joy the cannon tells!
Spring, ringers, up the stairs,
And let the music of the bells
Float upward with our prayers!
Pile bonfires high on hill and plain,
Hang out the Stripes and Stars,
And let the honored name of Blaine
Blend with our glad hurrahs!

Old men, shout for the past you know;
Young men, with hope, shout you;
Shout for our Knight with plume like snow—
Shout for the tried and true!
Shout, veterans, for the land you freed;
Join, freedman, the refrain;
Let every color, sex, and creed
Shout—shout for James G. Blaine!

We spoke with no uncertain voice—
Our waiting days are past;
We called our hero—once—twice—thrice—
We have been heard at last.
Countless our throng. North, South, East, West—
Loud welcomes from each throat—
A steadfast heart in every breast—
In every hand a vote!

Too broad, too great, for any State,
Blaine is the Nation's son;
From Atlantic's wave to Golden Gate
Rises one shout: "Well done!"
We pledge our loyalty to Blaine—
The country's guiding star—
And on November's battle-plain
We'll prove our love, Hurrah!
—Clarence M. Boddie in St. Paul Dispatch.

"Rough on Dentist" Tooth Powder. Smooth, refreshing, harmless, elegant, cleansing, preservative, and fragrant. 25 cents. Druggists.

BUSINESS.

A Sharp Decline in Lake Shore and Other Stocks—The Bank of England Rate Reduced.

The Produce Markets Weaker—Grain Again Dull, and the Shipping Movement Light.

Provisions Broke under Large Offerings of Lard and Meats for Future.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	June 19.	June 12.
New York	$ 83,571,662	$86,951,853
Boston	11,780,902	9,858,966
Chicago	7,754,000	7,041,000
Philadelphia	6,267,311	6,119,960
St. Louis	2,778,341	2,354,721
Baltimore	1,912,705	1,909,729
New Orleans	819,813	.....
Totals	$116,475,023	$115,946,179

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 70c premium.
Boston, 5c discount to 10c premium.
Cincinnati, 50c premium.
New Orleans, $1.50 premium.

It was very dull in all lines of business yesterday, and the demand for money was consequently small, but the demand was quite equal to the supply at recent rates, and, indeed, there was some complaint that not enough could be obtained for the needs of trade and speculation. There is of course no scarcity of loanable funds, but a public that has been accustomed to 2@3 per cent in the spring months does not understand why the bankers should hold their money at 6@7 in the summer. The lenders maintain their position pretty firmly, however, and the evidence now is that the market will be strong through the season. The situation is more normal in some respects than it was a few months ago, when our rates were below those prevailing in England. In the latter country money is low and the market weak. The Bank of England reduced its discount rate from 2½ to 2 per cent yesterday. Eastern exchange was quoted in this city yesterday at 70c premium per $1,000, and the sales were quite large, but bills were rather weak at the close.

The reduction in the Bank of England rate had its effect on sterling exchange. The posted rates were 485½ for sixty days and 487½ for demand, actual business being done at 484¾ and 486½. Commercial sixty days sold at 482½ @483. There was a good supply of bills against corn, meats, cheese, etc.

There was no market for investment securities. The weakness of stocks and the doubts in regard to interest payments on bonds make buyers scarce. Yet there is no great pressure to sell in this city. At the Chicago Stock Exchange Chicago, Pacific & Western 5s were depressed from 93¼ to 92½ on sales of $7,000. There were sales of $2,000 at 93¼, $1,000 at 93, then $1,000 at 93¼, $1,000 at 92¾, $1,000 at 92½, and $1,000 at 92¼. Northwest sinking fund 5s, $1,000 were sold at 100½, and 10 shares of Consumers' Gas at 36.

The following were the bidding prices at the Stock Exchange except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Commercial N. Bank..235	Cook County 7s..1020...100
Continental Nat. Bk..120	Cook County 7s..1021...100
Hibernian Bank..... 120	Cook County 7s..1022...107
[1. Trust & Sav. Bk...320	Lincoln Park 7s..1895...105
International Bank.....	North Chicago R. R. 7s..1900
Merchants' L. & T. Co.230	N. C. City Ry. 6-20 8s..1904
Nat. Bank of Illinois...164	South Park 8s..1899.....104
N. W. Nat. Bank.....†	South Park 7s..1900.....104
Chicago City 7s..1892...114	W. D. Ry. con. 5-20 8s..1903
Chicago City 7s..1893...115	W. D. Ry. reg. 8s.....104
Chicago City 7s..1894...115	W. D. Ry. con. 7s.....104
Chicago City 7s..1897...119	Minn. State 6s..1910...102
Chicago City 7s..1899...120	Nat. U. T. Co. 6s..1907...40
Chicago City 7s..1900...120	Nat. U. T. Co. 6s..1911...40
Chicago City 7s..1898...111	Chi. City Railway.....240
Cook County 7s..1895...104	Com. Nat. Bk. Co.....† 85
Cook County 7s..1896...104	Central Tel. Co.....† 6

Yesterday's movements of prices in the New York stock market indicate that the prediction of lower prices than were touched during the panic may yet be realized. Indeed, some of the prices are already lower. The Vanderbilts were very heavy. It was believed by some that this was due to a failure of the Vanderbilt crowd to sustain them, the stocks falling of their own weight; but others said that the natural friends of the securities were selling them. Lake Shore fell from 81¾ to 78¾, closing at the lowest point. The Grangers were weak, and the low prices attracted some purchases from this city. Union Pacific declined a little. The resignation of General-Manager Clark was announced. Lackawanna was pretty strong, considering the condition of the rest of the list, and so was Western Union. It is claimed that there is a good deal of outside investment in the latter and that the earnings are increasing all the time. It was announced that the Reading Company had consented to the proposed reduction in the output of coal. Soft coal is now selling in New York at prices that do not cover the cost of production and freight. The matter of paying the July interest on the Texas Pacific bonds has been postponed to next Saturday. As an evidence of the weakness of the bond market it was stated yesterday that Mobile & Ohio bonds were offered at 75, the last previous sale being at 90. The securities of this concern are not, however, a fair representative of the bond market. There was a report yesterday that Commodore Garrison had failed, but there were very few persons that believed it. It is said that some paper on which he was an indorser went to protest, but that is no sign that he has failed. Keene is reported to have made a good thing on the advance in Missouri Pacific.

Much of the demand for money in St. Louis now is from the cattle dealers. The cotton factors are also beginning to make arrangements for handling the crop. And there is said to be some revival of general mercantile business.

In spite of the large number of National banks whose charters expired last year, there are 249 banks whose charters expire this year and 727 next year.

The latest corner is in pig-tin. One firm in New York controls the supply and is holding it at 19¾c a pound, an advance of 1¼c on recent quotations. The demand is small.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: It a bear opinion is to be accepted as a good one, nothing but rack and ruin is to be expected of prices in the immediate future. Although thinking people know that this idea is utterly absurd, it is to be confessed that for the time being the bears control the market. There was but a modicum of strength at the opening, prices being only fairly steady. Within half an hour they began to weaken, at midday they were in a pivoting conition, and at the end lower than they had been the day through. The bears were loaded up with all sorts of depressing rumors and reports, and they fired them off to their best advantage. The first shot at the market was in the shape of a report that Commodore Garrison had come to grief and had made an assignment. It took some little time to convince speculative traders of the absurdity of the report. The truth seems to be that Commodore Garrison with a half-dozen more capitalists indorsed certain notes issued by the Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo Railroad in payment of equipment and supplies, and that the company failed to meet them at maturity. In order, however, to protect these indorsers against any possible loss it was ordered at a meeting of the railroad company held Monday that an assessment be levied upon stockholders sufficient to make up the outstanding deficit. It was given out that the Central & Hudson Directors had met and determined that for the future dividends should be reduced to the rate of 8 per cent per annum. With Central & Hudson leading the way it was pretty certain that Lake Shore would follow suit, and consequently the depression of this stock today. Specialists in Western Union operations in Lake Shore unanimously express their opinion that the Vanderbilt contingent sold the stock this morning at every favorable opportunity. Why Mr. Vanderbilt should turn tail upon the market when stocks generally are so largely oversold and when it is apparent that it is more difficult for bears to sell prices down than it was a short time ago for bulls to keep prices up, is an enigma which he has probably settled to his own satisfaction. In spite of the general decline Gould held Missouri Pacific very strongly today. He and his followers claim that the stock is strong upon its merits, and is only partially strengthened by the existing short interest. The capital stock is only $30,000,000, and the friends of the property claim that the company has $20,000,000 of assets; that the road is free from floating debt, and that the earnings for the current year will exceed 14 per cent. The main features of the report made by the Government experts in Union Pacific having been published, it appears that matters are not half so bad as they were reported to be, and that the stock-jobbing statements set afloat were to a great degree malicious. It seems unquestionable that two or three dividends will have to be passed, but there can be no doubt that this will be a wise and prudent step for the management to take. We hear that the Directors were in conference today as to the best means available for discharging the floating debt. The exceptional weakness in Central & Hudson and Lake Shore was a heavy weight on today's market, and holders of these properties are not slow in condemning Mr. Vanderbilt for not supporting them. A vague notion exists that he is aiming to obtain the control of West Shore at a low price, and that by way of cheapening this property he is depressing his own. Should this be brought about a sharp advance in the Vanderbilt properties, and by sympathy in the whole market, would appear to be almost inevitable.

NEW YORK, June 19.—[Special.]—A proposition is in circulation among the woolen knit goods manufacturers throughout the State of New York looking to the stoppage of all work for sixty days. An active discussion regarding its expediency is going on. Large drafts of exchange say that the reduction in the Bank of England rate had been discounted here and the effect was very light, except perhaps a slight weakening in the asking rate of demand bills. Money today was quoted at 2@2¼. The market for bonds is not active with the exception that there is a steady demand for Governments. The inquiry is largest for 4s and 4½s, and is mostly for small lots. Threes are also actively in request by investors to tide over the summer. Low numbers are plentiful, but bold highes. Foreign bankers say the London orders in the stock market today were not so plentiful as yesterday, and that those received were ordered to sell off some of the stocks bought yesterday. London orders at present are mostly speculative. The amount of interest and dividends to be paid July 1, it it estimated, will aggregate $60,000,000. The *Dry Goods Bulletin* says the suspension of Carhart, Whitford & Co. was due to temporary complications arising from the readjustment of the partnership, and that after these have been settled the business will be resumed (probably). The suspension caused an uneasy feeling in the woolen trade yesterday. The Mexican Central earned in May $153,066, an increase of $4,027; South Carolina, Jan. 1 to June 1, 1884, $521,565, a decrease of $48,449; and the Georgia Pacific, for eight months ending May 31, $377,039, which, after deducting $240,024 for expenses, leaves $128,804.14 net.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Yesterday.	Last night.
Can. Pacific	1,100	49¾	47¾	48	47¾
Canada Southern	1,200	54¾	53¾	54¾	54¾
Central Pacific	4,100	33¾	32¾	33¾	33¾
C. H. & Q	1,710	112¾	111¾	112¾	112¾
Ches. & O	275	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
Ches. & O. 6s	500	94	94	94	94
Del. & Hud	50	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
D., L. & W	81,000	139¾	138¾	139¾	139¾
Erie	2,000	30¾	30¼	30¾	30¾
Do pfd	500	65	64¾	65	64¾
Erie seconds	200	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Illinois Central	1,300	121¾	121¼	121¾	121¾
Jer. & Chic	400	134	134	134	134
L. E. & W	400	85	85	85	85
Lake Shore	85,620	81¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Louis. & N	1,000	69¾	69¼	69¾	69¾
Manhattan	100	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
Met. El. bonds	300	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Mich. Central	700	89	88¾	89	88¾
Mobile & Ohio	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Mo. Pacific	14,020	95¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
N. Y. Central	1,300	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
Nor. & W. pfd	100	54	54	54	54
Northern Pacific	200	35¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Do pfd	1,200	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Northwestern	200	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾
Do pfd	2,200	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
Ohio & Miss	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Ohio Central	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Ohio & Miss. 1st pfd	100	120	120	120	120
Ohio & Miss. 2d pfd	100	40	40	40	40
Ontario	100	34	34	34	34
Oregon Trans	1,000	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Pacific Mail	1,300	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
Peoria, D. & E	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Reading	700	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Rock Island	100	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾
St. Paul	42,210	97¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Do pfd	300	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾
St. Paul & O	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Do pfd	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
St. Paul, M. & M	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Texas Pacific	1,000	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Union Pacific	41,300	57¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Wabash	400	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Do pfd	200	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
W. Shore bonds	1,000	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Western Union	14,110	81¾	80¾	80¾	80¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	138
American	93
United States	68

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

4per cent bonds	119½
4½ per cent bonds	109¾
United States new 4s	122¾
Pacific 6s of '95	119
Kan. & Pacific lands	104¾
Erie seconds	104
Leh. & Wilks. (offered)	100

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	95¾
Missouri 6s	103
S. Carolina	106
Tennessee 6s, old (ask'd)	37

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$10000	U S 4s coup	122¾	5000
1000	C & A 1st inc	101¾	1000
1000	C & O cur	84	4000
5000	do	84	1000
6000	Col Coal & I 6s 1st	102	1000
1000	Can So 1st gtd	104	30000
1000	C & Q deb 5s	118	5000
1000	do 7 per cent bonds	111¾	2000
6000	D & G 1st con	112	2000
4000	D Trans 6s	95	1000
12000	do	95¾	1000
12000	do	95¾	1000
2000	do	95¾	1000
2000	do	95¾	1000
2000	do	95¾	1000
2000	Kan Cen 1st & 6s	104	1000
10.0	F W & Den 1st	80	2000
2000	Intl coup 6s	74	10000
1000	do	74	1000
6000	K & T con 7s	39¾	2000
2000	do	39¾	1000
2000	do	39¾	1000
5000	do	39¾	1000

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000	U S 4s coup 1907	123¾	5000
1000	B N Y & P g	103	5000
5000	do	84	4.00
1000	do	84	1000
5000	C & O cur	84¾	10.0
5000	do	84¾	2000
1000	do	84¾	5000
2000	C & O Col Series B	84	20000
1000	C & Q deb 5s	118¾	5000
1000	D & G 1st con	112	2000
2000	D Trans 5s	95	1000
1000	D L & W 1st	139¾	5000
5000	E & St Jo 6s con	113¾	1000
1000	Ft W & Den 1st	80	4000
4000	do	80	1000
2000	do	80	1000
4000	Mut 2d	95	1000
5000	N Y L E & W con	14¼	1000

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000	U S 4s coup 1907	123¾	10000
5000	U S 4s coup 1907	123¾	10000
11000	A & P inc	11	5000
1000	C & O cur	84¾	5000
14000	C & Ol st—Series B	84	5000
2000	Can So 1st	103	1000
1000	D L & G deb 5s	102	1000
2000	D & G 7s	112¾	2000
20000	D & R G 1st	74	2000
2000	E & T H 1st	107	2000
1000	Ft W & Den 1st	80	1000
2000	Ill Cent—Sterling	104	1000
5000	K & T con 6s	39¾	1000

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

10000	Mex 7s	85¼	2000
15000	do	85¼	1000
12000	do	84¾	

SECOND BOARD.

5000	Mex 7s	84¼	1000
20000	do	84¼	2000
4000	do	84¼	

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 19.—[Special.]—Eastern exchange was a trifle easier today, selling between banks at 50c and over the counter at $1 premium. The buying rate over the counter was par.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 19.—[Special.]—Clearings, $9,237,311; balances, 1,010,341. Money 5@6 and hardening. Stocks dull and barely steady.

The market closed steady:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	57¾	57¾
Reading	12¾	13¼
Lehigh Valley	50¾	50¾
Northern Pacific	34¾	35¼
Northern Pacific preferred	71¾	72¼
Lehigh Navigation	41	41¼
N. C. & I. R. R	4	5
N. J. C	115	115¼
Oregon Trans	50¾	51¼
Reading gen. mtg. 6s	102	102½

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 19—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 99 13-16; consols account, 99 15-16.

Erie, 14½; seconds, 56¾; New York Central, 105¾; Illinois Central, 121¼; Reading, 12¾; Canadian Pacific, 45½; St. Paul, 71¾.

The Bank of England rate of discount is 2 per cent. Bullion in the Bank of England increased last week $266,000; proportion of the Bank's reserve to its liability, 46¾ per cent.

Silver, 50¾d.

PARIS, June 19.—Rentes, 78f 40c.

The specie in the Bank of France increased last week 4,146,000 francs gold and 511,000 francs silver.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Continued dullness is the only feature in the mining market. Sales this morning included Consolidated Pacific at 39c, Independence 25c, Navajo $3.35, La Crosse 8c, and Rappahannock 18c. There was some activity in mining stock after noon, and sales included Belle Isle at 54c, Bodie $4.05, Barcelona 16c, Horn Silver 5¾c, Iron Silver 89c, Oriental and Miller, 19c. Consolidated Pacific 40c, Sierra Nevada $1.10, Robinson 25c, Little Chief 34c, Rappahannock 12c, Union Consolidated 72c, Home Stake $10 seller 10, and Santa Tunnel 11c buyer 60.

Homestake	8	Quicksilver	4
Iron Silver	89	do pfd	20
Ontario	34	Sutro	1

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 19.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co	¼	Pewabic	1
Calumet & H	210	Quincy	97½
Franklin	11	Wis. Con., pfd	17

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 19.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$1.75	Mexican	$ 80
Best & Belcher	1.35	Navajo	4.00
Bodie Consolidated	4.00	Ophir	75
California	3.00	Potosi	60
Choller	1.50	Savage	60
Conso. Pacific	15	Sierra Nevada	1.10
Consol. Virginia	15	Union Consolidated	65
Crown Point	1.25	Utah	50
Hale & Norcross	2.75		

Utah is assessed 50c.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were generally weak yesterday. They were duller during the first half of the day than ever before, if that were possible, with little news to influence trading either way. The news about Commodore Garrison started the markets into something like activity, and sent prices downward. This was the leading feature in grain, while provisions were heavy without any external assistance. The afternoon session was active and especially weak. Several shipping orders for grain were not acted upon, as freight-room was scarce and there was a report of a break in the Erie Canal, which disposed shippers to hold off for further information.

Provisions were more active and unusually weak. Pork was the only exception, and even that was quoted 10c lower, with practically no trading except the changing of perhaps 2,000 brls from one month to another. It was rumored, however, that some settlements were made in the office of the leading long, and that he was offering slight concessions to such shorts as were willing to close up at once. The market closed at $19.50 for this or either of the two next months, with the year at $6.00 per brl less. Lard was heavy. It started out weak, with free selling by parties supposed to represent Hutchinson, and the resulting decline brought out a good many selling orders of the "stop" persuasion, while anybody seemed to want to buy, and there was not much desire to "marry." The article dropped 30c, closing at the inside, at $7.65¼ for August, with July at 15@17½c discount, and September at 15c premium. Ribs sold up about 5c early, to $8.37½ for August, but broke off to $8.05 under heavy selling by Singer at the outset, and by others later. It closed at $8.07½, with July nominally 7½@10c less, and September at 12½c premium. There was some talk about smaller receipts of hogs being looked for, but the sin of incredulity shone out in the countenances of most of those who heard the story.

Flour was a little more active, there being a few shipping orders in hand. The market was tame in sympathy with wheat. The coarse millstuffs were dull and tending to a lower range of prices.

Wheat was dull and heavy. It sold down ¼c early, to 87¾c for July, reacted to 88¼c, and broke off to 86¾c bid at the close, with August at 1¾c premium, and June at 1@1¼c discount—generally 1c. The British markets were called dull, and New York opened easy. There were reports of rain in the West, which raised some fears of loss in harvesting, and our reported shipments were rather large, which sustained the market in the absence of outside support till it broke on the news about Garrison. There was a good deal of selling in the latter part of the session, some of which was on outside account—probably New York. Reports of harvesting operations were numerous, but did not convey any news of special interest. Cash lots of No. 2 spring sold at 87¾c, and No. 3 do at 76@77c. No. 2 red winter in store was inactive at 93c bid for cash and 94c bid seller August; but probably these figures could not have been obtained in the afternoon.

Corn was very dull all through the session, with no features to describe except weakness, though Liverpool was reported firmer. July sold up 1¢ early, to 56¾c, but fell off to 56c at the close, when August was relatively weak at 5¢ premium, and June about 1c discount. September was quiet at 1@1¼c above August. There was a considerable quanity of June corn offered for transfer into next month, but very little of it was wanted. The market was decidedly slow throughout as a sequence to Wednesday's little excitement, under which a few people bought who wanted to sell yesterday and could not do it without breaking the market. Car-lots of No. 2 sold at 55¼@56c, with rejected at 47¼@48c, and new mixed in store inactive.

Oats were very quiet and somewhat easier. The inquiry on shipping account was much less active and only a few cars of cash No. 2 mixed were sold, the price, 32c, being ½@¾c lower than Wednesday. Twenty-seven cars of No. 2 white to go into store sold at 34¼c. July opened ¼c lower, advanced ¼c, but eased off and closed ¼c lower than the latest price of the previous day, at 32¾c, with August 28c and year 26¾c. By sample there were sales on local account at about previous prices. No. 2 mixed bringing 33@33¼c and No. 2 white 34@37½c, chiefly at 34¼@34½c.

Rye was quiet and not quite so firm as Wednesday. Three cars of cash No. 2 brought 85¼c, July was 83¾c, August was offered at 60c, and 58c was bid for September, but no trades were reported. A few cars sold by sample at 57½@62c for rejected.

Barley was again lifeless, trading being restricted to one sample lot. September was about 64c and cash No. 2 63@64c. One car of No. 3 on track sold at 55c.

Seeds were almost inactive. Flax was quoted at $1.43, which was Wednesday's price. Timothy was a little firmer at $1.35@1.38, and under some inquiry from dealers anxious to buy seed and ship it out before the advance in east-bound freight rates a stronger market is anticipated. Clover was not mentioned.

There was no activity in any branch of wholesale trade. The demand was of the hand-to-mouth kind, no disposition to anticipate wants being manifested. Dry goods were dull, as were also clothing, millinery, and boots and shoes. The grocery market averaged steady under a fair demand. Not much was doing in dried fruits and canned goods. Fish were fairly active and steady. There was a good demand for butter and cheese, and prices were firm. Oils, coal, and pig-iron were quoted as before.

Hay was steady. Eggs continued in request and ruled firm. Berries were plenty and weak, and green fruits were fairly active and steady. Hides, tallow, and wool were unchanged. Broom-corn was quiet and firm and whisky was steady at $1.10.

An English cable notes a heavy feeling in corn, owing to large offerings of Danubian to arrive. It is not stated that the corn is offered to arrive in time to fill the rather long line of shorts out for speedy delivery in Liverpool. If not so that market will not be helped very much by the willingness of holders on the Black Sea to let it move later. The horse may starve before the grass arrives. Meanwhile Liverpool wants our corn as badly as ever, but may

August, 69¼@69¾c; September, 69@69¼c. Oats weak; No. 2 mixed, 36½c; No. 2 white, 37c.
PROVISIONS—Steady.
Others unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, June 19.—Cotton—Future deliveries advanced. June .05c, all other months .07c, lost again .05@.07, and sold at the third call June at 11.35c, September, 11.33c, October 10.98; bids refused at 11.78c for July, 11.53c for August, 10.74c for November, 10.73c for December, 10.81c for January, 10.94c for February, and 11.05c for March; these sales and bids make market .05@.08c higher than yesterday. Futures closed steady, and .05@.08c higher than yesterday.

St. Louis, Mo., June 19.—Cotton—Quiet; middling, 11¼c; sales, 25 bales; receipts, 50; shipments, 25; stock, 4,560.

Galveston, Tex., June 19.—Cotton—Nominal; net receipts, 325 bales; stock, 3,500.

New Orleans, La., June 19.—Cotton—Quiet; middling, 11¼c; low middling, 10¾c; good ordinary, 10¼c; net and gross receipts, 143 bales; exports to Great Britain, 15,270; sales, 400; stock, 75,835.

Memphis, Tenn., June 19.—Cotton—Quiet at 11¼c; receipts, 67 bales; shipments, 565; stock, 14,750; sales, 175.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 19.—Petroleum—Dull; certificates weak; opened at 70¼c, declined to 69¾c, and closed at 69¾c.

Bradford, Pa., June 19.—Petroleum—Very weak; total runs Wednesday 68,674 brls; total shipments, 63,469; charters, 85,437; clearances, 3,814,000. United Pipe-Line certificates opened at 70¼c and closed at 69¾c; highest price, 70¼c; lowest, 69c.

Peoria, Ill., June 19.—Whisky—Unchanged at $1.08.

Cincinnati, O., June 19.—Whisky—Easier at $1.07.

New Orleans, La., June 19.—Whisky—Unchanged.

Wilmington, N. C., June 19.—Turpentine—Firm at 27½c.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Weedy Wheat in Minnesota and Dakota.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 19.—[Special.]—Serious complaints are coming in from all parts of Minnesota and Dakota that the weeds are overrunning the wheat. The quantity of wild buckwheat, it is said, was never so great before in the old land. In addition to that there is an unusual amount of cockle, pink, and resin weed. The latter is overtopping the wheat, and promises to become a serious matter. One of the large farmers from Grand Forks, Dak., was met today, and confirmed the reports that have recently come in from all quarters of trouble from weeds. Farmers say they will be compelled to enter their fields and mow the weeds or much of the wheat will be ruined. They are now a foot above the wheat, and the warm rains and hot weather are giving them a wonderful growth. If not cut down they will not only crowd out the wheat, but, with the hot, moist weather prevailing, will highten greatly the tendency to rust and blight. A grain firm of Cass County, Dakota, writing to a commission-house in this city of the situation the 18th inst., said: "As Cass County raises about as much wheat as the whole State of Texas, its crop is deserving of some consideration. Our local papers are sending out most glowing accounts, and in many cases placing the average yield at thirty and even forty bushels per acre. Now this is all boom. It is true the crop at the present time is much farther advanced than last year at this time, and the appearance to the superficial observer very much better, but to the close observer it will appear that in very many fields that to a passer-by on the cars look fine the weeds are much thicker than the wheat, and the buckwheat is thicker than ever known here before, and I give it as my opinion that very many of these older fields that would be pronounced by a traveler, and are pronounced by our local press, good for twenty-five bushels per acre, will not with the most favorable conditions from now to harvest thrash ten bushels per acre. I have just had a talk with an agent of the lands, just in from a two weeks' trip in this county. He is an old wheat man and a careful observer, and he says that, although there are some fields that will probably, if nothing happens, go thirty bushels to the acre, yet, on account of other pieces that will turn out so poorly on account of weeds, he does not look for more than an average crop with favorable conditions from now on. Other well-informed parties who have been all over the county put the general average, with favorable weather from now on, at sixteen bushels. This is about what I would put it at providing we have good weather from now on. This is a good yield, probably four bushels per acre more than last year's average for the county."

Illinois.

PAXTON, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—The weather during the last week has been warm enough both day and night to encourage the farmers who have been busily engaged in the cultivation of their cornfields. Most of the corn has been cultivated the second time, and is quite free from weeds. Oats and rye are flourishing. Wheat is in excellent condition. Pasturage for cattle is good, and we will have a heavy yield of hay, almost without doubt. Every one feels hopeful of better times next year.

NASHVILLE, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—Farmers in this section of the country will commence harvesting the wheat crop in about a week. The wheat-fields, which were reported as being almost all cheat some time ago, are turning out a great deal better than was anticipated, the wheat having made wonderful developments in the last few weeks, so that a good half crop will be harvested. This year's wheat prospects are much better than they were last year.

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—Wheat harvest in Gallatin County commenced today. In some few localities the "scab" or "spot" has appeared, and red rust is reported on the blades in some places. Generally the crop is very fine in quality, and the average will be at least 75 per cent of a full yield. Some localities will go over 100 per cent. There has been a great deal of rain for the last two weeks. It has made the grain fill out round and plump, and the little red rust thus far is doing practically no damage. With more rains may come great injury.

HENRY, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—In interviews with farmers today from Putnam, Marshall, Stark, and Bureau Counties, not one complaint was heard. The testimony was uniform, and to the effect that the corn is a good stand, good color, fair size, clean, and growing rapidly. The oats, rye, wheat, and grass are as good as they ever saw them. Potatoes and small fruits are good. Apples are very unpromising. It is warm, showery, forcing weather.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—There is a better prospect now for crops of all kinds than appeared possible three weeks ago. The wheat is growing rapidly, and heading out well, and cheat is not present to the extent that was feared. Corn is coming forward well, and favorable weather allows the farmers to get the weeds under control. They are much encouraged over the outlook, and are counting on fair, though not remarkable crops.

Dakota.

COLFAX, Richmond Co., Dak., June 19.—[Special.]—Timely rains and propitious weather are doing a grand work for crops in this region. In the vicinity of Wahpeton, our county seat; Lisbon, Ransom County; Fargo and Casselton, Cass County; Valley City, Barnes County, and lesser towns in those counties, crop reports are very encouraging. In some localities wild buckwheat and wild mustard are doing considerable damage, and they are enemies that must not be left alone without a great struggle. This is a grand spot for stock-raising, and stock-raisers in the old States are invited to come and see.

BLUNT, Dak., June 19.—[Special.]—The wheat and corn crops had begun to suffer, when rains came, refreshing them and giving a new start. The second year's wheat crop does not promise to yield over sixteen bushels to the acre, because the land is not well subdued. Where two crops have been made it will yield twenty-two.

Wisconsin.

WATERTOWN, Wis., June 19.—[Special.]—This section was visited yesterday morning with copious rains, which has greatly benefited vegetation of all kinds. The corn and some of the grain had begun to show the bad effects of the recent dry weather, and to them this rain was very timely.

Mothers.

If you are failing, broken, worn out, and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1872; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 188 and 160 West Monroe-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—RAW-SILK PARLOR SUIT, trimmed with embossed plush, $25 takes it; lounge and cook-stove cheap. 136 Centre-av.

I WILL PAY A GOOD PRICE FOR SECOND-hand furniture, carpets, stoves, etc.; must have them. J. GELDER, 564 State-st.

BOOKS.

5,000 OLD BOOKS FOR SALE. GREAT BARGAINS IN BOOKS. MILLER, No. 2 Arcade-court.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 43 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TO DRUGGISTS—120 WALNUT drug-drawers, in frame; porcelain label pulls. Correspondence solicited. Address S 43, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED CITY property, 850-acre farm in Cook County, 16 miles from Stock-Yards, suitable for either grain or stock; a good soil; no waste land; good improvements; only $80 per acre. P. A. GEORGE, Room 34, 97 Clark-st.

MUSICAL.

SITUATION WANTED—TO PLAY THE organ in church. Address X 56, Tribune office.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH PAID FOR ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing, carpets, etc. Call or address J. COHEN, 80 West Randolph-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years experience. Business quietly and legally transacted

Suitable adv'ts received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.
3100 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
3551 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—T. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3901 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-ninth-st. Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
WEST DIVISION.
338 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., cor. Sheldon } L. Shreiber & Co.,
491 WEST MADISON, cor. Sheldon } Druggists.
502 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. } F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
423 WEST TWELFTH-ST. }
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
551 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
709 MILWAUKEE-AV.—Herman Ehlich (successor to C. H. Plautz), German Pharmacy.
NORTH DIVISION.
136 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
375 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
974 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
DEPOT ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—W. O. Swett Jr., Stationer and News Dealer.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD.
W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR SIXteenth-st., or on Wabash-av. car, lady's hunter-case gold watch with initials S. M. D. on case. Return to salesman 81, Marshall Field & Co.'s retail department. Reward.

LIBERAL REWARD FOR RETURN OF pocketbook lost at Union Depot Thursday; name on papers and tickets, H. L. Hellesen. Return to PETER SCENCE, Swedish and Norwegian Vice-Consul, 226 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER; experienced. Best references. Address R 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE dry goods house as bill clerk or packer; willing to do anything in a general way in such a concern. A1 references, especially as to character. Address H G 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 27 years of age as office clerk. Can give good security. Address H F 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—"FIRST-CLASS" only, by a rapid stenographer. A 23 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN, aged 30, of ten years' experience in mercantile life in New York City, with any first-class business house where the services of a reliable and energetic man will be appreciated; $1,000 cash security will be placed. Address A 19, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN private family by young man; stranger in city; understands care of horses. Address O W 22, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAREFUL and capable man as coachman. Please address A 10, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL to do housework in a private family; no washing. Is a first-class cook. 295 Oak-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework. 40 East Superior-st.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—I WISH TO DO family sewing at moderate price. Please call or address MRS. P., 129 Colorado-av.

LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO THE LAUNdry work for a family by a private laundress. Can give good references. Please call at 2616 Butterfield-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, drug clerk, grocery clerk, cashier, timekeeper; also traveling salesman. 182 East Washington-st., office 4.

WANTED—ENTRY CLERK IN A WHOLEsale clothing house. Address, stating age and references, A 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE SERVICES OF A FIRST-class penman for about a week; can work at home. Address Post-Office Drawer 148, Chicago.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK; MUST BE REGistered, honest, and reliable. Call at drug-store corner Oak and Wells-sts.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN FOR THE city to sell ribbons, laces, etc., to retail trade on commission; my trade established. Address A 22, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—ENGRAVERS ON METAL plate for label and show-card work. Address Crescent Label Co., St. Louis.

WANTED—GOOD ENGRAVER FOR BRASS rollers. Nos. 11 to 15 South Canal-st., rear building, Room 8.

WANTED—TWO HARNESSMAKERS ON fine work. Garfield Manufacturing Co., 51 to 61 West Washington-st.

WANTED—ENGINEER FOR STATIONARY engine. Address, stating where last employed, X 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—CAKE BAKER; ONE WHO UNderstands ornamenting; wages $18 per week and steady work. PAULIN & CO., Winnipeg, Man., Canada.

WANTED—STATIONARY ENGINEER; TO a good, sober man a steady job is warranted. Address, stating age, experience, and wages expected, C 1,320, Tribune office.

WANTED—BRICK-BURNER ACCUSTOMED to wood and coal. Good reference. Room 16, 53 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSman. Address, stating where last employed, previous experience, SANGER, ROCKWELL & CO., Park-st., corner Sixth-av., Milwaukee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR MY IMproved needle-package campaign goods and other fast-selling articles; catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. Inexperienced persons guaranteed 300 per cent profit; $50 a week easily made on $10 to $50. Men with more money offered a better chance. Write from any State for papers. Address MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 37 North Clark-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND rapid writer to pick out list and address about 4,000 wrappers. Address, stating price, A 11, Tribune.

WANTED—A MAN TO TRAVEL THROUGHout the West for an Eastern house manufacturing tin advertising cards and insurance signs. Address F. W. LEE, 163 La Salle-st., city.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—GOOD WAGES TO COMPETENT girl for general housework, with or without washing, at Hyde Park. Apply at northeast corner Fifty-seventh-st. and Madison-av.

WANTED—YOUNG GERMAN GIRL FOR second work. Must come well-recommended. 2730 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply to MRS. R. FINLEY, corner Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av., Hyde Park.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN FOR general housework. Two in family; best references required. 218 Cass-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP TO GO INTO the country; one cook, washer, and ironer, and one for general housework; to the proper persons steady work will be given at liberal wages. Apply to WILLIAM EMMETT, Olympic Theatre, 51 S. Clark.

WANTED—SECOND GIRL IN A SMALL private family. Must be thoroughly competent and come well recommended. Apply at once at 533 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR COOKING, WASHing, and ironing. 2947 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; German preferred. 3240 Forest-av.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS AS cook and chambermaid in private family. Must have references. Call at 3417 South Park-av.

WANTED—ONE ENGLISH AND ONE Scotch girl; Protestants; second work. 2957 Indiana-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

NURSES.

WANTED—AT 92 HASTINGS-ST.—A GOOD nurse to take care of sick person and do general work.

WANTED—NURSE—A COMPETENT GIRL to assist in care of child and do light second work; one who can sew nicely and give good reference will receive good wages and have permanent place. Apply at 2845 Indiana-av.

WANTED—NEAT NURSE GIRLS, PROTestants preferred. Chicago directory for nurses. 2257 Indiana-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND rapid writer to pick out list and address about 4,000 wrappers. Address, stating price, A 11, Tribune.

WANTED—LADIES DESIRING A FINE line of novelties in ladies' and children's goods send address; $25 a week easily made; specialties that will outsell everything. Address A 9, Tribune.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGNEW & CO., 134 LA SALLE-ST.—
50,000 acres choice land in Dakota; rich black loam soil, 2 to 3 feet deep; good subsoil; will sell for cash or exchange for improved city property.
$30,000 buys interest in the best manufacturing business in Chicago, covered by their own patents.
$17,000 buys one of the best stock farms in the Southwest; splendid rich soil.
$2,500 buys fine transient European Hotel.
$1,000 buys old-established grocery and tea store; large German trade; all cash.
If you want to buy, sell, or exchange, give us a call.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—RESTAURANT for sale near the Palmer House; seats 138, income $4,000 per month; price $4,500; reason for selling have a chicken ranch in the West to look after. X 49, Tribune office.

BANKERS OR CAPITALISTS WISHING AN excellent banking opportunity in one of the best county seats in Illinois address JEFFERSON ORR, Attorney-at-Law, Pittsfield, Ill.

CAPITAL WANTED FOR CATTLE RANCH in Colorado. The advertiser owns a large ranch with excellent water, and desires additional capital to increase stock. Address A 25, Tribune.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT, NEAR OPEN Board of Trade. 81 Clark-st., Room 37, between 10 and 12 a. m.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—RESTAUrant doing good business; owner leaving city. 257 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE FURNISHED FLAT, 7 rooms, with lease, Lincoln Park; nicely arranged for young couple wanting first-class apartments. A 31, Tribune office.

FRUIT-STORE FOR SALE—WELL STOCKED. Will be sold cheap. 124 East Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, VERY HANDSOME furniture and lease of 14-room house on Michigan-av.; everything good as new; location first-class; must be sold. Apply to PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STOCK, TOOLS, AND FIXTURES of a well-located hardware store; invoice about $2,800; a good chance. Address A 17, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO MILK ROUTES, WITH 2 horses, 4 and 6 years old; 2 covered wagons nearly new. Inquire at 2843 Wentworth-av., corner Twenty-ninth-st.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT DOING GOOD business; must be sold right away as owner cannot attend to it. Address A 34, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET—ONE OF THE best stands in the city; will sell cheap if taken by next week; $30 cash sales per day, can be increased double; good reasons for selling; horse and wagon included. Address Y 95, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—THE FIRST-class photograph gallery, 103 and 105 State-st., with all the properties and fixtures complete. 20,000 valuable negatives and a large business secure. Or all the business properties and fixtures can be bought at a great bargain. Apply to C. S. ENGLE, Room 56 Metropolitan Block.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNTS—$100 TO $2,000—LOANED on furniture, pianos, machinery, and other chattels, borrowers retaining property; rates reasonable; dealings strictly honorable. Borrowers can have full information by calling on WALKER, 129 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, warehouse receipts, without removal, publicity, delay; easy payments and low rate; fair, square dealing. 113 Clark-st., Room 19.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN AT LOW rate, without commission or delay, on approved collaterals, chattels, warehouse receipts, or any good security. Room 73 Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal or publicity, at low rates. 153 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 124 Dearborn-st. between Madison and Washington.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N.B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1860.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES—SAME BOUGHT. Send stamp. Loans on real estate or other good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 19, 168 Washington-st.

LOAN WANTED—OF $6,000 ON IMPROVED city property in Peoria, free and clear, valued at $11,000. Address A 5, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON Chicago improved property. D. O. STRONG, Room 7, 159 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums not less than $1,000. Inquire at Union Trust Company, 132 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st., corner La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$1,900 ON BOARD of Trade membership for six months at 7 per cent. Address A 29, Tribune office.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 25 East Randolph-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A BARGAIN NEVER BEFORE KNOWN—Only $165, cost $650, elegant 7⅓-octave upright piano. Rare chance. Must be sold. Call today. Piano Bankrupt Store, 214 East Randolph-st.

ENGEL & SCHAFF
PIANOS
Are the nearest approach to perfection in the art of piano making yet attained. Over 5,000 in use. Manufactured in this city for seventeen years, therefore a genuine Chicago piano and a brilliant illustration of Chicago's greatness in all branches of business. Unlimited warranty given. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Warerooms 139 State-st.

ESTEY & CAMP. PIANOS AND ORGANS.
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188 AND 190 STATE-ST. ESTEY & CAMP.
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ESTEY & CAMP.

ESTABLISHED 1851—VOSE & SONS' pianos; 16,000 now in use; unlimited warrant given; call and get prices before purchasing elsewhere. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

GOOD PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT. ESTEY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st. (entrance 190.)

HAINES,
HAINES,
Best upright pianofortes in the world. We have the choicest variety of styles, the newest stock, and the handsomest warerooms in the city. New England, Gabler, and other makes very low, cash or installments.
Second-hand instruments $50 and upwards.
HAINES & WHITNEY CO., 182 and 184 Wabash-av., Chicago.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-sts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best-lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE, managers. Wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs. New pianos, $200 and upwards. Cash or easy payments. Root & Sons Music Co., 200 Wabash-av.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS, UPRIGHTS AND squares, at very low prices; easy payments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

100 UPRIGHT PIANOS FOR RENT; ONE year's rent allowed if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, Corner West Madison and Morgan-sts.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATIONS ON BUSIness, lawsuits, enemies, absent friends, love, marriage, and death. Ladies special attention. Mrs. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st., a few doors south of Madison.

LUCIE LAROE—MAGNETIC TREATMENT; Spanish baths. 218 State-st., second flight, Room 8.

MRS. DELACY, CLAIRVOYANT AND MAGnetic treatment, 1613 Wabash-av.

MADAME LEE AND FRENCH ASSISTANT Magnetic healer and treats by the French system. Spanish baths. 176 West Washington-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE MEAT AND provision business; the best location in the city; reason—have more business than one can attend to; capital required, $1,000 to $5,000. Apply at Room 6, 128 Dearborn-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO $15,000; one who can give his whole time to office and financial matters; in the most profitable manufacturing business this side of the Allegheny Mountains. No triflers need answer. X 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN AS PARTNER IN an established office business; can draw $150 a month salary; profits double that amount; $1,500 required. KELLER & SWERINGEN, 170 Madison-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—NOS. 50, 51, 52, 53—SO FAR AS can now be ascertained, no, as to what is now alleged. These arrangements are frequently modified and extended, but nothing of the sort in these unless quite recently. No. 54.—Venezuela, Nicaragua. Yes, the others no, as it seems; also France, Swiss Confederation, Dominican Republic, Italy, Hayti, yes. No. 55.—Information not obtainable. No. 57.—It is believed that your information is correct. It is important that it should be known exactly what can be done to secure a final and full arrangement. The Chief of D. says they will not indicate anything without a full knowledge of the facts, but is sure they would be liberal if facts justified. Proceedings commenced against H.

PERSONAL—LEVI; DEEDS BELONG TO me, not to Gabe Foster, deceased; will sell pawn ticket of diamond ring. MISS EVA BUCKNER, City Post-Office.

PERSONAL—K. Y.: HAVE JUST LEARNED what the matter is; am worried. You will see that party Saturday afternoon.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A SPRING OVERcoat in dark brown (all wool), custom made, and ordered for $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$6.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE pant, worth $15, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR FINE BLACK CLOTH in double-breasted frock, sack, or Chesterfield suits, custom made; these suits are fully worth $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—YOU CAN HAVE CHOICE OF several styles nobby 4-button cutaway suits at $18, custom-made for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$14 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS, hair-line worsted, for $6. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat (imported), corkscrew worsted, silk roll, worth $35, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$19 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE cassimere suit (five styles), light and dark in colors, worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$4.25 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE pant made for $10, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$18 WILL BUY AN EXTRA-size custom-made suit; we have as large as 51 inches and were made for double the money. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—A $35 SILK-LINED 1 OR 4 button cutaway coat and vest, imported goods, $15. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$17.50—YOU CAN BUY A CUStom-made spring overcoat, imported, worsted or cassimere, full silk roll, made for $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7.50 BUYS A FINE ALL-wool spring overcoat, silk serge roll (custom made), worth $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$25 FOR A SATIN-LINED Prince Albert suit, custom made, in all the latest colors, imported goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $60. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$9 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $4. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A FINE SILK-MIXED cassimere spring suit (long roll), custom-made for $35, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$3 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM-made pants, ordered for $8. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — SATIN-LINED CASSIMERE and worsted suits, custom-made, at $55; will sell, if can fit you, for $25, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR FINE DIAGONAL worsted suits, custom-made, in dark brown, black, or wine-color, ordered for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SILK-LINED, CUStom-made suit—sack or cutaway (imported worsted), worth $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS. Our agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in black coats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $3 at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM made pants, worth $6. Misfit Clothing Parlors 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A SPRING OVERcoat (full silk roll) in four different shades, custom made, and worth $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$16.35 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE blue or black imported serge suit, silk-lined throughout, worth $38, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, satin lined, French diagonal, imported, and certainly would be cheap at $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7.50 FOR AN ALL-WOOL MELton spring overcoat, custom made, ordered for $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR SUCcessfully removed. 1450 Wabash-av. MRS. DE MEDICI. The art taught. Oxzyn Balm by the pound.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR AN ELEGANT ALL wool cassimere suit, custom made, in three different styles; worth $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A DOUBLE-BREASTed Prince Albert coat and vest, silk-lined throughout; custom-made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Bldg.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR AN ELEGANT COAT and vest (custom-made) in ten different styles, worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

210 SOUTH STATE-ST. — 1,000 TABLE-boarders wanted. Give us a trial and oblige.

2979 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—HANDSOMEly-furnished rooms, with board, in brick block; convenient to cable and I. C. R. R.

WEST SIDE.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON —Nicely furnished rooms, with board; all modern conveniences.

NORTH SIDE.

31 PINE-ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, use of bath, gas, parlor, and piano; day-board $4.

265 INDIANA-ST., CORNER OF STATE—Board and rooms: also table board.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE—PLEASANT SINGLE rooms, 50 cents and 75 cents; double rooms $1 per day. Clark-st., near Madison. BENTON MAUZY, Prop'r.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $3 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

SUBURBAN.

A FINE ROOM, WITH BOARD, AT THE Maywood House, Maywood, Ill.

OAK PARK—THE BRICK HOUSE IN ELIZAbeth-court will be opened for summer guests Tuesday, June 3. Inquire on premises or at 2221 Wabash-av.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ONE OR TWO FURNISHED rooms on South Side by young man and wife; only private family where comforts of home can be had; table not so essential; permanent if terms are reasonable and location pleasing. Address X 25, Tribune office.

BOARD AND COMFORTABLY-FURNISHED room; location fronting on Jefferson Park or Loomis-st., not more than two blocks from Madison-st. Address A 35, Tribune.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS, BY TWO GENTLEmen; in suburbs of Chicago, convenient to trains. Address A 26, Tribune.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BARGAINS—
We offer rare bargains in second-hand carriages and buggies. Be sure and call on
HILL & KILLAM, 326 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, BUGgies, carts, trucks, delivery and express wagons, new and second-hand; 20 horses, fit for all use; horses to let; will sell on monthly payments. Come and see for yourself; the largest assortment and the cheapest in Chicago. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—A PRETTY BAY SADDLE mare; perfectly kind; afraid of nothing; suitable for a lady or young girl to ride; sold for want of use and no other reason; $75 will buy her. Call at 9 o'clock a. m. at Room 10, 84 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A PERRY ROAD-cart (was made to order); almost new. Can be seen at Higby's stable, Thirty-ninth-st. and Cottage Grove-av., or address A 14, Tribune.

I HAVE FOR SALE CHEAP A FINE SURrey wagon, my own make, one new extension-top, and some new and second-hand phaetons, family and driving wagons. Please give me a call. E. C. HAYDE, 1458 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A PONY, KIND AND GENTLE, fit for children's use. Will buy cart and harness if desired. Address ALBERT M. DAY, 128 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GROCERY WAGON. Call at 458 Dearborn-st.

50 CARTS AND BUGGIES OF ALL MAKES, from $15 upward, that we trade our new improved Perry carts for. Rear of new panorama (Siege of Paris—finest painting in the world). Chicago Carriage & Cart Co.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NO. 169 BISSELL-ST., NEAR Centre, two-story and basement dwelling, containing all modern improvements, and in first-class order. Only $35 per month to good party. A. LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 469 La Salle-av., near Goethe-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; possession at once. WM. C. DOW, 19 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—548 LA SALLE-AV.—FIRST-class three-story house, near Schiller-st.; in complete order; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. WILLIAM DICKINSON, 122 La Salle-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—2-STORY BRICK, 213 FREMONT st. (North Side), three doors from Webster-av.; excellent condition; healthful and pleasant locality. Inquire at 11 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TO SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, desirable house on Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Twentieth-sts. A 7, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—90 AND 92 LOOMIS-ST.—IN THE prettiest block in Chicago—Eleven elegant-finished rooms; ceilings panel painted in fruits and flowers; go and see them; open day and evening. CAMPBELL BRO. & CO., 149 Madison-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE, WITH BARN, 237 Twenty-fifth-st., near Wabash-av. C. J. ADAMS, 69 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TO RESPONSIBLE PARTY, FURnished or unfurnished—My large residence, 1837 Michigan-av., for one or two years. T. E. SPAIDS.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—AT OAKLAND—HOUSE OF 10 rooms, with all modern improvements, convenient to Hyde Park and L. S. R. R. trains and cable cars; good barn. JAMES HOOD, 916 Thirty-ninth-st. and 180 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—SEVERL FURnished houses for the summer; one with 9 rooms, stable, and large, shady grounds, $80 month. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—OAK PARK—GOOD COTTAGE house at $15 per month. S. DUNLOP, Room 618 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house at Highland Park. Apply from 10 to 12. W. L. CARTER, 137 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A STONE-FRONT HOUSE AND one cottage, corner Fifty-first-st. and Madison-av. Inquire of J. H. DUNHAM, 10 State-st., Room 6, or Judge Hawes, Court-House.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT flats in the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels, and sideboards, double deafened floors, and elegantly decorated throughout. To private family only. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—UNTIL OCT. 1, FURNISHED flat on Cass-st., 7 rooms, $70; rare chance. Address A 30, Tribune office.

TO RENT—7-ROOM APARTMENTS IN Hotel St. Benedict, Chicago-av. and Cass; elegantly fitted up, and for comfort unsurpassed; steam heat; janitor. KINSELLA, 154 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR, 7-ROOM FLAT, No. 12 Lincoln-av., pleasant, well arranged, commodious, and in excellent repair. Apply at 133 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT, NEWLY PApered, at 246 La Salle-av. Carpets, etc., for sale if wanted. Possession immediately. Call at once.

TO RENT—A 6-ROOM FLAT IN DESIRAble location on North Side; furniture for sale cheap. Apply in drug-store at 41 North State-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO FLATS OF 16 LARGE ELEgant rooms. Inquire at S. GOLDSTEIN'S, 316 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO FLATS OF SIX AND FOUR rooms each; second floor front, at $15; No. 2973 State-st. No. 79 Dearborn-st., Room 48.

TO RENT—NO. 3809 MICHIGAN-AV., FIRST flat of five rooms.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.:
132 De Kalb-st., upper flat, 5 rooms, stone front; very desirable; only $18.
132 De Kalb-st., first floor and basement, stone front, 7 rooms, in fine order; only $25.
1172 Lexington-av., upper and lower flat, new building; they are cheap at $15.
438 Leavitt-st., upper and lower flat, stone front, 6 and 7 rooms, south and west exposure; these are desirable flats, and only $25. All open today.

TO RENT—A VERY NICE FLAT, 6 ROOMS and bathroom. 307 West Jackson-st., only one stairs high.

TO RENT—$12—LOWER FLOOR OF NO. 19 Grenshaw-st.; to be put in good repair. S. DUNLOP, 618 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—AT 2252 WABASH-AV.—ELEgantly-furnished rooms; single or en suite; from $10 to $35 a month; newly fitted and furnished.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 85 AND 87 Dearborn-st.; transients taken. Office, Room 12.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, some adapted to light housekeeping. 338 State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIvate family; every convenience; cheap. 1213 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—1328 MICHIGAN-AV., NICELY furnished rooms.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ALCOVE front room, suitable for one or two; modern improvements; convenient to car lines and board. 3305 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—15 ELDRIDGE-COURT, FRONT parlor, also front and back room on second floor, newly carpeted and furnished, all large rooms, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; gas, bath-room, hot and cold water; splendid location; reasonable to right parties.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, NEAT AND pleasant, at 2821 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FRONT AND BACK ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished. 3123 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—1456 MICHIGAN-AV., NICELY-furnished front rooms; modern improvements.

TO RENT—AT 2407 INDIANA-AV., HANDsome front alcove room; modern improvements.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED BACK parlor; private family. 1410 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—5 CONGRESS-ST., NEAR MICHigan-av.—Large front room well furnished; all modern improvements; location first-class.

TO RENT—FURNISHED PARLOR IN STYLish house; suitable for physician; Wabash-av., near Thirteenth-st. A 20, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room suitable for two gentlemen; large closet; all modern improvements; bath. References. 49 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FOUR NICELY FURNISHED room suitable for one or two persons; prices moderate. 261 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—PARLOR SUITE, NEWLY FURnished; gas, bath, hot and cold water; near Lincoln Park. 14 Lincoln-av., first floor.

TO RENT—66 RUSH ST., TWO LARGE FRONT alcove rooms, with or without board.

TO RENT—288A HURON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms; low rent to permanent parties.

TO RENT—130 NORTH STATE-ST.—PLEASant front and hall rooms.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. 85 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE AND LARGE back room, nicely furnished, hot water, bath, gas, etc.; private family; rent reasonable. 175 Rush-st.

TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A large, cool alcove room, handsomely furnished to one or two gentlemen. 260 Ohio-st.

TO RENT—304 ERIE-ST., EAST OF STATE—Alcove suite of three rooms, without board, elegantly furnished; hot and cold water; first-class in all appointments; rare chance for a splendid home; to gentlemen only.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—695 WEST MADISON-ST.—TWO pleasant south front newly-furnished and papered rooms, en suite or single; suitable for three persons; cheap to desirable parties likely to be permanent; private family. Nice dining-room in basement.

TO RENT—AT 465 WEST MADISON-ST., front room, second flat, newly furnished in first-class style; hot bath, etc.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED AND pleasant room; in private family. Inquire at 377 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, furnished, to man and wife. Inquire at No. 209 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—A FINE STORE BUILDING 30X80, very conveniently arranged; has in connection a good wareroom; also good cellar; fine location, with good territory to draw trade from; crop prospects fine; rents reasonable. For further particulars inquire of J. D. BIGGS, Buckley, Ill.

TO RENT—AS WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR upholstery department, will rent that part of our store, with one window, to any one wishing to carry on the upholstery business or artists' materials. HILGER & CO., 207 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT building 40x165 Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st. BRADSHAW & WAIT, 189 and 193 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—ANY REAL-ESTATE AGENT who can rent store room 77 and 79 Madison-st. from July 1 we will pay a commission. It is an elegant location for wholesale or retail business; is a second floor 50x150; light on three sides; steam elevator, etc. Apply to owner L. B. MANTONYA & CO., 241 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—STORE FLOOR OF 126 NORTH Market-st.; cheap. Apply to BUTZ & ESCHENBURG, 77 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE LOFTS, 20X165. SEAVEY BROS., 177 Randolph-st.

BARNS.

TO RENT—BARN ROOM FOR TWO HORSES and wagons. 1828 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—DOCK—BETWEEN ELSTON-AV. and Carpenter-st.; two railroad switches; well-paved streets. For details address Y 80, Tribune.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE, one front room, furnished, with or without board, for gentleman and wife. Address X 2, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE, furnished or unfurnished, south of Twenty-second-st., and east of Wabash. A 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN, furnished room, second floor, with or without breakfast. Address, stating price, A 33, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTEEL couple a front room, furnished or unfurnished board for one, with small private family; no other boarders; terms reasonable; south of Twenty-second-st., east of State. Address A 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL NICELY furnished house or flat in Lake View, Kenwood, Hyde Park, Evanston, or other suburb. Address A 27, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LA Salle-st.:
We respectfully invite parties looking for residences, or wishing to make investments in any part of the city or its immediate suburbs, to confer with us by letter or otherwise. Much desirable property is never advertised.

FOR SALE—GRAIN ELEVATOR WITH steam power and latest improved machinery for transferring and cleaning grain. This house has more extensive and conveniently located railroad tracks than any of its kind in the vicinity of Chicago. T. S. PARKER, 95 Fifth-av. Room 16

FOR SALE—SMALL 99-YEAR LEASEHOLD at fixed rental, netting 10 per cent on price asked, $4,000; or will exchange for first-class acres. C. W. DARROW, 30 Portland Block.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—
THE GROSS COTTAGES.
19 MORE JUST FINISHED.
10 SOLD IN THREE WEEKS.
THE HANDSOMEST, BEST-BUILT, BEST-FINISHED SIX-ROOM COTTAGES IN CHICAGO.
LOCATED IN THE BEST RESIDENCE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE WEST SIDE,
ONE BLOCK FROM
THE MADISON-ST. CARS.
ON MONROE-ST., SACRAMENTO AND COLORADO-AVS.
PRICE ONLY $1,900 to $2,200 EACH.
EXTRAORDINARY EASY PAYMENTS.
SMALL CASH PAYMENT; BALANCE $20 MONTHLY, SAME AS RENT, AND YOU GET A HOME OF YOUR OWN.
S. E. GROSS & CO. S. E. GROSS & CO.,
139 Clark-st., corner Madison.
N. B.—Take Madison-st. cars to our branch office, corner Madison-st. and Sacramento-av. Open week-days and Sunday.

FOR SALE—132 DE KALB-ST.—A STONE-front, surrounded by first-class improvements; 13 rooms; arranged for two families; in first-class repair; will rent for $300; the best investment in Chicago; terms to suit. CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$4,000 WILL BUY THAT NICE stone-front 416 Leavitt-st.; nicely frescoed and ceilings hand painted. You can't find a better house in Chicago for the money. Terms to suit. CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY AND CELLAR brick houses, P. D. and K. on first floor, 3 large chambers and bath-room on second floor, all modern improvements, situated on Campbell-av. and Leavitt-st.; only $2,800. Terms to suit. Open to-day. Don't fail to go and see them. CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES—QUEEN ANNE COTTAGES.
SPECIAL SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Go and see our Queen Anne brick cottages, 75, 77, 79 Kendall-st., near corner of Polk. Also 144-146 De Kalb-st., near Taylor; no wooden posts, but brick and stone foundations; great bargains given if taken at once, on terms to suit.
O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—TWO LOTS ON Wood-st., near Monroe, east front, well located; price low and terms liberal. B., No. 43 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—A TRACT OF 49 LOTS IN Mary Ann Bayley's subdivision, between Western-av. and Seymour, Ohio and Erie-sts., one block north of Indiana-st. cars; desirable for residence or manufacturing property; excellent facilities for a brewery or any kind of building requiring stone foundations, etc., etc. Please submit proposals to MRS. MARY A. BAYLEY, Box 116, Wright's Grove P.-O., or J. E. FAY, 70 Commercial Bank Building.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-ST., WEST OF Ashland-av., 50 to 100 feet on a corner; will sell on long time, without money in hand, if buyer will build. Address P.-O. Box 585.

FOR SALE—ON NORTH HALSTED-ST., BEtween Garfield and Webster-avs., 125x125, east front. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—$650 TO $700 —Lots on Polk, Harvard, Taylor, Fillmore, and Grenshaw-sts., between Western and Campbell-avs. One-fourth cash; balance in 1, 2, and 3 years at 6 per cent. Inquire at 540 South Western-av.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Very handsome brown-stone octagon front; the best 25-foot house on the boulevard.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Frame house, No. 2821, with lot 25, 42, or 51 feet front, or will sell 25, 26, or 51 feet vacant. It is very choice lot.
INDIANA-AV.—Brick house, No. 1839, with lot 50x176 feet and barn; price $15,000; the lot alone is worth $15,000.
INDIANA-AV.—House and lot, near Twenty-first-st., in first-rate order; $8,000. A bargain.
INDIANA-AV.—House and lot near Twenty-third-st., 25x160 feet, east front; $7,000.
WABASH-AV.—No. 1637, with lot, 26x112, house in good order; sewerage and plumbing perfect; a first-class investment.

FOR SALE—170X150 WITH FRAME IMprovements, on Lake-av., in city, for $20,000; also 100x150 with frame improvements, a corner near Oakland, for $40,000; 100 feet Bryant-av. cheap; 19 feet Wabash-av. $4,200 a foot; also 50 feet Vincennes, near Thirty-fifth-st. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—DREXEL BOULEVARD!
100 feet east front; very choice; on easy terms.
WABASH-AV.
50 feet near Thirty-eighth-st.; easy terms.
FRED L. FAKE, 34 Washington-st., Room 27.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE ON ONTARIO-st., east of St. Clair, in full view of the lake; three stories, basement and high attic, beautifully arranged and well built. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—617 LARRABEE-ST., NEAR Centre, 2-story brick store and flats; very cheap. P. A. GEORGE, 54 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS IF desired, 2-story and basement brick dwelling on Bissell-st., near Centre, containing all modern improvements, and in first-class condition. The cheapest and best house in the city for the money. Terms easy. A. LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE DOCK PROPERTY on the North Branch and North Branch Canal, and adjoining interior property, desirable for manufacturing purposes and having good railroad connections. EDWIN H. SHELDON, Receiver Chicago Land Co., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A LOT, 172 feet deep, at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 feet high; $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in market; cheap railroad fare; trains every hour. I furnish lumber to build; the splendid growth of trees makes the village one entire park; good schools, churches, stores, and about 1,000 inhabitants. Come any day at 10:15 or 3:30 and see the lots free, as this price is only for a few days. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH TO CLOSE an estate—A fine two-story brick residence, 15 rooms, and detached summer kitchen, barn, etc., all in good repair; with two acres of ground nicely fenced and stocked with fruit, shade, and ornamental trees; situated at Union Grove, five miles west of Union Junction, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road. Train leaves Chicago in morning, arriving at 10:20 a. m. Returning leave 4 p. m. Call on or address MRS. JOHN PRICE, Union Grove, Wis.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
FINE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, heated by steam with two acres of highly improved ground; flowers and fruits and vegetables in abundance; large green-house; apples, pears, plums, grapes, raspberries, blackberries, currants, etc.; thirty minutes' ride on Rock Island Railroad.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON Fifty-eighth-st., near School; water-pipes and sidewalks have been laid; $400 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH TO SEE AS handsome and cheap property as can be found in Cook County go with me to Glencoe and look at it free of expense. I sell on any terms to suit, and help those wishing to build. C. E. BROWNE, Room 9, 41 South Clark-st.
Residence, Glencoe.

FOR SALE—5-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH LOT, at Maplewood, 4 miles from Court-House, accessible by horse and steam cars; easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—FINE LARGE house well located and in good condition; lot 50x190; price $11,000. M. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON VINCENNES-AV., CORNER Forty-second-st., 100x150; 100x125 on Forty-second-st., near Vincennes-av. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO LOTS, $50; Grand Crossing lots, $100; east of South Chicago, $10 to $40; several 5-acre blocks very cheap. L. WHITNEY, 125 Clark-st., Room 38.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW PROPERTY BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$250. $250. $250. $250. $250.
LOTS IN AUSTIN—1¼ miles west of city limits, near Chicago & North-Western Car-Shops; good schools and churches convenient; price, $250; terms easy.
These lots are 25x150 feet each, and are the cheapest and best in the market, location and price considered; complete abstract of title furnished purchasers free. JOHN N. YOUNG, owner, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—70X180 FEET ON FORTY-SEVenth-st., not far west of Kenwood Station, at $80 per foot; 150x150 northwest corner Midway Plaisance, Fifty-ninth-st. and Washington-av., $30 per foot, near Rosalie Villas and South Park Station. Choice lots on Washington-ave., between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth-sts. B. A. ULRICH, 182 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE—THE CHOICest property for homes, in a beautiful and growing town, only half-hour's ride from the city, at lowest prices, and on the easiest terms. Any man who cannot secure a delightful home for his family on the terms I offer is not worthy of a home. Call and go with me to see this desirable property. F. D. COSSITT, 84 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY location go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 131 La Salle-st., or No. 6732 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—2-STORY HOUSE and lot, east of Stock-Yards; price, $1,000. J. G. EARLE, 235 Thirty-seventh-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON AND SOUTH Evanston property of all grades a specialty. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—18,000 ACRES VIRGIN PINE land near New Orleans; railroad running through it. Address A 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WELL-IMPROVED 2,000 ACRE farm in Nebraska. Address P. M. FREDERICK, Shelbina, Mo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—DWELLING HOUSE WELL LOcated. Price not to exceed $10,000. Want to put in ten acres on Fifty-seventh-st. as part payment. O. M. WELLS & CO., 17 Bryan Block.

WANTED—I WANT TO INVEST $5,000 IN good property that will net 10 per cent. Give description. Address A 31, Tribune.

INSTRUCTION.

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST IN CHICAGO—THE STANDARD SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING.
A caligraph—the best writing machine yet invented—will be given as a prize to that pupil who, entering the school before June 25, shows the most proficiency in practical shorthand and typewriting on Oct. 1.
243 State-st. S. S. BENTON, Principal.

H. B. BRYANT'S CHICAGO BUSINESS College, Phonographic Institute, and English Training-School continues in session during the summer.
This affords an excellent opportunity for teachers of public and private schools, students of literary colleges, and pupils of public or other schools to receive practical training at this institution.
From 50 to 60 class recitations are conducted at this institution daily, together with a large amount of individual instruction.
Students can take either of the regular courses or can select any special branches to suit their wants or convenience.
The summer months, when most other schools are closed, can be used to good advantage in getting this practical drill. A thorough preparatory business training is of great value to any one during life.
This institution being conducted on so large a scale, proper facilities can be furnished for the backward pupil or for the college graduate, and each can be placed with associates of his own advancement.
While other schools take a rest this one continues. The studies and methods of instruction being so different from those of other schools, pupils coming in for the summer find it a change from the work they have been doing, and generally enter upon their new duties with great interest. Much progress can be made during the summer and still have ample time for recreation. H. B. BRYANT & SON, 77, 79, and 81 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

LESSONS GIVEN IN KENSINGTON, ARrasene ribbon, and fancy needle work. MRS. F. L. ESLEIGHO, 63 South Carpenter-st., first flat.

PRIVATE LESSONS—CLASSICS, MATHEmatics, English, French, German; pleasant, rapid method. Address H G 4, Tribune office.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—$40 or $50 are our charges for thoroughly fitting pupils in shorthand and typewriting for positions. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A COMPEtent person to teach and converse fluently in Italian. Address A 91, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—
For Blaine and Logan campaign badges; five different styles, finely finished and gold-plated. Samples by mail, 10 cents; $3, $5, and $7 per gross. Send in your orders early so as to secure the first sales, thereby controlling the first sales in this city. Address W. H. SIEBE, 7 Warren-st., New York.

AGENTS WANTED—BLAINE AND LOGAN —For lives of the Republican Presidential candidates by Prof. Walter R. Houghton, A. M., of the Indiana State University. Beautifully illustrated, handsomely bound; choice territory to agents who apply at once. Canvassing outfits mailed on receipt of 50 cents. Address J. H. CHAMBERS & CO., 68 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—TWENTY GOOD agents for Chicago; county agents in all parts of the State. Call or address 155 Washington-st., Room 18. Hours, 3 to 4 p. m.

AGENTS WANTED—RAMSDELL'S LIFE OF Blaine. Send 50c for prospectus or write for circulars. R. C. TREAT, 199 Clark-st., Chicago.

BLAINE'S LIFE WILL BE PROFITABLE TO agents. Prospectus now ready. Send 50 cents. TYLER & CO., Detroit, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE Bain Electric Company will be held Monday, June 30th, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Room 430 First National Bank Building, for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may come before them. W. H. FRENCH, Secretary.

ALL KINDS OF GRAVEL, TIN, AND slate roofing and galvanized-iron cornices by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 West Washington-st.

ALL THAT WANT FIRST-CLASS BOARDers and roomers, register Room 3, Tribune. Free boarding directory. Room Renting Agency.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING DONE, sidewalks, basement floors, etc. J. R. HURLBUT, Manager, Room 37, 79 Dearborn-st.

ASTHMA—DR. RAYMOND'S ROOT, HERB, and Bark Extract cures the worst cases. One teaspoonful relieves immediately. $1 per bottle. J. J. SMITH, druggist, corner Clark and Jackson.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement; strictly private; 20 years' practice. 878 West Indiana-st. Midwife.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement; pleasant and cheap; by MRS. MUELLER, doctress, 653 West Monroe-st.

HAVE YOUR CARPET, MATTING, AND oil-cloth laying or altering done by practical workmen; city or country. Address GEO. M. BAKER, 1302 Indiana-av. Cut this out.

JUST ARRIVED WITH KING CHARLES and Blenheim spaniels, Yorkshire and black and tan terriers, from Europe; finest ever imported. Apply at 209 Forquer-st., below Blue Island-av.

MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS—OUR agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in overcoats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

TYPEWRITER COPYING 10 CENTS PER page. A. B. REID & CO., 79 Dearborn-st.

$2.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE PANT, worth $6, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$6.25 FOR CUSTOM-MADE PANTS worth $15; beautiful patterns. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$10 FOR A FINE, ALL-WOOL MELTON OR Kersey spring overcoat custom-made at $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$12 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $5—Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT, made from the best goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE BLUE OR black cheviot suit (sack or cutaway), worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$13.75 BUYS A CUSTOM-MADE YACHT-cloth blue flannel suit, warranted fast color, worth $30, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$14 FOR NICE SPRING WEIGHT CASSImere suit, custom-made, in four different styles. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$15 FOR AN ENGLISH KERSY TWEED (imported) spring overcoat, custom made; would be cheap at $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$18.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT, satin-lined throughout (imported goods), made for $50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$20 FOR A VERY FINE IMPORTED CASsimere suit, custom made, in different patterns; ordered for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$20 FOR AN IMPORTED MACKINAW CUStom-made spring overcoat in four different styles, full silk roll, made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$21 FOR A CUSTOM MADE DOUBLE breasted frock suit in latest style shades, imported corkscrews, worth $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$22.50 FOR A SATIN-LINED CUSTOM made suit, imported cassimere or worsted; ordered for $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$25 FOR AN ENGLISH CREPE SPRING overcoat, custom-made, very elegant, colored, for $60. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

LAKE MARINE.

A Dense Fog Enveloped Lake Michigan Yesterday—The Steam-Barge Shrigley on the Beach.

Sudden Death of Capt. James Short—An Attempt to Break Grain Freights—General Nautical News.

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE.

THICK WEATHER.

The weather was very unfavorable for lake navigation yesterday. The wind was light and changeable, shifting to various points of the compass in rapid succession. A vessel sailing by the wind would five minutes later have the breeze after her, and in less than a half hour dead ahead. Vessels that left the harbor in the morning made but little headway, many of them being between here and Grosse Point at dark. To add to the discomfiture of navigators a dense fog hung over the lake all day, and last night it became so thick outside that the wheelsman could scarcely see the mainmast. It was by all odds the most disagreeable fog of the season. So far as learned there were no serious collisions or other accidents in this vicinity, but it will be almost a miracle if none occur. But few vessels arrived during the day, and the number of departures were quite limited. Several tugs ran aground last evening, but backed off without assistance.

A STEAM-BARGE ASHORE.

About half-past 5 o'clock in the afternoon word was received at Crawford & Walsh's tug office that the steam-barge J. H. Shrigley, bound here with a cargo of lumber, had gone ashore off Lincoln Park. The tugs Crawford and Wolf were dispatched to her assistance and arrived back with the Shrigley at 7 o'clock. Capt. Olson states that his barge was feeling her way along slowly, it being almost impossible to see a length ahead. Soundings were made at almost every revolution, but the boat suddenly ran into shoal water, and her bow stuck fast in the sand. Finding it impossible to back off without jettisoning part of her cargo a boat was sent ashore and tugs summoned. The Shrigley was uninjured.

SCRAPED THE BOTTOM.

While the tug Shelby was coming into port last evening with the schooners Naiad and Pilot in tow she got too close to the beach and the Naiad ran aground. The Pilot was cast adrift and was able to keep in deep water. The Shelby got the Naiad afloat without much difficulty and brought her tow safely in the harbor.

DANGEROUSLY INJURED.

Edward Miller, one of the steamship John B. Lyon's crew, received injuries yesterday that may result fatally. The Lyon was lying at a coal dock discharging her cargo. A descending coal-bucket struck Miller on the head and knocked him into the hold. His head was fractured in two places and bruised. He was removed to the Marine Hospital. The coal-bucket was made of iron and weighed 600 pounds.

STRUCK A CANALBOAT.

While the propeller Joseph L. Hurd was on her way up the river yesterday she struck a canalboat and stove in the latter's side. The boat was lying at the Rock Island elevator and was loaded with grain. The cargo was not damaged, as the boat was not cut down below the water-line.

A DISABLED STEAMER.

The steamship W. L. Wetmore, bound from Escanaba for Chicago with a cargo of ore, was disabled yesterday by blowing out a cylinder-head while off Waukegan. The tug Miller went to her assistance and towed her into port. The repairs to the Wetmore will be completed today.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

The steambarge M. M. Drake arrived two days ago with a cargo of lumber. She was drawing fourteen feet two inches. Her cargo is consigned to Fisher & Co., who ordered it to be discharged at Mud Lake. It is impossible for a vessel to reach Mud Lake drawing over twelve feet eight inches, which necessitates a portion of the Drake's cargo being lightered. The consignees claim they are not liable for the cost of lighterage and the agents of the boat are of a contrary opinion.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

GRAIN.

There was but a limited inquiry for grain vessels yesterday, shippers evincing but little disposition to engage tonnage at the asking rates. In fact, efforts were made to shave former quotations a quarter of a cent. Carriers, however, were firm, and so far as known rates were not cut. They were quoted at 2¾ cents on wheat and 3¼ cents on corn to Buffalo. Through rates to New York, lake and canal, were nominally unchanged, at 6¾ cents on wheat and 6¼ cents on corn. The rate on corn to Kingston has been erroneously quoted at 4½ cents, but that figure has not been paid since the Dominion Government reduced the tolls on the Welland Canal. Several charters have been made for that port this week at 3¾@3¾ cents on corn. The prop William Edwards and consort Golden Age and the prop C. J. Kershaw were on the market yesterday but could not secure cargoes at regular rates. Offers of 2¾ cents on wheat to Buffalo were made for them and declined. There was some talk about sending the Edwards and Golden Age to Escanaba for ore. The engagements yesterday were as follows:

To Buffalo.	No. bu.
Propeller Rochester, corn	65,000
Propeller Portage, corn	40,000
Propeller Newburg, corn	15,000
To Erie.	
Propeller Alaska, corn	40,000
To Kingston.	
Schooner Nassau, corn	22,000
To Ogdensburg.	
Propeller D. M. Wilson, corn	40,000
Total	222,000

AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 19.—[Special.]—Shippers were disinclined to meet the grain-carriers today, but there were none offering. The schrs Pathfinder and O. L. Watson were chartered for ore from Escanaba to Ohio ports at $1.

AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., June 19.—[Special.]—There is a marked advance in rate in grain here, on account of the scarcity of vessels. Offers were made today of 8¼ for ore from Escanaba to Ohio ports, but the offers were productive of few charters. Telegrams were dispatched out to Milwaukee and Chicago for vessels, but the answers invariably were that none were to be had in the ore trade. The feeling is that a steady advance will be made in rates.

AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 19.—[Special.]—Coal freights continue firm, vessels being still in good demand. Engagements included prop Starucca for Chicago at 85 cents; schr Gen. Franz Sigel for Milwaukee at 75 cents; prop Donaldson and barge Nellie Mason for Superior City at 60 cents; barge Brightie for Marquette at 75 cents; barge George Worthington for Detroit at 25 cents.

Canal freights were in demand, being nominally 3¼ cents on wheat, 3 cents on corn, and 2¼ cents on oats to New York. Boatowners were inclined to ask for an advance.

AROUND THE LAKES.

CAPT. SHORT KILLED.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., June 19.—[Special.]—Capt. James Short, of the schooner Bavaria, was killed instantly by a stick of timber striking him while loading eight miles above Grand Marais, the 17th inst. His body was brought to this port on board of the propeller D. D. Calvin this morning.

PORT OF ESCANABA.

ESCANABA, Mich., June 19.—[Special.]—The amount of ore shipped from Escanaba for this season up to and including Wednesday, June 18, amounts to 485,350 tons. The tug Champion has gone to the relief of the schooner Delaware. The wrecking tug Leviathan has contracted to deliver the Ossac Townsend at Cheveland for $2,500.

PORT OF MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 19.—[Special.]—The fog-siren here has been in commission since 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and tonight it is very distinctly outside. There was not a sail arrival here today. Capt. Kirtland telegraphed from Escanaba this afternoon that he can rescue the wrecked schr Lincoln Dalls.

REPORTED BREAK IN THE ERIE CANAL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 19.—[Special.]—A Canajoharie dispatch says there is a break in the Erie Canal at Sparker's Basin, about 8 miles from the fourteen-mile level. This is thought to have been caused by an old neglected leak which was filled up with gravel. It will take about three days to make repairs.

THE SCHOONER BURTON.

Capt. George McLeod has inspected the schr C. H. Burton, now owned by L. Demick and others of this city. She has been rated A2, with valuation of $25,000. The Burton, which had long been ashore on Fisherman's Shoal, at the entrance to Green Bay, was thoroughly rebuilt last winter at Manitowoc by Rand & Burger under the supervision of Capt. Michael Galvin at a cost of $7,000. She is now in excellent condition, without a particle of rotten timber in her.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

FRANKFORT, Mich., June 19.—[Special.]—The prop Champlain arrived from Chicago and departed for Sheboygan at this morning.

GREEN BAY, Wis., June 19.—[Special.]—The schr Annie M. Peterson left this evening to load iron-ore at Escanaba for Cleveland.

LUDINGTON, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—Arrived—Props Colin Campbell, Marshall F. Butterond. Cleared—Prop Marshall Galvin at a cost of $7,000. She is now in excellent condition, without a particle of rotten timber in her.

WHITEHALL, Mich., June 19.—[Special.]—Arrived—Props G. T. Burroughs, R. C. Brittain; schrs Seud, Sunday, Dodus. All cleared. Weather cloudy and warm. Wind southwest, light.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 19.—[Special.]—Arrived—Prop Conestoga, Buffalo, coal. Cleared—Props W. J. Averill and James First Jr., for Chicago; barge Metamora and tug Pathfinder, for Escanaba.

MANISTEE, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—Arrived—Props Fayette, Charles Hine; schrs J. S. Jones, A. G. Ferguson, Lottie Cooper, John Marks. Sailed—Props D. Moore, George Burnham, E. A. Seymour; schr Cato.

SUPERIOR, Wis., June 19.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Schrs Geo. Rice, Mary Ann, Star Dahlia; tug Commodore Kitt with scow. Sailed—Schrs Pearl Rose, Mary Jennie Johnson, scow Silver Cloud. Wind southwest, light.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—Arrived—Star City of Milwaukee, props Manoomin, Wisconsin, schrs C. O. D., City of Grand Haven. Sailed—Star City of Milwaukee, props Wisconsin, Menominee, schrs William Jones, Gesine, J. P. Tracey.

ESCANABA, Mich., June 19.—[Special.]—Arrived—Props Massachusetts, Maine, Havana, schrs A. Boody, Mineral State, Jennie Matthews, Helena, Genoa. Orphey Lass, Havana, Higgie. Sailed—Props Havana, Maine, schrs Nellie Reddington, Lem Ellsworth, E. Hanscomb, N. L. Hanscomb, Unadilla, Mineral State, Jennie Matthews, Helena, Genoa. Wind south, light.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

L'ANSE, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—Cleared—Tug Sprague with schrs Baldwin and Selkirk. Arrived at Morgan—Star Potts and tow. Passed up—Props City of Duluth, Sam F. Hodge.

HANCOCK, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—Arrived—Porter, Chamberlain with Thomas Cohan and Ida Corning in tow, Ashtabula, St. Paul, Duluth, Badger State, Buffalo. Cleared—Porter, Chamberlain and consorts, Buffalo, St. Paul, Badger State, Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., June 19.—[Special.]—Arrived—Props Arizona, Japan, Scotia, Barnes, Kasota, Jesse Farwell, Fred. M. Brier, schrs Rutter, Godfrey, S. V. R. Watson, James F. Joy, Gallatin. Cleared—Props Sovereign, Japan, Arizona, Scotia, barge Morley.

HANCOCK, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—Arrived—Fremont, Duluth; Arizona, Buffalo. Cleared—Arizona, Duluth; Niagara with Montclair, Mont Blanc, Montgomery, Montmorency, and Republic in tow, for Marquette, where they load iron-ore to Ohio points.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 19.—[Special.]—Arrived—Fred Kelly with M. E. Warner, Sparta with Sumatra, Iron Duke with Iron State, Our Son, tug Nimrara with Montezuma, Mont Blanc, Montgomery, Montmorency, and Republic; C. C. Green with Ross Somsmith and M. Bell. Cleared—Ohio with C. N. Ryan. Passed up—A. F. Hodge and Badger State. Passed down—China and Duluth.

LAKE ONTARIO.

PARRY SOUND, Ont., June 18.—[Special.]—Sailed—Steam-barge Clinton, Port Arthur, lumber; schr Grimsby, Port Arthur, lumber.

KINGSTON, Ont., June 19.—[Special.]—Arrived—The prop Armenia, from Chicago, lightered 7,000 bushels corn and proceeded to Montreal.

WELLAND CANAL.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., June 19.—[Special.]—Passed up—Prop W. L. Frost, Ogdensburg to Chicago, general cargo. Down—Schr A. L. Andrews, Duluth to Ogdensburg, wheat.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., June 19.—[Special.]—Passed up—Nothing. Down—Prop Armenia, Chicago to Montreal, corn.

LAKE HURON.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., June 19.—[Special.]—Arrived—Prop Saginaw Valley, barge Raynor. Cleared—Steam-barge City of Mt. Clemens.

SARNIA, Ont., June 19.—[Special.]—Arrived—Stmr Ontario, from Duluth, passengers and freight; tug J. W. Bennett, Toledo. Sailed for Lake Huron—Steambarge A. H. Jennie, Toledo, schr Erie Belle, Toledo.

ALPENA, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—Cleared—Props Garden City, Rhoda Stewart, with consorts, Ohio ports; Westford and barges, Buffalo; schrs Smith & Post, Detroit; Waukesha, Chicago. Wind northwest, light.

LAKE ERIE.

ASHTABULA, O., June 19.—[Special.]—Arrived—Prop Kittie M. Forbes and schr T. L. Parker, Escanaba, ore. Cleared—None.

CLEVELAND, O., June 19.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schrs Oronto, F. D. Webber, S. S. Rhoades, Constitution, P. P. S. Marsh, from Escanaba, ore. Cleared—W. L. Frost, Chicago, merchandise.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 19.—[Special.]—Arrivals include props Winslow, Duluth, flour, copper, etc.; Oscoda, Duluth, flour, etc.; Oceanics, Chicago, wheat. Clearances include props Oscoda, Duluth, sundries; Winslow, Duluth, sundries; Buffalo, Chicago, sundries; H. Chisholm, Milwaukee, 2,100 tons coal; N. K. Glidden, Milwaukee, 1,500 tons coal; Tacoma, Chicago, 2,000 tons coal; barge Brightie, Marquette, 1,500 tons coal.

GEORGIAN BAY.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., June 19.—[Special.]—Arrived—Stmr F. Smith, from Port Arthur, passengers and freight.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., June 19.—[Special.]—Arrived—Stmrs Algoma from Port Arthur, passengers and freight, Arthabasca, Port Arthur, passengers and freight.

THROUGH THE RIVERS.

DETROIT, Mich., June 19.—[Special.]—Passed up yesterday—Props R. Cross and Dagues, Howard and consort; schrs A. B. Norris, M. F. Merrick. Down yesterday—Props Lycoming and schr Schuyrkill; Everett, and schrs S. Minch, D. J. Wells, C. Wall. Up today—Props C. N. Pratt, Monke, O. R. Packer, Lehigh, Commodore, Indis, George Kilcg and barges, J. Smith and barges, Mineral Rock and barges, Superior and consort, Continental and consorts, J. M. Osborn and consorts, S. Chamberlain and consorts, Fred Smith and barges, Matt Sicken and barges, Cleveland and barges, S. J. Macey and consorts, S. S. Lamb. Down—Props Otsego and barges, Lowell and barges, Tempest and barges, Matt Sicken and barges; schrs. Wawanosah, Escanaba, L. A. Law, E. P. Bealls, Owegatchie and barges. Wind southwest, light; cloudy.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 19.—[Special.]—Up—W. H. Barnum, Bollvia, 6:30 p. m.; Mackinaw and barges, 8:10 p. m.; Crusader, M. S. Bacon, 9:30 p. m.; Ira Chaffee and barges, 9:30 p. m.; Rawson, 10:30 p. m.; Raleigh, Lucome; 4 a. m.; Champion, 4:35 a. m.; Matamors and barges, 4:40 a. m.; Jessie and consort, 5 a. m.; Fountain City, 6:40 a. m.; Annie Young, 7 a. m.; Salina and barges, 7:25 a. m.; City of Rome, Guido Pister, Red Wing, 7:30 a. m.; Sweepstakes, Bay City, M. M. Drake, M. W. Merrick, Mott, 2:15 p. m.; H. Howard and barges, 1:20 p. m.; George Ring and barges, 1:30 p. m.; John F. Mott, 2:15 p. m.; J. S. Ruby, 3 p. m.; Belle Cross and barges, Commodore, Colonial and consort, 4:00 p. m.; H. E. Packer, 5 p. m. Down—M. Sicken and barges, 5:15 a. m.; Lowell and barges, 5:30 a. m.; Otsego and barges, Tempest and barges, 6:40 a. m.; Mary Amelia, 7:40 a. m.; Escanaba, J. A. Law, 8:20 a. m.; 9 a. m.; Wisconsin, Ida, Kent, Mystic Star, F. B. Lock, St. Lawrence, George Sherman, 10:30 a. m.; Westford and barges, 2:40 p. m.; P. H. Berchead and barges, 1:30 p. m. Wind north, light.

STRAITS OF MACKINAW.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., June 19.—[Special.]—Passed down—Prop Chicago, Manistee, City of Manistee, prop Sparta and consort, up Mystic with schr Harrison, props Alberta, D. D. Calvin, Badger State, C. H. Green and consort. Bound down—Props Iron Age and consort, Algomah, D. D. Calvin, Business and consort.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Prop Montana, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop W. L. Wetmore, Escanaba, iron ore.
Schr Brunette, Escanaba, iron ore.
Prop Cuba, Montreal, sundries.
Prop Menominee, Cheboygan, sundries.
Prop City of St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop J. L. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop A. Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Monohansett, Escanaba, iron ore.
Prop Douglas, Sangatuck, sundries.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop John B. Lyon, Buffalo, coal.
Schr J. M. Hutchinson, Buffalo, coal.
Schr L. G. Kellogg, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop H. S. Wilds, Muskegon, lumber.
Stmr John A. Dix, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop J. L. Hurd, Hancock, sundries.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop G. S. Bronson, Ludington, towing.
Barge H. R. Kellogg, Ludington, lumber.
Prop City of New York, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Martha Cross, Potsdam, gravel.
Prop Tempest, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Swallow, Muskegon, lumber.
Tug Alpha, Sturgeon River, towing.
Barge Nora Kane, Sturgeon River, lumber.
Schr Australia, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr A. D. Smith, South Haven, lumber.
Prop T. W. Wood, Monroe, lumber.
Yacht Verve, Montreal, light.
Prop Adrienne, Michigan City, sundries.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr M. J. Cummings, Oswego, coal.
Prop Lawrence, Cheboygan, sundries.
Prop Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop G. C. Markham, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Z. Y. M. C. A., Hamlin, lumber.
Schr Lillie Pratt, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Lillie Pratt, Ludington, lumber.
Prop J. H. Shrigley, Manistee, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Schr R. L. Coyne, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn.
Schr American, Kingston, 18,400 bu corn.
Prop Clyde, Buffalo, 43,000 bu wheat, 16,000 bu rye.
Prop Fred Mercur, Buffalo, 43,000 bu wheat.
Prop Monohansett, Escanaba, light.
Prop W. L. Wetmore, Escanaba, light.

THE COURTS.

Items.

A bill was filed in the Superior Court yesterday by Adolph Cann against his wife Mary Ann asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion. He says he married her in January, 1864, and they lived together until the fall of 1877. She then intimated that she would like to visit some friends in Cheyenne, W. T., and, with some reluctance, he consented to her going. She corresponded with him for a few weeks, and then told him she never intended to come back to Chicago. This did not meet his wishes, and he immediately took a trip to Cheyenne, where he learned that his wife had married one George Brown and gone with him to Deadwood. Cann followed, had them arrested at Deadwood and bound over, but they jumped their bail and went to Leadville, where they are still living, as far as is known.

Marvin S. Robinson, the lawyer, who was convicted in a civil case of cheating one Bernard Blumenthal out of about $800, filed another petition for habeas corpus. Blumenthal charged that Robinson had cheated him out of some notes and secured a verdict. Robinson was subsequently arrested on a ca. sa., and has been oscillating between the jail and his office ever since. He tried to schedule out in the County Court, but was unsuccessful, and appealed to the Circuit Court, where he was again beaten. Then he applied to the Superior Court, and lastly, a week ago, to the Supreme Court, with like results. The ground on which he now asks for a discharge is irregularity in the payment of his board. A writ was granted by Judge Barnum.

The testimony in the Hutsel divorce case before Judge Tuley was all concluded yesterday, and the arguments will be heard today. Hutsel was on the stand nearly all day Wednesday and a good part of yesterday, and had a very long and circumstantial story to tell, but the most serious charges he only knew from others. His son was also on the stand, but was not asked as to his relations with his step-mother. Mrs. Hutsel listened to the testimony, and frequently consulted with her lawyer and made suggestions as to the cross-examination of the witnesses. The Judge and jury both appeared pretty well tired out with the case.

John C. Phillips commenced a suit against Frank F. Cole to recover $10,000 damages for assaulting and beating him. He alleges that the 15th of February last, when in Cole's office, the latter assaulted and beat him, and locked him up for about half an hour.

Dr. William J. Cleary in September last rented of James R. Willett the house No. 157 Douglas avenue, the lease containing a covenant that the premises were not affected with sewer-gas. After he moved in, however, he discovered that the house was full of gas, and the health of his family was greatly injured thereby. Yesterday he began a suit to recover damages for the breach of covenant.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

19,075—Francis A. Hardy vs. Jesse Spalding, Collector of Customs. Assn. $25. Jesse A. Baldwin, atty.

Note—Alvary B. and Hugh Graham, of Bloomington, Ill., vs. Kingman & Company, Martin Kingman, Charles A. Jameson, G. H. Schimpf, and L. L. Rhea. Bill to enjoin infringement of A. B. Graham's patent issued Feb. 11, 1868, for an improvement in harvesters. Banning & Banning, solrs.

19,076—Walter L. Ritchie vs. Albert T. Lewis, assignee of Walter L. Pease, bankrupt, and Walter L. Pease. Bill to recover assets. Jamieson, Marston & Augur, solrs.

Superior Court—New Suits.

19,290—J. W. Butler Paper Company vs. J. Fred Waggoner Company. Confession of judgment, $691. McCoy, Rose & McCoy, attys.

19,291—Wm. C. Durand et al. vs. John H. O'Leary and William Mayhew. Confession of judgment, $730. John Morris, atty.

19,292—Same vs. John H. O'Leary. Confession of judgment, $107.35. Same atty.

19,293—Erich Gerstenberg vs. Henry Parker. Asst., $500. Bunn & Eschenburg, attys.

19,294—Silas J. Christopher vs. William H. Christopher. Bill for divorce for cruelty and drunkenness. H. M. Pierce, solr.

19,295—Adolph Cann vs. Mary Ann Cann. Bill for divorce for desertion. E. Wakely, solr.

19,296—Wm. C. Durand et al. vs. Charles F. Milburn and George Hudson. Covenant, $5,000. Gary, Cady & Gary, attys.

19,297—Same vs. Fay vs. James C. Grant and Mary Parrott. Asst., $500. C. F. Remick, atty.

19,298—Alonzo Vanvelsor et al. vs. Charles A. Constant, James Wright and Arthur W. Milbury. Asst., $5,000. F. A. Herring, atty.

19,299—D. W. Irwin vs. Ira F. Benson and Rodney M. Whipple. Bill for injunction. Grant & Bradley, attys.

19,300—Bill for divorce. Suppressed for service.

19,301—Warren G. Purdy vs. Annie F. Purdy. Petition for custody of minor children and for divorce. W. J. Culver, solr.

19,302—Carrie S. French vs. F. T. Millthorpe. Confession of judgment, $113.18. French & Hilsey, attys.

19,303—Louis Bolhme vs. William Krimel. Bill for injunction. William Vocke, solr.

19,304—Thomas J. Nelson vs. Thomas Laputin, Patrick Mahoney, Mary Lappin, Thomas W. Conley, and Franklin MacVeagh. Creditor's bill on judgment for $1,350 against the Lappins. John McKenzie, solr.

19,305—Joseph Schaffer, administratrix, etc., vs. Germania Life-Insurance Company. Asst., $5,000. C. B. Hosmer & Son, solrs.

19,306—John C. Phillips vs. Frank F. Cole. Trespass, $10,000. Henry J. Fisher, atty.

19,307—Friedrich Heister et al. vs. Peter J. Wagner and Joseph M. Goodwillie. Creditor's bill on judgment for $81.60. J. F. & T. B. Wilson, solrs.

19,308—Same vs. Same. Same as 19,307.

19,309—Same vs. Same. Same as 19,307.

David Wylie and Jesse Spalding. Case, $5,000. J. C. & J. S. Secrest, attys.

19,310—Gardner, Williams use, etc., vs. Charles S. Eagle. Appeal.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Law orders—19,570, People vs. Yunk: Ontario, from Duluth, passengers and freight; tug J. W. Bennett, Toledo. Sailed for Lake Huron—Steambarge A. H. Jennie, Toledo, schr Erie Belle, Toledo.

ALPENA, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—Cleared—Props Garden City, Rhoda Stewart, with consorts, Ohio ports; Westford and barges, Buffalo; schrs Smith & Post, Detroit; Waukesha, Chicago. Wind northwest, light.

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ASHTABULA, O., June 19.—[Special.]—Arrived—Prop Kittie M. Forbes and schr T. L. Parker, Escanaba, ore. Cleared—None.

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GEORGIAN BAY.

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THROUGH THE RIVERS.

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STRAITS OF MACKINAW.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., June 19.—[Special.]—Passed down—Prop Chicago, Manistee, City of Manistee, prop Sparta and consort, up Mystic with schr Harrison, props Alberta, D. D. Calvin, Badger State, C. H. Green and consort. Bound down—Props Iron Age and consort, Algomah, D. D. Calvin, Business and consort.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Prop Montana, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop W. L. Wetmore, Escanaba, iron ore.
Schr Brunette, Escanaba, iron ore.
Prop Cuba, Montreal, sundries.
Prop Menominee, Cheboygan, sundries.
Prop City of St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop J. L. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop A. Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Monohansett, Escanaba, iron ore.
Prop Douglas, Sangatuck, sundries.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop John B. Lyon, Buffalo, coal.
Schr J. M. Hutchinson, Buffalo, coal.
Schr L. G. Kellogg, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop H. S. Wilds, Muskegon, lumber.
Stmr John A. Dix, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop J. L. Hurd, Hancock, sundries.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop G. S. Bronson, Ludington, towing.
Barge H. R. Kellogg, Ludington, lumber.
Prop City of New York, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Martha Cross, Potsdam, gravel.
Prop Tempest, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Swallow, Muskegon, lumber.
Tug Alpha, Sturgeon River, towing.
Barge Nora Kane, Sturgeon River, lumber.
Schr Australia, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr A. D. Smith, South Haven, lumber.
Prop T. W. Wood, Monroe, lumber.
Yacht Verve, Montreal, light.
Prop Adrienne, Michigan City, sundries.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr M. J. Cummings, Oswego, coal.
Prop Lawrence, Cheboygan, sundries.
Prop Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop G. C. Markham, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Z. Y. M. C. A., Hamlin, lumber.
Schr Lillie Pratt, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Lillie Pratt, Ludington, lumber.
Prop J. H. Shrigley, Manistee, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Schr R. L. Coyne, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn.
Schr American, Kingston, 18,400 bu corn.
Prop Clyde, Buffalo, 43,000 bu wheat, 16,000 bu rye.
Prop Fred Mercur, Buffalo, 43,000 bu wheat.
Prop Monohansett, Escanaba, light.
Prop W. L. Wetmore, Escanaba, light.

burglary; struck off.—1,289, Nathan P. Chapman, on trial.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.

JUDGE GARY—No call of calendar until Monday. No case on trial.

JUDGE BLATCHFORD—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 11,009, 11,206, 11,426, 11,443, 11,459, 11,468, and 11,482. No. 11,418, Willig vs. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—No court until Monday, Monday Contested motions. Tuesday—No. 1,681, Gilbert vs. Gilbert. No cases on hearing.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 8, 9, 10, and 12. No cause on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 396, 402, and 397. No case on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 5,509, 4,966, and 5,178. No. 5,084, New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company vs. Butters, on trial.

JUDGE BLODGETT—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 4,089, 4,092, 4,093, 4,094, and 4,097. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—No call. General call and Nos. 3,791, Hutsel vs. Hutsel, and 33, Rogers vs. Gibbs, on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—No call. Motions.

JUDGE PARENGEARS—Nos. 3,624, 4,627, and 4,386. No case on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 1,119, 1,269, 1,271, 1,273, 1,293, 1,294, 1,295, 1,296, and 1,298.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 1,198, 1,209, 1,229, 1,230, 1,320, 1,321, 1,322, 1,345, 1,344, 1,356, 1,361, 1,362, and 1,363.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 19.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today rendered the following cases:

Joseph H. Burkham vs. James Burk et al.; Dearborn County Court. Affirmed. Beste, C.

George Aufdencamp vs. Annie E. Smith; Ohio Circuit Court. Affirmed. Bicknell, C. C.

John Brown et al. vs. Frank W. Searle et al.; Cass Circuit Court. Affirmed. Black, J.

Gue Leggett vs. Josiah Firestore; Marshall County Court. Reversed. Colerick, C.

City of Rushville vs. Mary Bond; Montgomery County Court. Affirmed. Franklin, C.

Lavina S. Miller vs. Freeman Harker; Shelby County Court. Affirmed. Elliott, J.

Fred. Croy vs. the L., N. A. & C. R. R. Co.; Montgomery County Court. Affirmed. Black, J.

William L. John vs. William E. Bradbury; Wayne County Court. Reversed. Hammond, J.

Vasili Elwood vs. Catherine Brimer et al.; Grant County Court. Affirmed. Black, J.

Andrew Koerner vs. the State; Marion County Court. Reversed and remanded, with instruction to bring appellee into court and fix time for execution. Elliott, J.

James B. McFadden vs. David Wilson; Shelby County Court. Petition for rehearing overruled.

Christopher J. Gillette vs. Daniel Hill. Elkhart County Court. Petition overruled.

Clara E. Brattain vs. Calvin P. Canady; Hamilton County Court. Rehearing overruled.

Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad Co. vs. Wynant. Madison County Court. Rehearing granted.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court all State cases were argued and submitted, and in addition: Carr vs. Leavitt; error to Superior Court of Detroit. Skinner vs. Grace Church of Mount Clemens; error to Macomb. Wheeler vs. Hathaway; error to Macomb. Houghton vs. Ross; error to Marquette. Ross vs. Houghton; error to Marquette. Birbie vs. Goss; certiorari. Friday's call—Nos. 77, 79, 84, 86, 87, 97, 98, 43, 45, 49.

Appellate Court.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 19.—[Special.]—In the Appellate Court today the following cases were argued orally and taken under advisement: The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company vs. Hoyt; the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company vs. Johnson; and Cox vs. Coles.

BUCCANEER AND BIGOT.

A Graphic Picture of Harper's Weekly.

Wakeman's Chicago *Courant*: *Harper's Weekly* is, by the grace of its owners' dictum, a "journal of civilization."

God safe the mark!

It has grown formidable on the acquisitions of piracy. It is controlled by a combination of Capt. Kidds, Turveydrops, Know-Nothings, and Pharisees. Its torch not only illuminates, but destroys. It is at once buccaneer and bigot. It is a Yankee peddler, with wares to sell, a brigand with a ransom to claim, a smooth-tongued missionary with an olive branch in one hand and a stiletto in the other. Vociferously crying its civilizing errand, it despoils, hounds, menaces, and attempts to crush all who decline to be